

**UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED
INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR**

EAST TIMOR CRISIS

OCTOBER 1999 – JUNE 2000

October 1999



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

During the two weeks of violence that followed the 30 August popular consultation in East Timor, more than 75 percent of the entire population was displaced. In addition, 70 percent of all private residences, public buildings and essential utilities were destroyed. The crisis was further deepened when all Government functions, including public services and law and order, collapsed with the rapid and unexpected departure of the Indonesian authorities. The vacuum in East Timor was filled in the immediate term by the deployment on 20 September of the multi-national force, International Force for East Timor (INTERFET), and by humanitarian agencies, several of which, including OCHA, UNHCR and ICRC, were able to maintain a minimal presence throughout the crisis.

INTERFET, although hampered by only partial deployment of its full force, has worked systematically to establish a security presence--first in Dili, followed by the eastern sector and now in the western regions of the territory. Liaising closely with INTERFET, humanitarian agencies have worked around-the-clock during September and October to meet acute needs, stabilise populations and repair essential services. In early September, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed the Assistant Emergency Relief Coordinator from OCHA as the Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. for the East Timor Crisis, with broad responsibility for the overall humanitarian operation and displaced persons in East and West Timor and other parts of Indonesia.

First Steps in East Timor

The first step taken by the Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. was to arrange airdrops of humanitarian daily rations through WFP for displaced populations seeking safe haven in the hills surrounding towns and villages in East Timor. These drops continued for several weeks, providing urgently needed food to tens of thousands of people. With the arrival in Dili on 20 September of the Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. and representatives from UN Agencies, immediate efforts were made to create a rudimentary operations base capable of launching large-scale interventions. WFP was requested by the Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. to establish a logistics network for all humanitarian agencies. OCHA took responsibility for establishing a United Nations Humanitarian Operations Centre (UNHOC) with support from Britain's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA). Within days, international NGOs began arriving in Dili, basing their operations out of UNHOC which provides both office and accommodation space. Earlier, while still in Darwin, UN Agencies and NGOs had established coordination committees for each programme sector. These committees, which were immediately reconstituted in Dili (under the leadership of appropriate agencies), are responsible for all planning and assistance in each sector. Working through these committees, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, ICRC and NGOs took urgent life-saving actions.

During the first month of the operation, humanitarian interventions in Dili included: 1) creation of "safe-haven" camps for displaced persons near the port who were facing possible transfer out of East Timor; 2) a general rice distribution for more than 64,000 people recently returned to Dili; 3) a general distribution of emergency non-food assistance including blankets, household items and shelter material for more than 64,000 people; 4) the re-opening of all ten hospitals and health facilities; 5) food distributions to at-risk populations; 6) repairs to the piped and well-water system.

In addition, food and non-food assistance has been despatched to displaced populations throughout East Timor in conjunction with humanitarian and military reconnaissances and convoys. More than 60 convoys, carrying assistance to tens of thousands of people throughout the territory, have been launched to date. NGOs have also operated mobile health clinics in more than 20 locations in the eastern sector. Operations in the eastern sector were boosted in early October with the opening of a UN regional operations base in Baucau that receives supplies by both sea and air, and acts as a logistical hub for the entire region.

First Steps in West Timor

In West Timor, the United Nations is committed to providing humanitarian assistance to displaced persons by securing direct and unhindered access. Humanitarian agencies are working with authorities to ensure that assistance is provided to all displaced persons in need, irrespective of their political views or affiliations. During discussions with UN officials, notably the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Humanitarian Coordinator a.i., the Indonesian Government has stated that it firmly supports providing

East Timorese with the option to voluntarily return. UN Agencies have been working cooperatively with the Government, under difficult circumstances, to implement this policy.

Under its protection mandate, UNHCR has arranged a voluntary return programme for displaced persons wishing to re-enter East Timor. To date, more than 2,000 East Timorese have returned from Kupang to Dili on UNHCR-chartered aircraft. Thousands more will return by air and sea in the coming weeks. Efforts continue to negotiate return by road. If successful, tens of thousands of East Timorese are expected to cross the border into East Timor. Contingency plans for dealing with the expected influx, including way-stations on main travel routes, have been developed by humanitarian agencies in Dili, under the leadership of UNHCR and in close collaboration with INTERFET.

Although access to displaced populations in West Timor continues to be a major problem, agencies are attempting to work through local partners to deliver minimum amounts of humanitarian assistance. Conditions are expected to deteriorate sharply in the camps with the onset of the rainy season in the next few weeks and to slow return efforts. Agencies will increase assistance to displaced populations once access improves, and plan to provide relief to both host communities and populations who choose to remain in West Timor.

Coordination

At present, approximately 40 humanitarian agencies are active in East Timor and more than 15 in West Timor. The humanitarian operation rests on three pillars:

- 1) a unified coordination structure in all major operational hubs under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and facilitated by OCHA ;
- 2) a logistical network provided to all agencies by WFP;
- 3) a security umbrella in East Timor based on INTERFET forces and guidance from UN Security Officers working under UNAMET.

The OCHA coordination framework is organised under the authority of the Humanitarian Coordinator and involves a two-tiered structure. Central OCHA coordination offices have been established in four major operational hubs: Dili, Darwin, Kupang and Jakarta. In addition, OCHA sub-offices are being established in Atambua and Kefamenanu in West Timor and in at least eight locations in East Timor. OCHA's role is to take the lead in creating and sustaining a unified operation that is based on the full participation of international and local agencies. In particular, OCHA is responsible for ensuring that:

a) needs are identified; b) planning is cross-sectoral; c) information is shared; and d) programmes are coordinated. OCHA is also taking the lead in providing temporary space for offices and accommodation for humanitarian agencies and for coordinating a rudimentary telecommunications network. A key aim of OCHA is to establish a platform that allows UN Agencies and NGOs to work collectively to address humanitarian needs by agreeing on a clear division of labour and sharing assets and expertise.

Appeal

Given the impossibility of conducting on-site assessments, humanitarian agencies in Darwin and Jakarta drafted (during the first week of operations) a preliminary assessment of priority needs based on assumptions gained from aerial surveys, and projections by experienced local interlocutors. During the past month, more than 30 assessments have been conducted throughout East Timor. On the basis of these, the working assumptions used by the agencies have been modified. This Appeal is based on the findings of the assessments. With access now rapidly increasing in East Timor, additional technical assessments are planned; information from these will be used to sharpen targeting, improve planning and further define programming.

This Appeal covers emergency and transitional programmes for the nine-month period from 15 October 1999 until end June 2000. The Appeal is divided into two sections: the first on East Timor and the second on West Timor. The East Timor section is divided into three programme and operational sub-sections. A sector strategy appears at the start of each sub-section. These strategies were drafted in the sectoral coordination committees in Dili and represent the collective view of all agencies working in the sector. Two of these sub-sections--"Return and Reintegration" and "Coordination and Logistics"--also cover activities in West Timor. They are included in the East Timor section since most of the implementation will occur in this area. All international NGOs currently operating in East Timor participated in the sectoral coordination committees. NGO programmes are either incorporated directly into the umbrella projects of UN Agencies or listed as separate projects. Agencies in West Timor are working to develop common priorities and approaches. In this Appeal, the first outlines of the strategy and a sketch of priority needs are presented.

This Appeal, drafted during the second week of October, contains 48 projects for US\$ 183,065,299 for East Timor and 16 projects for US\$ 15,980,800 for West Timor. Significant financial resources have already been pledged against the preliminary assessment, which was presented to donors in mid-September. To the degree possible, these pledges have been taken into account by agencies in calculating their budgets. In some sectors, further technical assessments are expected to show additional needs. Agencies have agreed that, if necessary, these will be presented bilaterally to donors at a later date.

In this Appeal, UNICEF, as lead agency in several sectors, presents the needs of all collaborating partners. A breakdown by partner is included in the relevant budgets, and donors are advised to channel funds directly to the partners concerned.

UNHCR requirements for both East Timor and East Timorese elsewhere are presented in a single document.

East Timor Section

Agencies working in East Timor have worked closely together to develop a coherent, fully integrated programme strategy that covers the emergency and initial reconstruction needs of more than 650,000 displaced persons and returnees. Although projects are presented by sector, reference is made throughout the document to cross-linkages between programmes. Every effort has been made to link interventions in one sector with interventions in complementary sectors. Committed to ensuring that the emergency phase is over as quickly as possible, agencies are also working together to ensure that the transition to rehabilitation and development is rapid and smooth. Humanitarian agencies will be discussing linkages to longer-term development programmes with UN development agencies and Bretton Woods institutions which will be conducting technical assessments in East Timor in the near future.

The main aim of humanitarian agencies in the next nine months in East Timor is to assist populations through the emergency stage as quickly as possible while laying the groundwork for full scale reconstruction and development. During the emergency and transitional phases, humanitarian agencies have agreed to pursue the following six goals: 1) meet acute needs first; 2) stabilise at-risk populations before their condition becomes acute; 3) reintegrate displaced persons; 4) enhance livelihood strategies; 5) repair essential infrastructure; 6) help re-establish key institutions essential for economic recovery and good governance.

In addition to these goals, agencies in East Timor are committed to creating a coordinated operation that is based on humanitarian principles and which has a clear exit strategy. The aspiration, shared by all members of the humanitarian community, is to make the East Timor operation a model that can be replicated in other contexts. Drawing on lessons learned from other recent operations, UN Agencies and NGOs are tackling three particular sets of problems: 1) defining exit strategies early in the operation; 2) integrating humanitarian principles at the start of the operation; 3) establishing inclusive coordination structures in locations throughout East Timor. In addition, agencies will make a concerted effort to enhance local capacities as a way of preparing Timorese actors and institutions to assume responsibility for humanitarian programmes in the near future.

The role of humanitarian agencies in East Timor is to provide basic services to people while a new civil administration is established under the auspices of the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET). Humanitarian agencies aim to fill the vacuum left by the Indonesian authorities in the short term, help populations re-establish themselves, undertake emergency repairs of public utilities, and reopen key institutions devoted to public welfare, including health facilities and schools. Humanitarian activities are expected to come under the umbrella of UNTAET once appropriate coordination structures are created, in the next few months. In the interim, humanitarian agencies will continue to operate under the OCHA coordination framework.

West Timor Section

The main goals of humanitarian agencies working in West Timor during the next nine months is to work with the Government of Indonesia to: 1) meet acute needs of displaced populations; 2) ensure protection and assistance for displaced persons with a special focus on the needs of vulnerable persons; 3) create an environment where displaced East Timorese are able to make a free and informed decision regarding their future, whether it be voluntary return or local settlement and, once they have made their decision, to

provide appropriate support for re-integration into their communities; 4) enhance the coping strategies of communities in West Timor hosting East Timorese; and, 5) support reconciliation.

Humanitarian agencies have agreed that in addition to these main goals, efforts will be made to meet the following objectives: 1) strengthen coordination between the Government of Indonesia, UN Agencies and NGOs through regular meetings that set common priorities and draft implementation strategies; 2) secure full access to areas with displaced persons for humanitarian agencies to conduct needs assessments and provide assistance; 3) strengthen capacities of local government and national NGOs through training; 4) provide humanitarian assistance to displaced persons in and outside camps to supplement services already provided by the Government of Indonesia; and, 5) provide humanitarian assistance to communities and families hosting displaced persons.

**Table 1: Total Funding Requirements for the
1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for EAST TIMOR CRISIS
By Sector and Appealing Organisation
October 1999 – June 2000**

SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (INCLUDING SHELTER)	73,046,006
FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	33,019,900
HEALTH	27,456,075
WATER AND SANITATION	8,971,000
INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY	20,420,000
EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION	10,270,400
HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES	4,660,000
COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS	21,202,718
GRAND TOTAL	199,046,099

APPEALING ORGANISATIONS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	46,085,018
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	11,419,500
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	45,350,000
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	27,805,575
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	9,990,000
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION	7,690,000
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION / UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	6,190,000
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	300,000
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	1,920,400
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	25,565,006
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION	2,850,000
OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS	4,047,700
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	9,832,900
GRAND TOTAL	199,046,099

**Table II: 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
EAST TIMOR CRISIS
Listing of Project Activities – By Appealing Organisation
October 1999 – June 2000**

Code	Organisation / Activity	Requirements US\$
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WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

TIM – E/N07	Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in East Timor	21,600,000
TIM – E/N47	WFP Special Operations for the East Timor Crisis	16,655,018
TIM – W/N49	Assistance to Victims of Drought, Economic Crisis and Civil Disturbances	7,830,000
Sub-Total		46,085,018

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

TIM – E/N16	Roll Back Malaria	1,450,000
TIM – E/N17	Tuberculosis Control	600,000
TIM – E/N18	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)	140,000
TIM – E/N19	Prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS	200,000
TIM – E/N20	Human Resource Development in the Health Sector	2,010,000
TIM – E/N21	Health Surveillance System and Epidemic Preparedness and Response	900,000
TIM – E/N22	Drug Storage and Distribution System	1,022,500
TIM – E/N23	Public Health Laboratories	600,000
TIM – E/N24	Health Sector Coordination	640,000
TIM – W/N51	Malaria Control in West Timor	415,000
TIM – W/N52	Control of Tuberculosis	525,000
TIM – W/N54	Health Surveillance System and Emergency Response System for Displaced Persons	650,000
TIM – W/N55	Strengthening Hospital and Clinical Services	400,000
TIM – W/N56	Availability of Health Personnel and Rehabilitation	1,272,000
TIM – W/N57	Coordination, Needs Assessment and Public Health Management	595,000
Sub-Total		11,419,500

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

TIM – E/N01	Protection, Multi-sector Relief, Care and Maintenance, Repatriation and Reintegration Assistance and Other Durable Solutions for Refugees and Displaced Persons	45,350,000
Sub-Total		45,350,000

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

TIM – E/N25	Basic Health Care	13,049,925
TIM – E/N28	Water and Sanitation	3,760,000
TIM – E/N35	Education and Community Action Project	7,000,400
TIM – E/N40	Humanitarian Principles Project	483,000
TIM – E/N41	Institutional Capacity Building	777,000
TIM – W/N50	Emergency Health and Nutrition Services West Timor	1,076,250
TIM – W/N59	Water and Environmental Sanitation	609,000
TIM – W/N61	Emergency Education and Community Services for Young Children and Women in West Timor	1,050,000
Sub-Total		27,805,575

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TIM – E/N30	Rehabilitation of Public Utilities and Physical Infrastructure	6,440,000
TIM – E/N42	Support to Governance and Sectoral Capacity Building	3,200,000
TIM – W/N62	Affected Villages Programme	250,000
TIM – W/N63	International Advisory Team to the Governor's Office in Nusa Tenggara Timur (West Timor)	100,000
Sub-Total		9,990,000

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Listing of Project Activities – By Appealing Organisation
October 1999 – June 2000**

Code	Organisation / Activity	Requirements US\$
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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION		
TIM – E/N32	Employment Registration and Services Centres	1,700,000
TIM – E/N33	Local Economic Development Agencies (LEDA) for Micro-enterprises and Micro-credit	2,100,000
TIM – E/N34	Comprehensive Vocational Education and Training (VET) for East Timorese	3,890,000
Sub-Total		7,690,000

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION / UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES		
TIM – E/N31	Joint Programme for Community Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Development	6,190,000
Sub-Total		6,190,000

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION		
TIM – E/N37	Mental Health and Trauma Service	300,000
Sub-Total		300,000

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND		
TIM – E/N27	Reproductive Health Programme for East Timor	1,283,000
TIM – E/N36	Psychosocial Support and Empowerment for Vulnerable and Traumatized Women and for Adolescents	70,000
TIM – W/N53	Emergency Reproductive Health Assistance to the Displaced Persons in West Timor (NTT Province)	67,400
Sub-Total		1,920,400

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION		
TIM – E/N02	Return of Displaced People	23,250,000
TIM – E/N04	Return of Qualified Nationals	600,000
TIM – E/N05	Reintegration of Demobilised Combatants	126,321
TIM – E/N06	Mobile Information and Referral Service	1,192,535
TIM – W/N64	Migration Management	396,150
Sub-Total		25,565,006

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION		
TIM – E/N08	Vegetable Seed Distribution	310,000
TIM – E/N09	Support the Return and Resettlement of Displaced Farm Families currently in West Timor	600,000
TIM – E/N10	Emergency Support to Maize and Rice Production	860,000
TIM – E/N11	Rice Seed Multiplication	128,000
TIM – E/N12	Emergency Assistance to the Artisanal Fisheries Sector	317,000
TIM – E/N13	Food Security Monitoring and Coordination in East Timor	635,000
Sub-Total		2,850,000

**Table II: 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
EAST TIMOR CRISIS
Listing of Project Activities – By Appealing Organisation
October 1999 – June 2000**

Code	Organisation / Activity	Requirements US\$
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OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

TIM – E/N44	OCHA Coordination	3,300,000
TIM – E/N45	East Timor Information and Mapping Unit (ETIMU)	412,700
TIM – E/N46	NGO Resource Centre	335,000
Sub-Total		4,047,700

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

TIM – E/N03	Emergency Shelter Reconstruction (World Vision International)	2,131,000
TIM – E/N14	Support of Rice Production (German Agro Action)	667,600
TIM – E/N15	Resumption of Agriculture (OIKOS)	72,300
TIM – E/N26	Technical and Material Assistance for Reproductive Health and Sexual Violence (International Rescue Committee)	460,000
TIM – E/N29	Emergency Environmental Health Programme (OXFAM)	4,107,000
TIM – E/N38	East Timor Emergency Care, Protection and Tracing for Unaccompanied Children (International Rescue Committee)	150,000
TIM – E/N39	Child Protection through Child and Family Centres (Christian Children's Fund (CCF) International)	900,000
TIM – E/N43	Strengthening the Peace Building Capacity of Local NGOs (Catholic Relief Services)	200,000
TIM – E/N48	Radio Kmanek (CARITAS)	500,000
TIM – W/N58	West Timor Rainy Season Preparedness (CARE International)	495,000
TIM – W/N60	West Timor Emergency Care, Protection and Tracing for Unaccompanied Children (International Rescue Committee)	150,000
Sub-Total		9,832,900

GRAND TOTAL

199,046,099

**Table III: 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
EAST TIMOR CRISIS
Listing of Project Activities – By Sector
October 1999 – June 2000**

Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Requirement US\$
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Return and Reintegration (including shelter)			
TIM – E/N01	Protection, Multi-sector relief, Care and Maintenance, Repatriation and Reintegration Assistance and Other Durable Solutions for Refugees and Displaced Persons	UNHCR	45,350,000
TIM – E/N02	Return of Displaced People	IOM	23,250,000
TIM – E/N03	Emergency Shelter Reconstruction	World Vision International	2,131,000
TIM – E/N04	Return of Qualified Nationals	IOM	600,000
TIM – E/N05	Reintegration of Demobilised Combatants	IOM	126,321
TIM – E/N06	Mobile Information and Referral Service	IOM	1,192,535
TIM – W/N64	Migration Management	IOM	396,150
Sub-Total			73,046,006

Food Aid and Food Security			
TIM – E/N07	Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in East Timor	WFP	21,600,000
TIM – E/N08	Vegetable Seed Distribution	FAO	310,000
TIM – E/N09	Support the Return and Resettlement of Displaced Farm Families currently in West Timor	FAO	600,000
TIM – E/N10	Emergency Support to Maize and Rice Production	FAO	860,000
TIM – E/N11	Rice Seed Multiplication	FAO	128,000
TIM – E/N12	Emergency Assistance to the Artisanal Fisheries Sector	FAO	317,000
TIM – E/N13	Food Security Monitoring and Coordination in East Timor	FAO	635,000
TIM – E/N14	Support of Rice Production	German Agro Action	667,600
TIM – E/N15	Resumption of Agriculture	OIKOS	72,300
TIM – W/N49	Assistance to Victims of Drought, Economic Crisis and Civil Disturbances	WFP	7,830,000
Sub-Total			33,019,900

Health			
TIM – E/N16	Roll Back Malaria	WHO	1,450,000
TIM – E/N17	Tuberculosis Control	WHO	600,000
TIM – E/N18	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)	WHO	140,000
TIM – E/N19	Prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS	WHO	200,000
TIM – E/N20	Human Resource Development in the Health Sector	WHO	2,010,000
TIM – E/N21	Health Surveillance System and Epidemic Preparedness and Response	WHO	900,000
TIM – E/N22	Drug Storage and Distribution System	WHO	1,022,500
TIM – E/N23	Public Health Laboratories	WHO	600,000
TIM – E/N24	Health Sector Coordination	WHO	640,000
TIM – E/N25	Basic Health Care	UNICEF	13,049,925
TIM – E/N26	Technical and Material Assistance for Reproductive Health and Sexual Violence	International Rescue Committee	460,000
TIM – E/N27	Reproductive Health Programme for East Timor	UNFPA	1,283,000
TIM – W/N50	Emergency Health and Nutrition Services West Timor	UNICEF	1,076,250
TIM – W/N51	Malaria Control in West Timor	WHO	415,000

**Table III: 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
EAST TIMOR CRISIS
Listing of Project Activities – By Sector
October 1999 – June 2000**

Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Requirement US\$
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Health (continued)			
TIM – W/N52	Control of Tuberculosis	WHO	525,000
TIM – W/N53	Emergency Reproductive Health Assistance to the Displaced Persons in West Timor (NTT Province)	UNFPA	167,400
TIM – W/N54	Health Surveillance System and Emergency Response System for Displaced Persons	WHO	650,000
TIM – W/N55	Strengthening Hospital and Clinical Services	WHO	400,000
TIM – W/N56	Availability of Health Personnel and Rehabilitation	WHO	1,272,000
TIM – W/N57	Coordination, Needs Assessment and Public Health Management	WHO	595,000
Sub-Total			27,456,075

Water and Sanitation			
TIM – E/N28	Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	3,760,000
TIM – E/N29	Emergency Environmental Health Programme	OXFAM	4,107,000
TIM – W/N58	West Timor Rainy Season Preparedness	CARE	495,000
TIM – W/N59	Water and Environmental Sanitation	UNICEF	609,000
Sub-Total			8,971,000

Infrastructure and Economic Recovery			
TIM – E/N30	Rehabilitation of Public Utilities and Physical Infrastructure	UNDP	6,440,000
TIM – E/N31	Joint Programme for Community Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Development	UNDP / IOM / UNHCR	6,190,000
TIM – E/N32	Employment Registration and Services Centres	UNDP / ILO	1,700,000
TIM – E/N33	Local Economic Development Agencies (LEDA) for Micro-enterprises and Micro-credit	UNDP / ILO	2,100,000
TIM – E/N34	Comprehensive Vocational Education and Training (VET) for East Timorese	UNDP / ILO	3,890,000
TIM – W/N63	International Advisory Team to the Governor's Office in Nusa Tenggara Timur (West Timor)	UNDP	100,000
Sub-Total			20,420,000

Education and Community Action			
TIM – E/N35	Education and Community Action Project	UNICEF	7,000,400
TIM – E/N36	Psychosocial Support and Empowerment for Vulnerable and Traumatized Women and for Adolescents	UNFPA	470,000
TIM – E/N37	Mental Health and Trauma Service	UNDP / WHO	300,000
TIM – E/N38	East Timor Emergency Care, Protection and Tracing for Unaccompanied Children	IRC	150,000
TIM – E/N39	Child Protection through Child and Family Centres	CCF	900,000
TIM – W/N60	West Timor Emergency Care, Protection and Tracing for Unaccompanied Children	IRC	150,000
TIM – W/N61	Emergency Education and Community Services for Young Children and Women in West Timor	UNICEF	1,050,000
TIM – W/N62	Affected Villages Programme	UNDP	250,000

Sub-Total	10,270,400
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EAST TIMOR CRISIS
Listing of Project Activities – By Sector
October 1999 – June 2000**

Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Requirement US\$
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Humanitarian Principles			
TIM – E/N40	Humanitarian Principles Project	UNICEF	483,000
TIM – E/N41	Institutional Capacity Building	UNICEF	777,000
TIM – E/N42	Support to Governance and Sectoral Capacity Building	UNDP	3,200,000
TIM – E/N43	Strengthening the Peace Building Capacity of Local NGOs	CRS	200,000
Sub-Total			4,660,000

Coordination and Logistics			
TIM – E/N44	OCHA Coordination	OCHA	3,300,000
TIM – E/N45	East Timor Information and Mapping Unit (ETIMU)	OCHA	412,700
TIM – E/N46	NGO Resource Centre	OCHA	335,000
TIM – E/N47	WFP Special Operations for the East Timor Crisis	WFP	16,655,018
TIM – E/N48	Radio Kmanek	CARITAS	500,000
Sub-Total			21,202,718

GRAND TOTAL	199,046,099
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2. EAST TIMOR SECTION

2.1 HUMANITARIAN FRAMEWORK

Current Situation

During the post-consultation violence, more than 75 percent of the entire population of East Timor was displaced and more than 70 percent of the province's private housing stock, public buildings and utilities were destroyed. The crisis was further deepened when all government functions including public services and law and order collapsed with the departure of the Indonesian authorities. The vacuum in East Timor was filled in the immediate term by the deployment of the multi-national force, INTERFET, and by humanitarian agencies which maintained a minimal presence throughout the crisis. The role of INTERFET is to establish a security presence throughout the province. The role of the humanitarian agencies is to save lives through emergency assistance.

First Phase of Emergency

The first priority of humanitarian agencies in East Timor has been to meet the acute needs of the most at-risk populations through distributions of food and non-food emergency items and the re-establishment of health facilities. The second priority has been to stabilise populations before their condition becomes acute through distributions of relief assistance. At the same time, agencies have been undertaking emergency repairs to essential infrastructure systems, in particular, water supply networks.

Second Phase of Emergency

With hundreds of thousands of people now returning to their home communities, there is a new and urgent emphasis on providing shelter materials before the rains begin, and distributing seeds and tools for the upcoming planting season. Protecting populations returning from West Timor and gaining direct and unhindered access to displaced persons residing in West Timor also remain top priorities.

Third Phase of Emergency

As soon as populations return to their home communities, agencies will concentrate on reintegrating them through community-led reconstruction and rehabilitation schemes. Major and intensive efforts to jump-start economic recovery through micro-credit and training programmes will be a key part of the "return to normalcy" strategy agencies will be following. Agencies will continue to ensure that basic services are provided to populations until the new civil administration is functioning and able to provide these services.

At present, more than 40 humanitarian agencies are now operating in East Timor. Furthermore, 15 agencies are functioning in West Timor where more than 250,000 displaced persons from East Timor are currently residing.

Overall Goals

The main aim of humanitarian agencies in East Timor during the next nine months is to assist populations through the emergency stage as quickly as possible while laying the groundwork for full scale reconstruction and development. During the emergency and transitional phases, humanitarian agencies have agreed to pursue the following six goals:

- meet acute needs first;
- stabilise at-risk populations before their condition becomes acute;
- reintegrate displaced persons;
- enhance livelihood strategies;
- repair essential infrastructure;
- help to re-establish key institutions essential for economic recovery and good governance.

In addition to these goals, agencies in East Timor are committed to creating a coordinated operation that is based on humanitarian principles and which has a clear exit strategy. The aim, shared by all members of the humanitarian community, is to make the East Timor operation a model that can be replicated in other contexts. Drawing on lessons learned from other recent operations, UN Agencies and NGOs are tackling three particular sets of problems:

- defining exit strategies early in the operation;
- integrating humanitarian principles at the start of the operation;
- establishing inclusive coordination structures throughout East Timor.

Exit Strategies

Agencies recognise that emergency operations sometimes complicate future reconstruction and development by creating dependency, degrading the environment and introducing new forms of social inequity. As part of a major effort to institute best practises, agencies will follow the guidelines set out in the SPHERE handbook, drafted by an inter-agency working group committed to high-quality humanitarian programming. To ensure that emergency programmes do not crowd out reconstruction initiatives or outlive their usefulness, agencies will develop “trigger indicators” designed to signal the need to exit from the first phases of the emergency. Humanitarian agencies have also begun discussions with UNDP, the Bretton Woods institutions and United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) regarding the best ways to integrate current interventions with longer-term projects aimed at sustainable development, poverty alleviation and good governance.

Humanitarian Principles

Realising the acute trauma that many East Timorese have suffered, humanitarian agencies will work through local institutions and networks to help people regain their sense of dignity, particularly in areas where atrocities were reportedly committed. Priority is also being given to capacity building, especially among local NGOs, which are expected to eventually assume a lead role in the humanitarian sector. Recognising the complex problems facing post-conflict societies, agencies are committed to incorporating the core humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality, transparency and accountability at the start of their operations rather than introducing them at mid-point after the acute emergency is over. The humanitarian community will use the unique opportunity presented by the establishment of a new civil administration to ensure that the humanitarian imperative is incorporated into formal structures and new organisations emerging from civil society. As part of their advocacy role, agencies will work with local authorities to ensure that East Timor’s institutions provide for the basic needs of the population and uphold core humanitarian principles.

Coordination Framework

Agencies working in both East and West Timor are committed to providing assistance through a unified coordination structure under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator who is supported by OCHA. In early September, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed the Assistant Emergency Relief Coordinator from OCHA as the Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. for the East Timor Crisis with responsibility for East and West Timor as well as East Timorese displaced throughout Indonesia. Since relief activities began, agencies have worked closely together in an unprecedented effort to develop appropriate coordination structures at key operational hubs including Dili, Baucau, Darwin, Jakarta, Kupang, Kiefamenanu and Atambua. Coordination offices are currently being established in a number of additional East Timor locations including Los Palos, Manatuto, Ainaro, Ermera, Suai, Maliana and Viqueque. The structures in East Timor are inclusive, with representatives from INTERFET, UNAMET, UN Agencies, ICRC, NGOs, the Catholic Church and the CNRT’s Commission for Humanitarian Affairs. The UNHOC in Dili, which serves as the secretariat for the Humanitarian Coordinator, is responsible for liaison with INTERFET and UNAMET. The main coordination groups for each programme sector, many of which meet daily, are based in Dili. The regional operations base in Baucau provides logistical and forward base support for locations in the eastern sector. The two western sectors are supplied from Dili. The following chart indicates the leading agencies for each of the programme and operational sectors in this Appeal.

Sector	Coordinating Agencies
Return and Reintegration (including shelter)	UNHCR
Food Aid and Food Security	WFP (food assistance) and FAO (agriculture)
Health	WHO (technical) and UNICEF (implementation)
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF
Infrastructure and Economic Recovery	UNDP
Education and Community Action	UNICEF
Humanitarian Principles	UNICEF
Coordination and Logistics	OCHA (coordination) and WFP (logistics)

The role of humanitarian agencies in East Timor is to provide basic services to people while a new civil administration is being established under the auspices of the UNTAET. Humanitarian agencies aim to fill the vacuum left by the Indonesian authorities in the short term, help populations re-establish themselves, undertake emergency repairs of public utilities, and reopen key institutions devoted to public welfare including health facilities and schools. Humanitarian activities are expected to come under the umbrella of UNTAET once appropriate coordination structures are created, in the next few months. In the interim, humanitarian agencies will continue to operate under the OCHA coordination framework.

2.2 PROFILE OF EMERGENCY NEEDS

Assessments

More than 30 assessments have been conducted since humanitarian agencies re-launched their operations. Due to the volatile security situation, however, agencies have been able to conduct only a handful of comprehensive technical assessments, relying in the short-term on aerial and rapid surveys. In insecure areas, aerial assessments are being conducted using helicopters provided by UNAMET. The purpose of these first assessments is to establish the degree of physical damage. As soon as INTERFET is able to arrange an escort or establish a security presence, agencies conduct a rapid assessment of humanitarian needs. The aim of the second-phase assessments is to produce an overall profile of priorities and to identify transport routes, warehousing, possible offices and other assets required to establish operations. On the basis of rapid assessments, emergency interventions are launched. Technical surveys of each programme sector begin immediately after INTERFET has established a permanent presence or declared the area safe. On the basis of the third-phase technical assessments, comprehensive humanitarian programmes are being launched.

To date, the majority of rapid assessments have occurred in the eastern sector, the first zone outside Dili that INTERFET forces were able to secure. At the time of writing, several rapid and many aerial assessments have been conducted in the northwestern region. In the southwestern region, where militias continue to pose a significant threat, the majority of assessments have been aerial although a handful of rapid surveys have been launched. Technical assessments have already begun in the eastern sector and will be followed in the other regions as soon as security permits.

Caseload

Although it is extremely difficult to ascertain the size of the potential caseload at this stage due to limited access to many areas, agencies are working on the following assumptions:

- the total population of East Timor before the post-consultation violence was 890,000;
- an estimated 250,000 people are currently in West Timor, and of these approximately 150,000 are likely to re-enter East Timor if given the choice to voluntarily return;
- more than 500,000 people are assumed to be living in the hills waiting to return to their homes as soon as INTERFET is able to establish a security presence.

Combined, this suggests that more than 650,000 displaced persons in East Timor may require some form of emergency assistance in the near future. The approximately 100,000 persons residing in West Timor who may choose not to return to East Timor will also require assistance.

The following sections provide a brief profile of each sector. The profiles are based on the surveys conducted during the past three weeks. The profiles are updated on a daily basis as more information is gathered during on-going assessments. In general, humanitarian agencies have found that the condition of the displaced persons who have re-entered their towns and villages is relatively good. The status of populations still displaced in the hills, on the other hand, is assumed to be deteriorating. Agencies are working on the assumption that the longer people remain displaced, the more precarious their condition will become, particularly with the imminent onset of the rainy season.

Eastern Sector (Manatuto, Baucau, Los Palos, Viqueque)

(situation as of 10 October)

Security

The security threat is currently low. All major roads are now declared safe for unescorted convoys, allowing humanitarian agencies access to most towns and villages. From its base in Baucau, INTERFET established a security presence in Los Palos during the second week of October and is progressively deploying into all of the major regional towns.

Displaced Persons

Although Baucau is relatively undamaged and the majority of its population have returned, the towns of Manatuto, Viqueque and Los Palos are only sparsely populated. Major concentrations of DPs in the areas southwest of Manatuto and in the Los Palos region are expected to return as soon as a permanent military presence is established. Once this happens, the need for humanitarian assistance is expected to increase markedly. Returnees have already begun to reconstruct their homes. As many as 200,000 people currently in the hills may enter eastern sector towns and villages in the near future.

Humanitarian Activities

The regional operations base in Baucau was opened in early October. Sub-offices in Los Palos, Manatuto and Viqueque are currently being established. Approximately 50 UN Agency and NGO personnel are working in the eastern region. Specialists from the Northern Territory Government of Australia, under the auspices of OCHA, have visited Baucau, Los Palos and Manatuto to assess the power and water systems, and the requirements for reconstruction materials and hand tools. NGOs have been active throughout the region in the assessment of water supplies and sanitation. Health services have been re-established in Baucau, Manatuto and Los Palos. In Baucau, planning is underway in association with local authorities and the church for a comprehensive technical needs assessment. Steps are being taken to improve airfield services, including air traffic control, at the Baucau airstrip.

Humanitarian Priorities

Damage and destruction across the eastern region have been uneven. In Baucau, only five percent of its buildings were destroyed; in Viqueque, 10 percent; in Los Palos, 70 percent; and in Manatuto, 80 percent. Given the early onset of the rainy season, shelter is the top priority in this region, particularly in Los Palos and Manatuto which both suffered extensive damage. Seed stock for the planting season, due to begin in two to three weeks' time, is also a priority. The supply of diesel fuel for both commerce and humanitarian programmes has been sporadic and needs to be regularised as soon as possible. Fuel storage also needs to be addressed, including the use of fuel bladders. A communications system to link the four principal diocesan towns is urgently required for public safety and coordination. Until regular power supplies can be restored, generators (500kva) are a priority requirement in each of the towns, with several required for Baucau.

To date, food stocks have not been a problem, particularly in Baucau, but with the imminent return of displaced persons, including possibly large numbers from the camps in West Timor, shortages are likely to occur in the short-term. Agencies have made food deliveries to Baucau, Los Palos and Manatuto. Pre-positioning is expected to begin shortly in anticipation of large-scale returns. The wet season will restrict access to remote villages, making pre-positioning of stocks a priority.

North-western Sector (Dili, Liquica, Ermera, Dare)

(situation as of 10 October)

Security:

The security risk in this region is currently assessed as high. Although large numbers of displaced persons have returned to Dili, the security threat in the city remains high due to the presence of small groups of militia. Following the deployment of INTERFET forces in early October, security has improved significantly, although militia activity continues and road convoys still need military escort.

Displaced Persons:

Beginning in early October, returnees began re-entering Dili. Officials estimate that approximately 75,000 people have now returned and that as many as 15,000 people may enter the city from the camps in West Timor. Following the deployment of INTERFET forces in Liquica, a significant number of displaced entered the town although a large percentage of the population is still outside. Large numbers of displaced persons are expected to return to towns and villages in the region as soon as an INTERFET presence is established. Once this happens, the need for humanitarian assistance is expected to increase markedly.

Humanitarian Activities:

The United Nations Humanitarian Operations Centre (UNHOC) was established in Dili on 23 September. At present, over 40 UN Agencies and NGOs are operating in the city. Health services were quickly re-established and food and non-food distributions have taken place to respond to the influx of more than 75,000 persons. Technical needs assessments are currently underway in the power, water, communications and reconstruction sectors.

Although humanitarian operations were quickly launched in Dili and Dare, the prevailing insecurity has limited operations in other areas. Movement on the road from Dili to Liquica is now possible without escort, and INTERFET will be shortly establishing a presence in the town. Some emergency relief deliveries have been made to the Liquica and Ermera regions and health services are being provided through mobile clinics operated by NGOs.

Humanitarian Priorities:

Damage in the north-western region has been extensive. Approximately 60 percent of buildings in Liquica have been damaged, 75 percent in Ermera and Glenco, and 80 percent in Maubara. Shelter is a top priority also in these areas and should be built immediately before the onset of the rainy season, expected at the beginning of November. Although large-scale reconstruction has not yet begun in hard-hit Dili, returnees are starting to repair homes and a city clean up is underway. A limited supply of fresh produce and basic food items is now on sale in markets in Dili, although the majority of items are from pre-consultation stocks and no new supplies are reaching the town from West Timor. Distributions of food, shelter and household items will be required in towns throughout the region, particularly when displaced persons start leaving the hills. The rainy season will limit movement, making the pre-positioning of supplies an urgent priority. In addition, seed will need to be distributed prior to the upcoming planting season.

Although mobile health clinics are operating in some areas outside Dili, health services need to be re-established. Cases of malaria, dysentery and moderate malnutrition are being reported by NGOs, in addition to tuberculosis and measles. Immunisation programmes need to be immediately resumed. Emergency repairs are needed for power and water systems throughout the region.

South-western Region: (Suai, Same, Ainaro, Aileu)

(situation as of 10 October)

Security:

The security risk in this region is currently high with concentrations of militia still present along the border with West Timor. The deployment of INTERFET forces is expected to clear most of the militia and to result in improved access for humanitarian agencies. At present, only aerial assessments have been possible.

Displaced Persons:

Aerial assessments indicate that most towns are largely deserted and that large concentrations of displaced persons are staying in the hills.

Humanitarian Activities:

Rapid ground assessments combined with emergency deliveries are expected to begin as soon as the security situation improves.

Humanitarian Priorities:

Aerial assessments indicate that extensive damage has occurred in Same and Suai where 90 percent of buildings have been destroyed. On the basis of these aerial assessments, it is clear that shelter will be a priority. Agencies are working on the assumption that the longer populations are displaced in the hills, the greater their humanitarian needs when they eventually return to their homes. Agencies are preparing for the rapid deployment of health personnel and distributions of emergency supplies including food.

2.3 SECTOR STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS

2.3.1 RETURN AND REINTEGRATION SECTOR

Return and Reintegration Sector Strategy

Context

During the post consultation violence, approximately 75 percent of East Timorese were displaced from their homes. More than 250,000 of them either fled, or were forced to move, to West Timor and other places within Indonesia. With the stabilisation of the situation inside East Timor through the interventions of INTERFET, it is estimated that as many as 150,000 persons in West Timor will wish to return voluntarily as soon as possible. In addition to the displaced in West Timor, there are an estimated 6,000 persons in Indonesia who have indicated that they wish to return. Although many displaced outside East Timor are expected to return through chartered planes and vessels, a large number of persons currently in West Timor will probably return by road.

Within East Timor, more than 500,000 displaced are expected to return to their villages and homes as soon as security is established. In many of these communities, dwellings, shops and local government structures have been either partially or totally destroyed. Although most displaced in East Timor are expected to return to their homes unassisted, certain groups of vulnerable people will require transport assistance, specifically those who are prevented from moving due to physical vulnerability, lack of personal security, or travel distance. All returnees will require immediate assistance in order to reintegrate. Given the factors that led to displacement, protection will be provided, particularly to returnees entering from West Timor.

Main Objectives and Strategies

Agencies have agreed that the main objectives in the return and reintegration sector are:

- to facilitate the re-entry into East Timor of all displaced persons who choose to participate in a voluntary return programme;
- to provide protection for returnees during their return journey and reintegration;
- to assist returnees to reintegrate into civil society by providing appropriate humanitarian assistance and information;
- to provide special assistance for vulnerable returnees including unaccompanied children, women and elderly.

As part of their strategy for ensuring appropriate return and reintegration, agencies will:

1. Provide transport through chartered planes or vessels for vulnerable returnees and way-station services for returnees re-entering East Timor by road.
2. Provide reception services including medical screenings upon arrival.
3. Register returnees and help to trace family members.
4. Provide returnees with appropriate information regarding conditions in their home areas and other assistance services that are available.
5. Assist returnees reintegrate by providing a multi-sectoral package of emergency assistance including food, non-food emergency items and shelter materials.
6. Assist returnees with employment through income-generating projects.

Coordination

The lead in this sector will be taken by UNHCR, which has a special protection mandate for populations in refugee-like situations. In both East and West Timor, UNHCR will be responsible for all protection aspects of return, including: registration and verification; determination of rates of return and timeframes (to the extent possible); confirmation of security; reception and on-arrival assistance; determination of secondary destinations; assessments of reintegration needs; and monitoring. As part of their operational partnership, IOM will be responsible for the logistical aspects of return including transport by air, sea and road and onward movement to secondary destinations within East Timor. Assistance to returnees in the areas of health, water and sanitation, education, shelter, food and agriculture, psycho-social support, skills training and micro-credit will be provided by cooperating UN Agencies and NGOs as detailed below in this Appeal. Working in close cooperation with UNHCR and other NGOs in the sector, World Vision will be taking immediate steps to provide resources for Timorese to reconstruct their residences through

food-for-work schemes. Other agencies will also be working in the shelter sector under the leadership of UNHCR. Data from the new East Timor Information and Mapping Unit, detailed in this appeal, will be used to identify areas that are top priorities for reconstruction activities.

IOM will take the lead in identifying qualified Timorese professionals living outside East Timor who wish to return. IOM will arrange for their repatriation and provide support to them during their transition back into civil society. IOM will also assist demobilised combatants to reintegrate into their communities by providing skills training and information regarding available assistance and employment opportunities. As part of efforts to provide accurate information to all returnees, IOM will operate mobile information and referral service.

LIST OF PROJECTS

UNHCR	Protection, Multisectoral Relief, Care and Maintenance, Repatriation, Reintegration Assistance, and other durable Solutions for Refugees and Displaced Persons
IOM	Return of Displaced People
WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL	Emergency Shelter Reconstruction
IOM	Return of Qualified Nationals
IOM	Reintegration of Demobilised Combatants
IOM	Mobile Information and Referral Service

RETURN AND REINTEGRATION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N01
Activity	Protection, multi-sector relief, care and maintenance, repatriation and reintegration assistance and other durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons
Objectives	To ensure protection and assistance for refugees and vulnerable displaced persons, and facilitate safe return and durable (re)integration.
Target Beneficiaries	- 350,000 currently displaced persons in East Timor - 200,000 refugees in West Timor of whom 150,000 are expected to return to East Timor
Cooperating Partners	Office of the Governor of NTT, Social Dept. NTT, Indonesian Red Cross, POSKO, IOM, CRS, CARE, MSF, CARITAS, ADRA, ARC, CSFI, Concern, Peacewinds
Time frame	1 September 1999 to 30 June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 45,350,000

SUMMARY

In West Timor according to Government estimates, 250,000 East Timorese are accommodated in makeshift camps, with host families, or scattered across the territory. The difficult situation of many of these people is aggravated by the intimidation of the militias under whose control they find themselves. Until now, the Indonesian security forces have not been able to bring an end to this situation, which has also prevented UNHCR from full access to these persons. Once safe and unhindered access is assured, the activities described in this project will be adjusted as a result of a more accurate assessment of needs, and in particular of the wishes of these persons with regard to their future.

The programme is intended to ensure protection of and assistance to an estimated 150,000 of the 250,000 East Timorese in West Timor who wish to return as soon as possible to their home areas, as well as to address the special needs of up to 50,000 vulnerable individuals among the 100,000 who are expected to settle permanently in Indonesia. To this end, UNHCR will establish a multi-sectoral emergency care and maintenance programme, in support of and complementary to the ongoing efforts by the Indonesian Government to prevent excess mortality and morbidity in general, and to ensure that the living conditions of the beneficiaries are in accordance with minimal acceptable standards. Appropriate assistance will also be provided to host families to support this form of accommodation.

The programme includes measures to ensure that East Timorese outside of their homeland can make a free and informed decision regarding their future (repatriation to East Timor, local integration in West Timor, or relocation to other areas of Indonesia). The duration as well as the content of the care and maintenance programme will be determined by the speed with which these durable solutions can be implemented.

On 8 October 1999, UNHCR initiated the voluntary repatriation operation of displaced persons from Kupang to Dili, with chartered planes. There is a great willingness on the part of many to return home as soon as possible. Since the start of the operation, East Timorese are presenting themselves spontaneously in Kupang and requesting to be repatriated by UNHCR. It is difficult to foresee a self-organised and rapid voluntary repatriation if the security problems in West Timorese border areas and militia activity persist. Under this assumption, repatriation will have to be fully organised, will take place by air and sea, and would necessarily be spread out over a period of several months. If, on the other hand, as a result of improved security, repatriation by land or spontaneous repatriation becomes an option, return will be swift and the West Timor programme's beneficiary numbers will drop rapidly. Contingency plans are being prepared to ensure readiness to respond effectively to any likely scenario. For those who opt for alternative durable solutions, UNHCR will facilitate local settlement in West Timor or relocation to other areas in Indonesia, in cooperation with the Government. Meanwhile, however, the emergency interventions foreseen in this care and maintenance programme, in particular addressing the needs of those in camps, cannot be delayed pending a clarification of these issues.

In East Timor, the programme covers reception, onward transportation if necessary, monitoring and initial reintegration assistance for returnees arriving from outside of the Territory, as well as assistance for returning internally displaced persons, with a particular focus on shelter and domestic/household support.

Objectives

To ensure protection and care through multi-sectoral programmes; to assist persons to return to their home areas in conditions of safety, and to support their initial reintegration; to facilitate alternative durable solutions for groups and/or individual displaced persons.

Strategies

Food

In West Timor, UNHCR will provide complementary food such as dried fish, sugar and salt in coordination with WFP, and following the guidelines of the WFP-UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding. WFP will provide rice. Further needs assessment, conducted jointly by UNHCR and WFP, may show the need to include additional basic or complementary food items. The target population for food assistance comprises all vulnerable displaced persons in camps and those accommodated with host families, as well as the host families themselves. In East Timor, UNHCR's assistance programme to the displaced started in May 1999. In the current return phase, arrangements between WFP and UNHCR for further food assistance will be concluded upon joint assessment of needs. In case of organised repatriation, local settlement and/or relocation, food packages will be provided.

Transport/Logistics

Many displaced persons have found accommodation in and around the city of Kupang, in West Timor, but the most important concentrations remain in distant areas, such as Atambua in Belu district or several sites in Timor Tengah Utara (TTU) district. In addition, a quarter of the displaced population in West Timor is said to be dispersed across the territory. Therefore, significant logistical capacity, which takes into consideration the generally poor road conditions as well as the onset of a four-month rainy season in November, is required to ensure access to the refugees and distribution of relief items. All-terrain light vehicles and trucks have been provided for under this sector. They will all be equipped with communication equipment. Provision is also made for vehicle operational costs including fuel, repairs and maintenance. Warehouses will be rented in Kupang and in the major distribution sites for the storage of relief goods. Since UNHCR has not yet gained access to all areas, a provision is made for prefabricated warehouses should existing facilities prove to be inadequate.

In view of the limited market in West Timor, a logistical base for the purchase of the bulk of the relief and other items needed by the operation is established in Surabaya. Provision is made for warehousing and related costs, and for the transport of relief items from the purchase locations, including Surabaya, to Kupang. Air transport of emergency survival relief supplies from Europe and Darwin to Kupang and Dili, necessary in the initial phase of the operation, is also covered.

Vehicles (trucks, minibuses and large buses) to transport displaced persons and their belongings (repatriation, relocation operations) from camps to airports and ports will be rented if available or otherwise purchased. For the transport from West to East Timor, provision is made for the charter of aircraft and ships for return movements prior to IOM assuming this responsibility in late October '99. Provision is made for the transport of East Timorese from elsewhere in Indonesia to East Timor.

In East Timor, warehouse space and transport capacity is required for the reception, storage and distribution of all non-food items and shelter repair material. Due to the massive looting and destruction in September '99, rental of existing warehouse space will not always be possible. Therefore, prefabricated warehouses will be erected in Dili, Baucau and a further six regional centres. For the onward transportation of these materials to secondary distribution centres, a fleet of trucks is being purchased. Due to destruction and looting, trucks are not available for rental. These activities will be implemented within the framework of the WFP-led Joint Logistics Cell.

Domestic Items/Household support

Following proper needs assessment in West and East Timor, each family will receive a set of household items to include cooking pots/pans, jerry cans, blankets, water buckets, covered water storage, plastic sheets, basins, mosquito nets, soap, sleeping mats, plates, drinking cups and clothing as required. Hygiene items for women will also be provided. Provision is made for up to 550,000 beneficiaries subject

to need and inputs from other sources. Large plastic bags will be provided to repatriating and relocating families to carry their belongings.

Water

Provision of safe drinking water is one of the major needs identified even in major towns of West Timor. This sector aims to complement efforts by the Government to provide easier access to drinking water through extension of water pipes, construction of water collection points and water catchment areas. Five trucks converted to serve as water tankers will also be procured to deliver water to more remote and less accessible areas. This sector will be implemented with the technical expertise of specialised organisations supplied by water tankers and in close coordination with the complementary programmes of sister agencies. Water points will be established at designated places along the routes and at points of arrival in East Timor. UNHCR will retain a modest capacity to respond to the emergency needs of returnee communities if necessary, in complement to the wider operational involvement of UNICEF in this sector.

Sanitation

In West Timor, complementing efforts by the authorities and sister agencies, temporary latrines and washing areas will be constructed in places with high concentrations of refugees and displaced persons. Sanitation activities may include vector control and outreach programmes. Sanitation workers will be recruited from the beneficiary population. In East Timor UNHCR will have a capacity to respond to the emergency needs of returnee communities in the event that timely alternative arrangements might not be feasible.

Health/Nutrition

In West Timor, an appropriate programme will be established for primary, including reproductive, health care. As part of the organised repatriation and relocation, medical screening will take place, and paramedical staff will accompany convoys. Emergency health facilities will be established at reception points in East Timor. UNHCR will retain a capacity to respond to the emergency health care needs of returnee communities in the event that timely alternative arrangements might not be feasible.

Shelter/other Infrastructure

Living conditions and the community infrastructure of the camp-like temporary facilities in West Timor will be improved in accordance with international standards. For the repatriation, simple waiting areas providing shade and transit facilities will be constructed. Provision has been made to establish way stations in case of repatriation by land.

In the initial reintegration phase in East Timor, UNHCR will provide assistance with a particular focus on the shelter sector. Initial needs assessment has revealed that large numbers of houses have been destroyed, burned or otherwise extensively damaged and looted. With the onset of the rains, it is essential that families receive support with the most urgent repair of their homes, so that they can begin rebuilding their lives. The programme will not reconstruct their houses for them, but will enable families and communities to do this themselves through the provision of the most essential materials (appropriate roofing, timber, cement, nails and tools). As the countrywide programme will be implemented as much as possible with local NGO partners, it will also help to rebuild and strengthen the capacity of the East Timorese emerging civil society. Shelter assistance will be provided in close coordination with the activities of sister agencies and NGOs engaged in the reconstruction of community assets, such as public health facilities and schools.

Community Services

Participation of women in camp activities will be actively promoted. A significant number of victims of physical abuse or violence exist among the displaced communities in both East and West Timor. A comprehensive survey of the population will be carried out under this sector to identify individuals requiring trauma counselling and special assistance. Provisions are made to assist identified groups in need, in particular, women and children. Tracing activities will be coordinated with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Leadership and motivational training programmes conducted by community organisations will be supported to enhance the capacity of displaced persons to cope with their circumstances. Women will be provided equal opportunities to participate in such programmes.

Education

Most school-age children in encampments in West Timor have lost access to schools and remain idle. Emergency education packs will be provided under this sector, pending the possibility of more comprehensive interventions in collaboration with local education authorities and sister agencies.

Crop Production

Modest provision has been made for the procurement of gardening tools and agricultural seeds to allow some gardening activities by refugees and displaced, pending their departure from encampments in West Timor, to diversify their diet and to combat idleness.

Animal Husbandry

The economic base for a Timorese family includes animal tendering, a traditional role of women. The most popular domestic animals are goats, chickens and pigs. Under this sector, funds will be provided to selected families to acquire a small number of animals to provide domestic income and to generate a balanced food basket.

Legal Assistance/Protection

UNHCR will organise an information campaign through the existing radio networks and newspapers in West Timor in order to inform persons from East Timor of the options for durable solutions, their right to freedom of choice, and the role of the Government of Indonesia, UNHCR and IOM. Information will be provided about the conditions prevailing in areas of origin in East Timor. The production of information leaflets will be part of the campaign. Wind-up radios will be provided to the displaced persons in camps.

A verification/registration exercise will be undertaken to assess the wishes of each household, and to ascertain that their choice is free. This verification exercise will also serve to identify the vulnerable groups and thereby ensure that appropriate measures are undertaken to address their special needs, both in West and East Timor. It will also facilitate the tracing of split families.

In order to enhance the awareness and receptivity of the local authorities to the humane treatment of displaced persons, UNHCR will conduct workshops on the general application of human rights and refugee law. The provisions of relevant international instruments relating to refugees and the Guiding Principles on IDPs will be translated into Bahasa Indonesia and disseminated widely. UNHCR will coordinate closely with appropriate international organisations such as ICRC and UNCHR.

UNHCR in conjunction with ICRC will collaborate closely with the Indonesian authorities to ensure the safety and security of repatriates, that return takes place in family units, and that arrangements for family reunification when needed are in place. The Memorandum of Understanding concluded between UNHCR and the Government of Indonesia on 14 October included provisions for these arrangements.

UNHCR will also establish a monitoring mechanism in East Timor, in order to ensure the safety and well being of the returnees in their areas of origin or choice, with a special focus on vulnerable groups. The nature of this mechanism will depend on the pace and scale of return.

Implementing Arrangements and Operational Support

Administrative support costs for international and local NGO partners will be covered under this sector. This will include staffing support, supplies and transportation. Additional equipment may be required depending on the resources and capacity of individual agencies.

Protection/monitoring and Coordination

In order to respond to the needs of the displaced and returnees, UNHCR has expanded its operational capacity by opening offices in Kupang and Atambua in West Timor, Dili in East Timor, Surabaya on Java and Darwin in Australia. The Kupang and Atambua offices have been established to ensure access to, and registration of, individual displaced persons to monitor their physical safety and well being; to ensure they benefit from the provision of urgently needed relief assistance; and to facilitate safe and voluntary return to East Timor, or settlement elsewhere for those who do not wish to return. Dili will oversee five antenna offices in order to better facilitate, in coordination with implementing partners, the safe return of displaced persons to their places of origin and the provision of a modest level of one time reintegration assistance to them. The first of these offices has already been opened in Baucau. The Surabaya and Darwin offices primarily act as logistical hubs where local procurement takes place and from where goods are shipped/ transhipped or flown to Timor.

To perform the functions described above and manage these offices, 99 posts have been created (36 professional posts and 63 general service posts) the costs of which are covered under this sector. Prior to the regularisation of personnel on these posts, a significant number of staff have been deployed to the region on temporary assistance or under secondment arrangements, thus providing a surge capacity to cope with the critical initial phase of the emergency. In addition, the services of up to 30 United Nations Volunteers will complement the work of the UNHCR staff. Office running costs such as operations of telecommunications networks, purchase of vehicles, travel, etc will also be incurred under this sector.

Programme Support

Management and administrative support will be provided to the operation through the Jakarta, Surabaya and Dili offices as well as through Headquarters. A total of 32 posts have been created for this purpose of which 13 are professional posts and 19 general service posts. In addition to staff costs, operating expenses covered under this sector will include office rent communications, purchase of office supplies, furniture, radio equipment and travel.

Financial Summary*

Budget Item	US\$
Food	1,400,000
Transport/Logistics	7,800,000
Domestic items/Household Support	8,000,000
Water	2,000,000
Sanitation	600,000
Health/Nutrition	650,000
Shelter/Infrastructure	11,000,000
Community services	250,000
Education	30,000
Crop production	400,000
Livestock/Animal Husbandry	80,000
Income Generation	100,000
Legal assistance/Protection	1,650,000
Agency Operational support	1,800,000
Protection/monitoring, Coordination	6,050,000
Total operations	41,810,000
Programme support	3,540,000
Total requirements	45,350,000

*Includes allocations of US\$ 783,788 from the Emergency Fund covering the establishment of the UNHCR field presence in Timor and the provision of humanitarian relief assistance to displaced persons prior to 1 September 1999.

RETURN AND REINTEGRATION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N02
Activity	Return of Displaced People
Objectives	To organise timely, safe, and voluntary return by air, sea and ground of those persons displaced by the recent violence in East-Timor
Target Beneficiaries:	156,000 displaced persons and refugees in West Timor and elsewhere in Indonesia
Cooperating Partners	UNHCR, Government of Indonesia, CNRT's Commission on Humanitarian Affairs, UNAMET-UNTAET, INTERFET, MSF
Time frame	October 1999 – March 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 23,250,000

SUMMARY

There is an urgent need to return East Timorese displaced in West Timor and elsewhere in Indonesia to their communities of origin so that reconstruction and development may begin as quickly as possible. The safe and orderly return of displaced persons will be the responsibility of IOM at the request of, and in close cooperation with UNHCR. The best operational modalities will be determined, taking into consideration safety, efficiency and cost effectiveness.

Under the assumption that UNHCR and the Government of Indonesia will arrange for movements of returnees to points of departure, and respecting the fact that not all of the displaced population will want or need assistance, IOM is assuming that the case-load will be approximately 156,000.

Objectives

- To provide a reliable and effective movement plan for the following displaced populations, based on the "Official Numbers of East Timorese Outside East Timor" provided by the Indonesian Government and UNHCR:
 - 90,000 persons from West Timor (border area) to East Timor by boat or ground transport;
 - 60,000 persons from West Timor (Kupang area) to East Timor by air;
 - 6,000 persons from elsewhere in Indonesia to East Timor by air;
 - 1,500 persons from Australia to East Timor by air.

Activities

1. Assess and arrange sea and air transport.
2. Assess and arrange transport available in East Timor.
 - Identify secure staging, resting and transit points.
 - Prepare passenger manifests.
 - Conduct pre-embarkation fit for travel medical checks.
3. Provide operational and medical escorts for groups as required.
4. Prepare regular statistical reports on returnees and their locations.
5. Provide food and water during travel.
6. Cooperate with other agencies providing family and household kits.
7. Provide any necessary onward transportation from port of entry to final destination.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
90,000 persons from West to East Timor (border district) by boat or ground transport at US\$ 100 per capita	9,000,000
60,000 persons from West to East Timor (Kupang area) by air transport at US\$ 175 per capita	10,500,000
6,000 persons from elsewhere in Indonesia to East Timor by air transport at US\$ 500 per capita	3,000,000
1,500 persons from Australia to East Timor by air transport at US\$ 500 per capita	750,000
Total	23,250,000

RETURN AND REINTEGRATION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N03
Activity	Emergency Shelter Reconstruction
Objectives	To reconstruct or rehabilitate critical buildings
Target Beneficiaries	Populations in districts of Aileu, Bobonaro, Liquica, Ainaro, and Dili
Cooperating Partners	UNHCR and community groups
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,131,000

SUMMARY

One of the highest humanitarian priorities in the aftermath of the post-consultation violence is to rebuild critical infrastructure and housing as soon as possible. The aim of this project is to assist the people of East Timor to rebuild and restore schools, health posts, roads, dams, sanitation, and housing facilities. The reconstruction will be carried out through food-for-work programming, and will draw on information provided by the East Timor Information and Mapping Unit (detailed below in the Appeal). World Vision will supply the projects with materials, technical assistance and food as payment for the work performed. Labour for construction will be provided by the communities themselves. Projects will be identified through a participatory process that will include community leaders, local residents and World Vision staff.

Objectives

- To reconstruct or rehabilitate critical buildings, including schools, health posts, roads, community centres, latrines, sewage systems, washing areas, and family residences, using local labourers and tradesmen, through food-for-work schemes.

Strategies

1. Organise and assist local communities to identify and prioritise reconstruction and rehabilitation projects.
2. Provide gainful employment and a resource for local craftsmen and labourers.
3. Increase food security through distributions of cereals, pulses, and oils to participating communities.
4. Monitor and evaluate projects to determine their appropriateness and timely completion.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Personnel	200,500
Travel, housing , board	185,500
Operational costs	1,650,000
Project support	95,000
Total	2,131,000

RETURN AND REINTEGRATION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
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Code	TIM-99-1-E/N04
Activity	Return of Qualified Nationals
Objectives	To help re-establish key institutions essential for economic recovery and good governance by helping East Timor recover its qualified human resources currently outside its territory
Target Beneficiaries	30 skilled nationals residing outside of East Timor
Cooperating Partners	UNTAET and local authorities
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000 initially, 30 months in total
Funds Requested	US\$ 600,000

SUMMARY

Since key positions of public administration are vacant and the economic infrastructure of East Timor has been destroyed, urgent efforts are needed to help rebuild the public and private sectors. To expedite rehabilitation, recovery and development, East Timor will need to recuperate its qualified human resources that are now widely scattered outside its territory.

The purpose of this project is to repatriate qualified nationals. Based on the results of a survey identifying key positions, concrete job offers will be formulated and entered into a database. East Timorese participants will receive paid transportation and removal of certain household goods, a reintegration grant upon arrival, technical equipment and salary supplements for a transitional period. Qualified nationals will include health and medical professionals, economists, educators, sociologists as well as administrative personnel.

Objectives

- To assist economic recovery and strengthen public and private sectors by repatriating qualified professionals.
- To facilitate the return of qualified East Timorese human resources.
- To strengthen East Timor's public and private sectors.

Activities

1. Identify positions crucial for rebuilding the public and the private sectors.
2. Advertise positions through IOM's world-wide network.
3. Identify and match candidates for return.
4. Repatriate and reintegrate qualified East Timorese.
5. Monitor placement for sustainability.
6. Hand over equipment and technology to the established government of the independent East Timor at project closure.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Repatriation of 30 persons to East Timor including direct assistance to the candidates and their dependants and labour market surveys	600,000
Total	600,000

RETURN AND REINTEGRATION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Code:	TIM-99-1-E/N05
Activity	Reintegration of Demobilised Combatants
Objectives	To facilitate the return and reintegration of demobilised combatants
Target Beneficiaries	500 to 800 Falentil fighters and their dependents
Cooperating Partners	Falentil, UNTAET, UNDP, ILO and NGOs
Time frame	October 1999 – March 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 126,321

SUMMARY

A major challenge facing East Timor will be the reintegration of demobilised combatants. Although the number of former fighters who will be integrated into the police forces is unknown at this stage, it is expected that between 500 - 800 combatants will choose to reintegrate into civil society. The aim of this project is to ensure that demobilised combatants receive reintegration assistance after their quartering period. To facilitate integration, IOM will provide return transport to home villages, employment opportunities, training, tools and construction materials needed for shelter. Demobilised combatants will also receive information through the referral programme regarding existing assistance programmes for which they are eligible. In addition, the ex-combatants will be offered the opportunity to participate in the skills training programme and the joint programme for community rehabilitation, reintegration and development (both projects are described below in this Appeal.)

Objectives

- To facilitate the reintegration of demobilised combatants by providing assistance with registration, transportation, documentation processing and health screening.
- To provide quartering after disarmament.
- To facilitate the return to home villages, or villages of choice.
- To help place ex-combatants in training programmes aimed at developing alternate forms of livelihood.
- To provide cash or basic tools and implements needed to start livelihoods.
- To provide counselling, information and referral on employment and professional activities.

Activities

1. Conduct registration and processing.
2. Arrange transport to settlement communities.
3. Disseminate information regarding the programme to both demobilised combatants and the general population.
4. Conduct tracing and facilitate family reunification.
5. Arrange for medical assessments.
6. Assess the absorptive capacity of resettlement communities focusing on security and assistance programmes.
7. Monitor and follow up with each ex-combatant on a regular basis.
8. Help to place participants in vocational training programmes.
9. Provide information on employment opportunities and out-placement.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Staff and training	56,700
Computer equipment and vehicles	50,000
Office costs	8,000
Contingency	5,000
Administrative costs (9.5 percent)	6,621
Total	126,321

RETURN AND REINTEGRATION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N06
Activity	Mobile Information and Referral Service
Objectives	To bridge the gap between immediate needs at the end of the conflict and the planned development programmes.
Target Beneficiaries	Displaced persons and returnees, future government of independent East Timor.
Cooperating Partners	UNAMET-UNTAET, UNDP, CNRT, future independent government of East Timor, village groups, local organisations including churches.
Time frame	October 1999 – March 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,192,535

SUMMARY

The project is a post-conflict confidence building measure that will hasten rehabilitation, recovery and reconciliation through mobile information and referral service. The project will serve as an impartial and independent broker to disseminate unbiased information on activities of all service providers in East Timor including health and reconstruction, advice on settlement realities and employment opportunities and also serve as the information databank for humanitarian agencies in East Timor. Strategic centres that are easily accessible to the population will be set up in various regions in East Timor. These centres will be connected in a wide-area-network database to ensure a single source of information. Mobile teams will reach those who cannot come to the centres.

This initial six-month start up is part of a programme, which is expected to last thirty months.

Objectives

- To identify obstacles to reintegration.
- To identify opportunities within the community or its vicinity.
- To input needs and opportunities into a database system.
- To match the needs and opportunities.
- To offer advice and/or access to solutions.

Activities

1. Gather first hand information on the needs and concerns of the East Timorese at the grassroots level to identify obstacles to reintegration.
2. Compile data and offer advice on the existing range of available assistance and socio-economic developmental opportunities meant to facilitate reintegration.
3. Serve as an information nerve centre accessible to all stakeholders.
4. Build databases and statistics on all relief and development activities by different players, shared between project sub-centres and made available to donors and service providers to ensure reduction of gaps and imbalances as well as minimisation of overlap or duplication of efforts.
5. Facilitate the improvement of relations between factions and the society around them in particular between the pro-integrationist and the pro-independence groups by building upon good relations where they already exist and slowly building mutual trust where needed through successfully coordinated activities.
6. Organise groups and factions and make them responsible and hands-on partners for service providers in East Timor.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
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Equipment (IT hardware and software, radio, telecommunication) and vehicles	806,000
Office supplies and utilities	54,000
Communications and publications	22,000
International and domestic travel	6,000
Staff (International, National, UNVs, Training)	270,000
Contingency	1,000
Programme support costs (9.5 percent of staff and office costs)	33,535
Total	1,192,535

2.3.2 FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY

Food Aid and Food Security Sector Strategy

Food security in East Timor is a major humanitarian priority in both the short and medium-term. In the short term, large segments of the population will require emergency food assistance to avert hunger. Food assistance during the emergency phase will also help to provide a safety net for populations while they rebuild their homes and communities and re-establish livelihoods. In the medium-term, the aim is to achieve food security through renewed agricultural production. Programmes aimed at providing essential agricultural inputs will be launched in the short term, to minimise food aid need.

Food Aid

Context

Rapid assessments indicate that populations carried as much food as possible when they were displaced in September. Most of the household food stocks left behind were either spoiled or looted. A large percentage of the displaced persons returning to their homes are arriving without food stocks. Others are returning with insufficient supplies to carry them through until the next harvest. At present, almost no food is available in local markets. Although the next planting season begins in early November, various factors are expected to impede regular planting, including lack of security and a general lack of seeds and tools.

WFP, in its capacity of overall coordinator for the food sector, estimates that up to 550,000 displaced persons will require general rations and 85,000 people will need to be enrolled in special feeding programmes. The caseload is based on the following assumptions:

- East Timor's population before the consultation was approximately 890,000;
- 250,000 left East Timor territory, most of whom went to West Timor;
- approximately 150,000 of the displaced persons in West Timor are expected to return over the next six months. As they will have no access to food they will require a full ration;
- approximately 240,000 of the people who remained in East Timor are considered self-sufficient;
- of the remaining 400,000, an estimated 250,000 people have access to cassava, sweet potatoes and bananas and will therefore receive a half ration;
- beneficiaries at feeding, school and health centres will receive supplementary food assistance if necessary.

Agencies will provide food assistance for six months from 15 October to 15 April. This decision is based on the harvest cycle, which runs as follows: in mid October the rainy season begins followed in early November by the planting season. In early February, maize and beans are harvested followed by the rice harvest in April.

Main Objectives

Agencies have agreed that the main aims of food assistance are:

- to save lives in the immediate term through timely response to acute needs;
- to avert famine in the immediate and medium terms by improving the status of malnourished people and providing sufficient food to at-risk populations;
- to provide emergency food relief to displaced persons and returnees until they can achieve food security;
- to repair essential infrastructure through food-for-work programmes.

Food assistance is intended to serve as a safety net for populations until adequate food security can be re-established through agricultural production and import markets. In order to discourage dependency on food aid, agencies will systematically monitor agricultural production, food availability on the local market and the nutritional status of the population. As the degree of self-sufficiency increases, distribution of general rations will be proportionally decreased, leading to the gradual phasing out of emergency food aid.

Strategies

In conjunction with implementing partners, WFP will pursue the following strategies to reach at-risk populations with food aid:

1. Continuously monitor vulnerability and conduct rapid assessments as access increases.
2. Respond in a timely fashion to the food needs of at-risk populations over a period of six months by:
 - initial free distributions of 400 grs cereals, 30 grs pulses, 30 grs canned fish, 25 grs oil, 5 grs salt (salt purchased locally when feasible);
 - gradual reduction and phasing out of free distributions;
 - food for work projects;
 - special feeding programmes for vulnerable and malnourished persons.
3. Draw up agreements with implementing partners who will distribute food aid according to geographic areas of responsibility.
4. Share information and coordinate among all parties directly involved with food aid.
5. Register women as recipients for family rations.

A joint FAO/WFP food and crop supply assessment mission is envisaged to take place in late November - early December. Besides focusing on the 2000 maize harvest prospect, the mission will evaluate rice-growing conditions as well as estimate the forthcoming coffee crop. The mission report will provide clear and quantitative information as to the continued need for food aid.

Food Security

Context

Agriculture is the most important economic sector in East Timor, employing 80 percent of the population and accounting for more than 31 percent of the gross domestic product. The agriculture sector, motor of the economy, was particularly hard-hit during the widespread destruction that occurred after the consultation.

Serious hunger among the displaced has been avoided due to the availability of root crops (cassava) and wild food sources (Sago) in the hilly and mountainous areas where most displaced persons fled. Although widespread destruction has occurred in agricultural areas, many farmers managed to save some seed. It is estimated that more than 30 percent of farming families have lost all their assets including seed stocks and hand implements. In addition, many farmers of Indonesian origin, who were settled on new irrigated schemes in the framework of the "transmigration" programme, have left the province and are unlikely to return.

Equipment for soil preparation and agro-processing units, including rice mills, has been stolen or destroyed. A large number of livestock, including draught animals, have been killed. Most collective equipment has been looted and much of the agricultural infrastructure, including canals, has been destroyed. Virtually all stocks of agriculture inputs, including fertiliser, pesticides, tools, have been looted.

Urban food supply systems have broken down in most towns and the majority of market places have been destroyed or looted. A large number of fishermen have lost their gear. The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Health has been systematically looted; the majority of officers are displaced and it is estimated that up to 80 percent of support staff may not return. All training facilities in the province have been damaged. Although destruction of the sector is extensive, it appears that the main cash crops, coffee and coconut, may be only minimally affected.

Throughout Indonesia the National Logistics Organisation (BULOG) has been charged with the task of ensuring the availability of rice at affordable prices. Dulog, the regional branch of BULOG in East Timor, was dismantled during recent events. Its main functions included: rice allotments to the military and civil servants as partial in-kind salary payment, sales of rice to poor households at a subsidised price and providing the Department of Welfare with rice to distribute to destitute families. In addition, Dulog was responsible for stabilising the price of rice throughout the agricultural year. It did this through strategic purchases of paddy at harvest time and sales of rice/paddy when retail prices went above a specified ceiling.

WFP, at the explicit request of Bulog, has taken over part of the Bulog/Dulog physical infrastructure and local staff in East Timor. These facilities now form the backbone of the humanitarian assistance distribution infrastructure.

The absence of Dulog has created a void that will have to be addressed in the short term in conjunction with the still to be created relevant department of UNTAET as well as with other international organisations. In the medium term, when security permits, it is anticipated that the commercial sector will assume most of the functions of Dulog. WFP is prepared to review these food security related issues with interested parties as and when appropriate.

Objectives and Strategies

Agencies have agreed that the main aim in the food security sector is:

- to restore food security and improve nutritional status of rural and urban populations through renewed agricultural production.

Key elements of the strategy which agencies will use to improve food security include the following:

1. Conduct technical food security assessments of all affected areas as soon as security permits.
2. Support home gardening, and crop and seed production in an effort to improve food security at the household level.
3. Help to revive fisheries through appropriate inputs.
4. Work with local authorities to develop countrywide plans for the agricultural sector.
5. Identify priorities for reconstruction of the sector in collaboration with local authorities and will provide funding institutions with a clear framework for investment.
6. Provide capacity-building support for the department within the new civil administration responsible for agricultural, livestock and fisheries policy.
7. To assist in the revival of local wholesale and retail markets in a way that assures an adequate supply of affordable basic food products.

FAO will act as the coordinating agency for the implementation of emergency assistance in the agricultural sector.

Coordination

	General Distribution	Special Feeding	Food for Work	Seeds Protection	School Feeding	Seeds and Tools	Training and Extension	Fishing Nets	Rice Mills
WFP	X	X	X		X		X		
FAO				X		X	X	X	
World Vision	X	X	X	X	X				
CARE	X	X	X						
CRS/Caritas	X	X	X	X					
ACF		X	X	X					
German Agro-Action	X		X			X	X		
Peace Wings	X								
OIKOS						X	X		
Timor Aid									
MSF		X							
OIKOS									

LIST OF PROJECTS

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in East Timor
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION	Vegetable Seed Distribution
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION	Support to Return and Resettlement of Displaced Farm Families currently in West Timor
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION	Emergency Support to Maize and Rice Production
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION	Rice Seed Multiplication
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION	Emergency Assistance to the Artisanal Fisheries Sector
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION	Food Security Monitoring and Coordination in East Timor
GERMAN AGRO ACTION	Support of Rice Production
OIKOS	Resumption of Agriculture

FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N07
Activity	Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in East Timor
Objective	To save lives through timely response to acute needs: to avert famine by improving the status of malnourished people and providing sufficient food to at-risk populations; to enable displaced persons and returnees concentrate their efforts on rebuilding essential infrastructure, including their homes, until they can re-establish livelihoods; to repair essential infrastructure through food-for-work programmes.
Target Beneficiaries	Up to 413,000 for general rations, 58,000 for special feeding programmes.
Cooperating Partners	World Vision International, CARE, CRS/CARITAS, German Agro Action, etc
Time frame	1 Nov 1999 – 30 April 2000
Fund Requested	US\$ 21,600,000

Background

This operation is a sequel to WFP's EMOP 6175, which provided emergency assistance for the first two months of the East Timor crisis. Under this new operation, 25,755 MTs of food will be provided to displaced persons and returnees in all regions, to help them to survive until they can re-establish their livelihoods.

Available information from various assessment missions suggests that most household food stocks have been consumed, destroyed or looted. Non-staple foodstuffs, primarily from home gardens, are available in local markets. However, these gardens are nearly depleted. In light of these findings, it is estimated that up to 550,000 persons will require food aid during the next six months. This WFP EMOP makes provisions to feed 75 percent of the total caseload: full rations for up to 225,000 individuals who are without sufficient resources to either produce or purchase food, and half rations for up to 188,000 individuals who have some access to alternative sources of food. Special attention will be paid to provide food assistance to female-headed households. Women will be registered as recipients of family food rations. Through special feeding programmes, WFP will provide a supplementary ration in the form of a nutritious blended food for an estimated 58,000 people who are malnourished or more vulnerable. WFP will deliver food to several Extended Delivery Points throughout the territory from where implementing partners, including CARE, CARITAS, World Vision, German Agro Action, other NGOs and local civil organisations will assume responsibility for distribution.

It is anticipated that the food aid requirements of the remaining 25 percent will be met by other food aid providers, mainly CARE and ICRC. Should they experience temporary gaps in their pipeline WFP would be prepared to provide assistance to the degree that overall resources permit.

When ongoing monitoring of the food security situation demonstrates that general distributions are no longer necessary, these will be reduced. To ensure however that there is a sustained source of food for those still considered vulnerable, Special Feeding, Food for Work, contributing to the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, and Seed Protection Programmes will be implemented.

Objectives

- To avert the emergence of famine in the immediate and medium terms by improving the status of malnourished persons and providing sufficient food to at-risk populations, including children, pregnant and nursing mothers, and the elderly.
- To facilitate the return and settlement of displaced persons, with special attention to female-headed households.
- To assist with rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, including homes and other essential facilities.
- To enable returning DPs to devote all their efforts to rebuild their homes and restore their livelihoods by temporarily freeing them from the need to meet their day-to-day food requirements.

Strategies

WFP has established offices in Dili and Baucau, and will establish additional sub-offices as security and access permit. These will provide the logistical infrastructure necessary for distribution of food aid. The following will be essential elements of the WFP response:

1. Ensuring the effective coordination and exchange of information among food aid partners.
2. Providing timely, accurate and reliable information on food security and vulnerability, and rapid assessment of food needs of displaced persons as they become accessible. This will be an ongoing activity that will be supplemented with joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions as appropriate.
3. Responding to the food needs of displaced persons (DPs) over a period of six months, through the provision of a full ration standardised among most of the food aid agencies, including 400 g of cereals, 30 g of pulses, 30 g of canned fish, 25 g of vegetable oil, and 5 g of iodised salt. For those receiving half rations, the above will be divided in half. The overall required food tonnage for WFP for six months is 19,824 MTs of cereals, 1,487 MTs of pulses, 1,487 MTs canned fish, 1,239 MTs of vegetable oil, 361MTs of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs), and 313 MTs of salt.
4. Ensuring that food assistance reaches vulnerable populations such as children, pregnant and nursing mothers, female-headed households and the elderly. Women will be registered as the food aid recipients for family distributions.
5. Providing a 100 grs blended food ration (micro-nutrient fortified) to 58,000 vulnerable individuals such as young children, pregnant and nursing mothers, and the elderly. The total blended food required is 1,044 MTs.
6. Supporting the revitalising of community services and the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure through Food-for-Work projects, with focused inclusion of women.
7. Encouraging children to return to normal patterns of school attendance by distributing wet meals prepared in schools through School Feeding Programmes.
8. Providing food rations with seeds distributed by other agencies, to ensure that seeds are not consumed due to immediate food requirements.
9. Distributing additional rations in the context of Special Feeding Programmes for nutritional rehabilitation of the malnourished and at-risk.
10. Including supplementary food as part of a childbirth kit distributed by UNFPA in a Food for Safe Birth Programme.
11. Distributing locally produced salt, thus supporting local production to the extent feasible.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
WFP food costs	10.800,000
Direct and Indirect support costs	10.800,000
Total	21.600,000

FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N08
Activity	Vegetable Seed Distribution
Objectives	To diversify and increase food production, sources of nutrients, and family income
Target Beneficiaries	100,000 families
Cooperating Partners	Local authorities, churches, food aid agencies, farmers associations
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 310,000

Background

This project aims to provide food aid beneficiaries with simple vegetable seed kits and appropriate technical advice to improve family nutritional status through vegetable home gardening. Where access is possible, distribution will be carried out through NGO implementing partners, simultaneously with food aid, and also in hospitals and health centres.

Home gardening offers a quick and relatively easy means to complement and diversify food resources. The main advantages are:

- Availability of inputs, such as seeds for small areas of plantation and family manpower.
- Short cycle of production; the first harvest can take place within six weeks for pearsay and many leafy vegetables.
- Many species in a home garden can be cultivated throughout most of the year.
- The home garden is the most direct mean of supplying families with most of the non-staple foods they need all year round.
- Vegetable growing not only provides the means to quickly improve the nutritional status of the recipient families, but also has an important economic function as a source of food production for sale and income generation.

The project will support 80 percent of the families benefiting from food aid (100,000 families, or approximately 500,000 individuals). This project should allow the production of over 300 Kg of fresh vegetables per family.

Objectives

- To diversify crops in order to provide a variety of food in all seasons.
- To intensify the home garden structure in order to produce the maximum amount of food and other products possible from the area available.
- To provide a source of income generation for rural and sub-urban families.

Activities

1. Distribute seed kits in tandem with food aid, thus reaching the sector of the population most in need. Due to the small quantities involved, this will not create logistical problems.
2. Provide a package to each family consisting of 25 grs of assorted seeds, which will permit two cultivation cycles on a plot of 50 sqms. The species to be included in the kit will be as follows: tomato (25 percent), pepper (5 percent), eggplant (10 percent), onion (10 percent), carrots (10 percent), cabbage (10 percent), cucumber, pumpkin and squash (20 percent), pearsay and spinach (10 percent). Basic extension leaflets in the local language will be included in the package.
3. Train seed kit recipients through extension staff visiting individual households, to promote intensification and diversification of home gardening.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Personnel	87,000
Travel	25,000
Training and editing 100,000 extension booklets	45,000
Supplies including 2,500 KGs of assorted vegetable seeds	125,000
General and direct operational costs	28,000
Total	310,000

FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N09
Activity	Support the Return and Resettlement of Displaced Farm Families currently in West Timor
Objectives	To assist in the resettlement in East Timor of the population displaced to West Timor
Target Beneficiaries	21,000 displaced families
Cooperating Partners	CNRT Commission of Humanitarian Affairs, NGOs, local authorities
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 600,000

Background

Access to an adequate amount and variety of safe food is a major difficulty for numerous returning families. This population will have to rely on remaining food reserves, if any, and mainly on food assistance while waiting for the next harvest (February-May). The planning assumption is that up to 130,000 persons will return from West Timor in the coming nine months. Approximately 80 percent of them practice part time or full time farming. In addition to food and shelter, these families will require basic equipment and inputs to resume minimum farming activities. In view of the uncertainty as to the timing of the return in relation to the main planting season, the proposed intervention provides for a resettlement package based on vegetable production (two cycles of production). This will permit the resumption of minimum horticulture activities and improve the nutritional status of the family through home gardening.

Objectives

- To assist displaced farm families to resume minimum agricultural activity.
- To diversify and intensify home gardening, in order to produce the maximum amount of food and other products from the available household cultivation area.
- To improve the nutritional status of the resettling population.
- To provide a source of income generation for rural families upon their resettlement.

Activities

1. Distribute a resettlement package to the beneficiaries simultaneously with food aid. The package will include the following items:
 - vegetable seed (the package per family will consist of 25 grams of assorted seeds, which will permit two cultivation cycles on a plot of 50 square metres);
 - one kit of hand tools per family (one hoe, one shovel, one bucket, one cutlass).

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Personnel	50,000
Supply of vegetable seeds, hand tools and buckets	509,000
General and direct operating costs	41,000
Total	600,000

FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N10
Activity	Emergency Support to Maize and Rice Production
Objectives	To provide 24,000 destitute farm families worst affected by the crisis with planting material for forthcoming 1999 planting season
Target Beneficiaries	24,000 farm families
Cooperating Partners	Local authorities, churches, NGOs
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds requested	US\$ 860,000

Background

Maize and rice are the main staple cereals grown in East Timor, and average yearly production is estimated at 100,000 MTs and 50,000 MTs, respectively. The crisis occurred during the dry season, when there was little standing crop (except rice in the places where a second crop was planted). Due to widespread looting, however, it is estimated that up to 30 percent of rice and maize farmers lost their seed and basic implements. With improvement in the security situation, farmers are ready to resume production, provided they receive adequate seed and planting materials.

The proposed assistance aims to provide maize and rice seeds to these farmers for the forthcoming planting season. It would enable the planting of 12,000 has of cereal, resulting in an estimated production of 24,000 MTs of grain (yields for maize and rice are estimated as 1.84 MTs per ha and 2.67 MTs per ha, respectively). A limited number of small-scale rice mills will be provided to the villages most affected by the crisis. Time is extremely tight for maize, as in medium to high altitude locations, planting must be done in November, although it can be extended to December at lower altitudes. There is more time for planting rice as this usually starts in January, though the nurseries are prepared in December. The provision of 180 MTs of maize seed will complement the supply of maize seed in stock or being purchased by NGOs (World Vision and CARE)

Objectives

- To provide destitute farm families worst affected by the crisis with maize and rice seed for forthcoming 1999 planting season to enable the planting of 12,000 has of cereal, resulting in an estimated production of 24,000 MTs of grain.
- To contribute to the renewal of the genetic seed stocks in East Timor to improve future year crop yields.
- To contribute to the development of technical and management capacity at the local level.
- To contribute to the stabilisation of the rural population.

Activities

The project will be implemented in villages where access is guaranteed and will:

1. Provide 150 MTs of rice seed for 0.5 ha of rice for each of 6,000 families (varieties IR5, IR8, Java, Cirata, Toraja, and other at 50 kg per ha).
2. Provide 180 MTs of maize seed for the cultivation of 0.5 has of maize for each of 18,000 families (varieties such as Bisma, Bc2, bina, bronon, gajah warangan, genjah kartas and others at 20 kg per ha).
3. Provide one kit of hand tools (each kit includes one bush knife, one long shovel, one standard shovel) for each of 24,000 families.
4. Provide 25 small scale rice mills to communities or churches in the most affected villages.
5. Encourage farmers to organise themselves into groups for crop cultivation
6. Distribute seeds in conjunction with food aid programmes in order to ensure simultaneous distribution with food aid to minimise the possibility that at-risk populations might consume seed stocks as food.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Technical assistance (national/international personnel)	60,000
Rice and maize seed	115,500
Hand tool kits	504,000
Rice mills (25 units)	100,000
General and direct operating costs	80,500
Total	860,000

FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N11
Activity	Rice Seed Multiplication
Objectives	To produce seed adapted to local agro-ecological conditions for distribution to 5,400 families
Target Beneficiaries	200 advanced rice growing farmers
Cooperating Partners	Local authorities, farmers associations, churches, self-organised rural communities
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds requested	US\$ 128,000

Background

In many places it is feasible to have two rice crops on the same plot (planting in January and April), using short cycle varieties already available in East Timor. In view of the scale of population displacement, and the likely slow pace of return of DPs currently in West Timor, good quality seed availability will be a priority for the next year. It is essential to carry out immediately a small-scale multiplication programme using a "food for seed" approach. The best locations for this programme at present are believed to be Baucau and Los Palos.

Taking into account existing constraints, it is proposed to start with a programme for multiplication of 50 has of rice which will produce 135 MTs of rice seeds in the first cropping season. This will allow further planting of 2,700 has which would benefit 5,400 farm families for the year 2000 planting season. The production would then be re-utilised as seed for at least five subsequent crop cycles. Within five cropping cycles (2.5 years) at least 13,500 has (out of the estimated total area of 25,000 has) would be planted with good quality seeds.

The use of adapted farming and improved varieties should increase yields by at least 50 percent, thereby contributing to improved food security for farm families, and increased regional rice production. The multiplication fields will also serve as demonstration plots, contributing to the wider adoption of improved cultural practices.

Objectives

- To establish a sustainable seed multiplication scheme at rural community level, which will secure the availability of good quality seed.
- To produce seed well-adapted to local agro-ecological conditions, for distribution to 5,400 families in the first year.

Activities

1. Establish 50 has of seed production by 200 advanced farmers in the districts of Baucau and Lautem, where each farmer will devote 0.25 has to seed production.
2. Provide 10 kg of certified seeds, 50 kg of fertiliser and agriculture extension leaflets in the local language, to support the seed multiplication farmers.
3. Conduct training sessions on seed multiplication practices, targeted at extension agents and beneficiary farmers (four training sessions of two days each).
4. Introduce improved seed varieties better adapted to local conditions and with additional advantageous characteristics compared to those currently used.
5. Exchange seeds produced for food for family consumption (ratio 1:1.5) with seeds to be gathered by community organisations for further redistribution.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Technical assistance (International/national staff)	55,000
Official travel	20,000
Training including distribution of 1,000 extension booklets	11,000
Supplies including certified seeds	32,000
General and direct operating costs	10,000
Total	128,000

FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N12
Activity	Emergency Assistance to the Artisanal Fisheries Sector
Objectives	To assist up to 400 artisanal fishers through the supply of fishing gears and the rehabilitation of 6 Fisheries Cooperatives
Target Beneficiaries	400 artisanal fishers
Cooperating Partners	Local authorities, churches, self-organised fisher groups, fishers cooperatives
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds requested	US\$ 317,000

Background

During the period of Indonesian rule, the more active full-time fishers came from outside areas, including Sulawesi or West Timor. The East Timorese, in contrast, were mainly small-scale, often part-time, and fished for subsistence and re-sale purposes. Main centres for fishing activities on the north coast are Liquica, Dili, Atauro Island and Manatuto, traditionally a centre for tuna fishing. Traditional artisanal fisheries were carried out with small canoes made from a single log approximately four metres long.

Depending on the type of fishing, fishers use different types of gear including bottom fishing near the coast (handlines and gill nets) or offshore pelagic fishing (gill nets and trolls). The most experienced East Timorese fishers are found in Atauro Island. Beach seining was done at Santana, a Dili suburb, prior to the crisis. Cast net fishing was also widely done. Fish is usually sold fresh (on the day of catching) on the beach or through village markets. Data of the Fisheries Service of East Timor records 9,066 fishers, of whom only 4,044 were considered full-time. Many of these fishers were concentrated in Dili and on Atauro Island. Many of the Dili-based were from Indonesia and will probably not return. In Santana (Dili), the premises of the fishers' cooperative were totally looted, with the cold store and office equipment stolen. The water pump and ice machine appear to have survived intact and should be functional once electricity is restored.

Objectives

- To provide fishing nets to about 400 artisanal fishers.
- To assist in the rehabilitation of the fisheries cooperative located in Santana (Dili).
- To rehabilitate and re-equip five regional fisheries centres.

Activities

1. Provide fishing gear to 400 artisanal fishers:
 - gillnets of various sizes for catching, flying fishes, small pelagic species, subsurface driftnets for medium pelagic species mainly tuna, and associated scombroid and carangid species: 200 units;
 - hook and line fishing: troll lines for small and medium pelagic species, bottom hand-lines and long-lines for demersal species and drifting longlines for large pelagic fish: 200 units;
 - large beach seines: 20 units with a provision for another 30 if demand is warranted;
 - small-beach seines: 50 units;
 - large-cast nets: 200 units;
 - small-cast nets: 200 units;
 - pocket knives: 400 units;
 - needles assorted size: 2 gross;
 - insulated cold boxes: 400 units;
 - braided and mono-filament mending twine - various diameters: 1 gross.
2. Replace outboard motors:
 - Supply of 25 low power (less than 20 horsepower) outboard motors, associated spare parts and supplies.

3. Rehabilitate the Santana Cooperative:
 - toolkits for boat repairs;
 - repair to existing buildings;
 - generator;
 - 200 litres deep freeze;
 - office equipment and supplies, and scales;
 - basic packaging materials;
 - refitting of ice plant and associated spares.

4. Rehabilitate and re-equip five regional fishery centres/cooperatives:
 - basic vessel repair tools and supplies;
 - basic-to-medium level tools for repair of air-cooled petrol engines and small diesel motors and related supplies (grinding paste, emery paper, solder, flux, degreasers, gaskets, etc.);
 - security storage;
 - refitting of ice plant and associated spares (Manatuto and Suai), re-supply fish boxes.

5. Support a cost recovery approach undertaken by fishers' cooperatives to fund the purchase of additional gear for other families.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Technical assistance	30,000
Supplies including fishing gear and other supplies	140,000
Rehabilitation of Santana cooperative	42,000
Rehabilitation and re-equipping of Regional Fishing Centres	55,000
Replacing outboard motors	25,000
General and direct operating cost	25,000
Total	317,000

FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Code:	TIM-99-1-E/N13
Activity:	Food Security Monitoring and Coordination in East Timor
Objectives:	To facilitate and coordinate emergency agricultural needs and assist in the development and implementation of strategies for recovery and sustained development of the agriculture sector
Target Beneficiaries	110,000 families
Cooperating Partners	All humanitarian agencies and partners, local authorities, UN Agencies, NGOs
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 635,000

Background

A significant proportion of the population (and in particular DPs) is likely to face severe food insecurity. Livelihood systems have suffered major disruptions, aggravated by the breakdown in nearly all aspects of the economy, in particular food trade and social services. The breakdown of traditional care systems at family and community level has resulted in insufficient attention being given to the needs of vulnerable individuals. Severe deterioration in nutritional status and poor living conditions are likely to lead to high mortality and morbidity rates.

Already a variety of institutions are resuming operations in the field. However, information on the present food and nutrition situation in East Timor is partial and insufficient. Also there is no objective information available on the impact of the crisis on the crop and food supply situation. The proposed intervention aims to facilitate and coordinate emergency agricultural needs, and assist in the development and implementation of strategies for recovery and sustained development of the agriculture sector. Furthermore it is important to develop a decentralised food security and nutrition information assessment and monitoring system to facilitate the planning of targeted interventions. This will assist the country to move beyond the emergency to the recovery and rehabilitation phase.

Objectives

- To facilitate the coordination of agriculture relief and rehabilitation and provide advice to organisations involved in supporting the sector.
- To assist emerging local government institutions, UN Agencies, NGOs and donors to promote food security and nutrition at national and household level.
- To establish a food security and nutrition information system.
- To assess and monitor the crop and food supply prospects at macro- and micro-levels, in order to target timely interventions to the most affected areas and households.
- To strengthen local capacity (communities and field staff) in promoting household food security and nutrition in affected areas.

Activities

1. Establish an operational structure to plan, monitor and provide technical assistance as required for agricultural emergency relief interventions implemented by FAO, in collaboration with international organisations, NGOs and national experts.
2. Provide information and technical advice to humanitarian organisations operating in the agricultural sector and cooperate closely with other UN Agencies, emerging relevant local government authorities, NGOs and donors involved in relief activities.
3. Carry out an initial FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment to assess the immediate situation and needs. A second mission six months later will review the crop and food situation and the flow of food assistance.
4. Assist in the design, coordination and implementation of a food security and nutrition information system and design of local strategies to promote food security and nutrition.

5. Design and implement an appropriate nutrition education and communication strategy to assist affected families in vulnerable living conditions (in terms of access to food, food preparation and distribution, organisation, basic health and hygiene).

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Personnel (including field monitors and administrative assistance)	414,600
Nutrition, education and communication campaign	40,000
Crop and food supply assessment	90,000
Transport and equipment	48,000
General and direct operating costs	42,400
Total	635,000

FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	GERMAN AGRO ACTION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N14
Activity	Support to Rice Production
Objectives	To support the resumption of agriculture with supply of seeds, tools and basic processing equipment
Target Beneficiaries	4,000 families engaged in small private rice farming (40,000 people)
Cooperating Partners	Local authorities, churches, self-organised rural committees
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 667,600

Background

GAA is a German NGO which, prior to the consultation, was engaged in food projects in East Timor's enclave of Ambeno. Rice, along with maize, constitutes the core of East Timor cereal production. Before the crisis, East Timor produced 50,000 MTs of rice annually, which covered about 65 percent of its needs, with the remainder being imported from Indonesia. Rice production was located on 20,000 has, in large Government and small private farms in the districts of Maliana, Manatuto and Viqueque, and in small private farms on terraces in the districts of Baucau, Same, and Ermera.

It is estimated that, in the course of the crisis, up to 30 percent of farming families lost all their assets, including seeds stocks and hand tools. Equipment for soil preparation and rice mills were important targets as looting proceeded.

Objectives

- To ensure the supply of rice seeds for an area of 2,000 has (4,000 families).
- To restore the rice seed reserves.
- To increase domestic rice production in the long run.
- To contribute to re-establishing the basic processing of the rice in the most affected villages by supplying small-scale rice mills.
- To facilitate reintegration of returnees and formerly displaced families.

Activities

1. Provide qualified rice seeds and sets of basic hand tools to 4,000 targeted families (40,000 people) in six rice-producing districts. Two pieces of each type of tool (hoes, spades, picks) will be supplied to each targeted family, for a total of 24,000 hand tools.
2. Provide technical assistance (agronomic consultancies by local GAA agronomists) on the spot in the course of targeting, distribution and further monitoring.
3. Provide small-scale rice mills in ten of the most-affected rural communities including adequate instruction to Rice Producers' Associations on how to run and maintain them.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Personnel	95,500
Transport and equipment	110,300
Storage and supplies	430,800
Training	8,000
Administrative and contingency	23,000
Total	667,600

FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency:	OIKOS
Code:	TIM-99-1-E/N15
Activity:	Resumption of Agriculture
Objectives:	To provide seeds and hand tools
Target Beneficiaries	Rural families in Aileu, Ermera, Atauro Island and Same
Cooperating Partners	Rural communities, Timor Aid
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds requested	US\$ 72,300

Background

OIKOS is a Portuguese NGO engaged in relief, rehabilitation and development, with long experience in Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Honduras, Cuba etc. An experienced assessment team has been present in East Timor for two weeks, working out of offices shared with Timor Aid with which OIKOS intends to collaborate closely. OIKOS also has a logistics office and staff in Darwin. OIKOS will promote integrated rural development programmes in four areas, which have been proposed by the CNRT Humanitarian Commission (through Timor Aid): Aileu, Ermera, Atauro Island and Same. Initial plans for health care and agricultural programmes are under way. Other areas, which are likely to be addressed in the future, include community water supplies, appropriate technology, women and youth activities, etc. The agricultural cycle in East Timor has been severely disrupted by recent events. With rains expected shortly, OIKOS has designed a programme to provide seeds and hand tools for planting.

Objectives

- To implement the agricultural component of an integrated development programme in four targeted localities in East Timor, in three phases (immediate assistance, medium term rehabilitation, and longer-term development), of which this proposal deals with only the first two.

Activities

1. Survey the four target areas to determine needs for seeds either required or possibly available for purchase (maize, vegetable, rice), and determine needs for hand tools or other farming implements (Phase I).
2. Supply these needs urgently to needy small farmers through selected local partners, including parishes, community groups, elders (Phase I).
3. Rehabilitate other agricultural activities to be identified in consultation with local communities.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Personnel	12,600
Seeds, implements and hand tools	50,500
Transport and operating costs	4,500
Programme management and supervision	4,700
Total	72,300

2.3.3 HEALTH

Health Sector Strategy

Context

During the post-consultation violence, virtually all health facilities and systems were heavily damaged and ceased functioning. Few doctors, specialists or health administrators remain in East Timor, although a sizeable number of nurses, midwives and aids are assumed to be in country.

East Timor's population is young, with 35-40 percent below the age of 18. Morbidity and mortality are relatively high, particularly among infants and children, many of whom suffer from a combination of malnutrition and infection. Referral systems are insufficient for emergency obstetric care, despite a high proportion of unattended home deliveries and high levels of maternal mortality.

The humanitarian agencies in East Timor have agreed that the following set of principles will govern their work in the health sector:

- Access to health care is a basic human right.
- Health activities must be effective and flexible and must aim to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.
- Programmes must be acceptable to beneficiaries.
- Health activities will not be done in isolation but will be linked with other interventions including programmes in water and sanitation, food and nutrition.
- All programmes will have a component aimed at enhancing the capacity of the public social sector and local NGOs.

Main Objectives

Agencies have agreed that the main aims in the health sector are:

- to re-establish and develop the health infrastructure;
- to strengthen and ensure health service delivery;
- to build capacity among national counterparts, partners and humanitarian staff;
- to conduct Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities and social mobilisation;
- to develop effective systems of supervision, monitoring and evaluation.

Strategies

Agencies will pursue the following strategies in the health sector:

1. Repair and develop health infrastructure by:
 - identifying and assessing health care facilities;
 - reconstructing health care facilities and establishing mobile clinics depending upon local needs and capacities;
 - strengthening the overall health care system;
 - conducting needs assessments and surveys to analyse and document the health needs of the population with the aim of improving targeting and implementation;
 - developing a central medical store and system for drug supply and management.
2. Strengthen and ensure health service delivery by:
 - providing access to effective and affordable basic health care services;
 - reintroducing the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI);
 - providing treatment and food supplementation to combat moderate and severe malnutrition;
 - providing nutritional supplements including Vitamin A, iron and iodised salt to reduce micro nutrient deficiencies;
 - preventing and treating major communicable diseases including malaria, tuberculosis(TB), sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS and dengue;
 - providing access to reproductive health services that focus on maternal health and birth spacing.
3. Enhance the capacity of national staff by:
 - providing intensive public health management training for medical officers, nurses and other

- health care personnel;
 - arranging study tours and scholarships for national staff;
 - conducting in-service training for health care personnel through NGOs.
- 4. Conduct Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities and social mobilisation by:
 - disseminating preventive and promotional health education messages through health facilities and community and religious organisations;
 - conducting awareness campaigns on healthy lifestyles and behaviours;
 - disseminating health education messages using print and other mass media.
- 5. Ensure supervision, monitoring and evaluation by:
 - conducting regular supervision trips to project areas and monitoring on-going activities;
 - developing indicators for monitoring and evaluation;
 - developing a Health Surveillance System and a Health Monitoring System;
 - developing a long-term health plan based on data from monitoring and evaluation.

Coordination

WHO will coordinate health activities. WHO will take the lead in overall technical coordination and the assessment of the health situation. WHO will also be responsible for implementation of the health surveillance system and epidemic control. WHO will re-establish the tuberculosis and malaria control programmes, support STD/HIV activities and implement the Management Information System for drugs and medical supply. The agency will also take the lead in coordinating the development of a health services strategy.

UNICEF will take the lead in re-establishing basic health infrastructure and providing basic equipment and supplies. UNICEF will re-establish the immunisation programmes and support the provision of primary health care services, conduct training at district level, and implement health education and social mobilisation activities at the community level. Both agencies will carry out their responsibilities in coordination with ICRC and NGOs in the health sector including MSF, MDM, AMI, IRC, World Vision, GOAL, Timor Aid and OIKOS.

List of Projects

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Roll Back Malaria
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Tuberculosis Control
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Human Resource Development in the Health Sector
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Health Surveillance System and Epidemic Preparedness and Response
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Drug Storage and Distribution System
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Public Health Laboratories
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Health Sector Coordination
UNICEF	Basic Health Care
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE	Technical and Material Assistance for Reproductive Health and Sexual Violence
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	Reproductive Health Programme for East Timor

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N16
Activity	Roll Back Malaria
Objectives	To reduce mortality and morbidity from malaria
Target Beneficiaries	General population of East Timor
Implementing Partners	Local health agencies, UN Agencies, NGOs and ICRC
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,450 000

SUMMARY

Malaria is a major health problem in all 13 districts of East Timor. Four districts including the capital are high transmission areas. The peak transmission period is December and January. The major challenges in controlling malaria are: collapse of the health care services, interruption of vector control activities, poor drainage and environmental sanitation in villages especially in the rainy season and chloroquine resistance. WHO will implement a malaria control programme integrated with the general health services using the Roll Back Malaria strategy (RBM) developed for emergency situations.

Objectives

- To reduce the morbidity and mortality due to malaria using the RBM strategy.
- To conduct an assessment of the malaria situation using experts based in the region and from RBM Complex Emergencies Network.
- To conduct surveys to measure parasite prevalence and drug resistance.
- To support insecticide spraying programmes.
- To procure and distribute 100,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets in collaboration with the International Rescue Committee.
- To ensure accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of malaria in order to reduce morbidity and mortality from malaria.
- To implement a health education programme on malaria, targeting those most at risk of disease and death.

Activities

1. Provide technical support using WHO staff, experts in the region and professionals from the RBM Complex Emergency Network.
2. Train national and NGO trainers in diagnosis, case management and environmental health.
3. Ensure that laboratories have the capacity to confirm malaria at the district and sub-district levels.
4. Develop, translate, print and disseminate key documents.
5. Organise a public health education campaign in collaboration with key partners.
6. Procure 100,000 mosquito nets with IRC and distribute them with other non-food items in collaboration with UNHCR.
7. Conduct a Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey to determine the knowledge, attitudes and practices related to malaria and fever in general.
8. Based on the KAP survey, design and implement an educational campaign using mass media that targets vulnerable groups, particularly children-under-five and pregnant women.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Technical expertise including travel related cost for WHO and RBM Network staff	125,000

Drug resistance and malariometric surveys	75,000
Vector control interventions	150,000
Translation and printing of key documents	50,000
Training for local staff in microscopic diagnosis of malaria	150,000
Training of trainers in diagnostic, case management and environmental health	100,000
Public health education campaign	100,000
Purchase and transport of nets	650,000
Epidemic stockpiles including rapid diagnostic kits	50,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	1,450,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N17
Activity	Tuberculosis Control
Objectives	To reduce the morbidity and mortality from TB in East Timor
Target Beneficiaries	General population of East Timor
Cooperating Partners	Local health agencies, NGOs and ICRC
Time frame	October 1999 - June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 600,000

SUMMARY

Tuberculosis (TB) is a major public health problem in East Timor. A screening of 1,800 refugees from East Timor in Darwin found that 2.8 percent had active (infectious) tuberculosis. While this cross-section may not be representative of the entire population of East Timor, statistical extrapolation indicates that as many as 19,600 active TB cases may exist in East Timor. Untreated or partially treated tuberculosis will kill at least half of all of the patients it affects.

The application of the Directly Observed Therapy (DOT) follows strict criteria. WHO will ensure, through existing technical coordination in the field, that these criteria are strictly adhered to.

A TB control programme was begun in East Timor several years ago. It is likely that treatment for many of these patients was interrupted during the post-consultation violence. Interruption can lead to development of drug resistant strains, which are difficult to cure. Each untreated patient can infect many other persons in the course of their illness. Given the overcrowding in the West Timor camps, a rapid increase in tuberculosis prevalence can be expected. Restoration of passive case finding, supervised treatment and case management are crucial. After an initial investment in effective treatment, the long-term costs for tuberculosis control will be much lower.

Objectives

- To control cases of TB and reduce the high death rates associated with untreated or partially treated TB, and to prepare for foreseen increase in the caseload.
- To ensure accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of TB in order to reduce morbidity, mortality and transmission of TB.
- To prevent the development of drug resistant strains of mycobacterium TB.

Strategies

1. Provide technical input by WHO experts to establish the TB programme.
2. Identify a TB manager and train local staff using WHO TB material.
3. Provide binocular microscopes, reagents and other supplies for laboratories.
4. Develop, translate and print guidelines for TB control in East Timor.
5. Provide TB drugs and ensure a reliable supply.
6. Develop a recording and reporting system for TB case finding and treatment outcome.
7. Develop health education material to ensure good compliance among TB patients.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Technical expertise	50,000
Training of case-programme manager, microscopist, treatment observer and other staff	75,000
Printing of manuals	50,000
Anti TB drugs (one year of supplies to ensure that everyone who enters treatment the next six months can finish the treatment)	300,000
Binocular microscopes and safety cabinets	50,000
Reagents, slides sputum containers and other diagnostic related supplies	75,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	600,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N18
Activity	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)
Objective	To reduce morbidity and mortality in children under five years
Target Beneficiaries	All children under five
Cooperating partners	Local health professionals and agencies, UN Agencies, NGOs
Time frame	October 1999 - June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 140,000

SUMMARY

IMCI is an integrated approach for managing sickness among children and preventing illness. IMCI focuses on: control of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI); Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases (CDD), management of fever, measles, malaria and dengue, ear infections, anaemia, nutrition, vitamin A supplementation and the Expanded Programme Immunisation (EPI). The IMCI guidelines and training materials drafted by WHO and UNICEF have been adapted and field tested in parts of Indonesia that have conditions similar to East Timor. At present, IMCI materials have been developed for health centres, outpatients and village midwives. These materials will need some modification in language and nutritional guidelines for use in East Timor. The IMCI approach also includes evaluation and monitoring of EPI, as well as training. For the IMCI approach to be effective, a basic drug supply referral system must be established. This will be done under the auspices of UNICEF.

Objectives

To reduce morbidity and mortality among children under-five through an integrated system for managing and preventing illness.

Strategy

1. Adapt and finalise IMCI guidelines and materials for use in East Timor.
2. Train a core group of IMCI facilitator and ARI timers.
3. Train health professionals in use of IMCI.
4. Monitor programme implementation.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Adaptation and finalisation of IMCI guidelines and materials	3,000
Training of a core group of IMCI facilitators	22,000
Preparation of training materials and ARI timers	10,000
Five IMCI training courses for 150 health professionals	90,000
Monitoring, supervision and evaluation	15,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	140,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N19
Activity	Prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS
Objectives	To reduce the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS
Target Beneficiaries	Sexually active population
Cooperating Partners	Local health professionals and agencies, UNAIDS, UN Agencies, NGOs
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 200,000

SUMMARY

STDs and AIDS often increase in situations of massive displacement. Family and social ties tend to break down, with a loosening of traditional values. The need for favours, involving the exchange of sex for money to buy food and other essentials, is common in situations where assets have been depleted. Both sex workers and clients are at high risk of STDs and HIV/AIDS infection if sexual behaviour is unsafe or if access to STD medicines and services is not available. In the case of East Timor, the displacement of approximately 75 percent of the population raises serious concerns about the transmission of STD. Health workers warn that conditions favouring the rapid spread of STD are quickly developing throughout the country.

In addition to the breakdown in basic health care services in East Timor, preliminary assessments indicate that the supply of condoms is limited. Health workers also warn that unsafe injections, lack of blood transfusion screening, and failure to disinfect reusable material are likely to result in the transmission of blood born pathogens including HIV.

Objectives

- To monitor and map the spread of STD.
- To ensure early diagnosis and prompt treatment through syndromic case management.
- To ensure uninterrupted supply of STD drugs and condoms throughout the country.
- To ensure information on STD /HIV to the general population.
- To prevent iatrogenic HIV transmission.

Activities

1. Assess and map STD determinates.
2. Implement basic control of STDs/HIV through education, condom distribution, diagnosis and treatment.
3. Ensure that the following steps aimed at the prevention and care of HIV/AIDS are implemented:
 - provide "Universal Medical Precautions" at health service delivery points;
 - ensure condoms are available in sufficient quantities;
 - disseminate basic information about HIV/AIDS in appropriate languages.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Technical staff	75,000
Training	25,000
STD drugs	50,000
Condoms	25,000
Information, education and communications materials	25,000
TOTAL (including 6 percent PSC)	200,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N20
Activity	Human Resources Development in the Health Sector
Objectives	To ensure the immediate availability of national health personnel and to develop a strategy for a sustainable health system
Target Beneficiaries	General population of East Timor
Cooperating Partners	UNDP, IOM, other UN Agencies, Bretton Woods institutions, NGOs and local professionals
Time frame	October 1999 - June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,010,000

SUMMARY

One of the major constraints in restoring East Timor's health delivery system is the limited availability of qualified health professionals. Many of the approximately 2,000 personnel who previously worked in the public health services have left East Timor, particularly at the managerial and senior levels, which were largely staffed by Indonesians. In order to rebuild capacity in this sector, agencies will need to pursue a phased approach that will progressively train and integrate personnel into the health system.

Objectives

- To place health personnel in facilities throughout the country.
- To develop a strategy for a sustainable health system including mechanisms for staff development and a cost recovery system that is equitable and ensures that all populations have access to health facilities.
- To develop plans for district health management.
- To develop indicators and establish a system for monitoring the implementation of health plans.
- To reopen training schools for health personnel.
- To support medical students studying outside the country and assist with their return to East Timor.

Activities

Short-term:

1. Assess the current need for all types of health personnel including doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, nutritionists, etc.
2. Produce a register of Timorese doctors and nurses who will form the core of the public health service.
3. Facilitate the return and reintegration, in collaboration with IOM, of health professionals living outside the country.
4. Deploy trained personnel from NGOs on a temporary basis to fill immediate gaps in the health care system.
5. Review the qualifications of health personnel and prepare an appropriate salary scheme.
6. Prepare plans for the future management and administration of health personnel.

Medium-term:

1. Support medical students currently undergoing training in Indonesia and facilitate their return to East Timor.
2. Re-open former nursing schools and develop plans for health personnel development in East Timor.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Assessments	100,000

Personnel (including short term missions)	350,000
Contract personnel (including administrative costs)	650,000
Scholarships	180,000
Support for repatriation to East Timor of health personnel working outside the territory	300,000
National and international meetings	80,000
Reopening of health training schools	350,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	2,010,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N21
Activity	Health Surveillance System and Epidemic Preparedness and Response
Objectives	To monitor the health status of the population and establish an epidemic preparedness and response system
Target Beneficiaries	General population of East Timor
Implementing Partners	Local health agencies, UN Agencies, NGOs and ICRC
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 900,000

SUMMARY

Population displacement and collapse of the health services in East Timor pose an increased risk to the health of the population. The major disease threats among the population are respiratory tract infection, diarrhoeal diseases, malaria and malnutrition. Monitoring of the disease burden in this vulnerable population is essential over the next nine months. A health surveillance system will be established by WHO for the post emergency phase and implemented in collaboration with local health agencies, UN agencies, NGOs and ICRC. The data collected will be used to identify health priorities and assist in the development of the future health services for East Timor.

The health surveillance system will also ensure the early detection of outbreaks and allow control measures to be rapidly implemented. There is a high risk of outbreaks of cholera, dysentery, dengue, Japanese encephalitis, malaria and measles over the next nine months. The major risk factors for communicable disease outbreaks are all currently present in East Timor: population displacement, malnutrition, a collapsed health system, low immunisation rates, and disruption in vector control programmes. Given the likelihood of major outbreaks, the establishment of an epidemic preparedness and response system is a top priority. To ensure that outbreaks are rapidly detected and controlled, this preparedness and response system will be linked to the health surveillance system.

Objectives

- To establish an emergency health surveillance system that will monitor disease trends and provide early warning of epidemics.
- To provide health data to WHO's Health Intelligence Network for Advanced Contingency Planning (HINAP) project for dissemination on the web.
- To rapidly detect and control epidemics in East Timor.
- To ensure laboratory support is available to test clinical specimens for epidemic-prone communicable diseases.
- To train national and NGO health staff in early detection and response to outbreaks.

Activities

1. Recruit an epidemiologist to establish and operate the surveillance system.
2. Develop and distribute reporting forms and case definitions.
3. Establish reporting mechanisms from all districts of East Timor.
4. Collect and analyse data on communicable and non-communicable diseases.
5. Design a software package for data entry and analysis using information from EPI.
6. Recruit local staff for data entry and public information.
7. Train national and NGO health workers on surveillance, data collection and analysis.
8. Establish an Outbreak Control Team (OCT) for East Timor.
9. Ensure stockpiles of supplies for potential outbreaks including IV fluids, vaccinations, and drugs.
10. Develop and distribute standard case management protocols for epidemic diseases.
11. Develop laboratory capacity in East Timor to confirm main communicable diseases.
12. Agree on contract with International Reference Laboratories for testing of clinical specimens for epidemic prone diseases including Japanese encephalitis and dengue.
13. Ensure Epidemic Investigation kits and Epidemic Response kits are on site in all 13 districts.

14. Train national and NGO health workers in epidemic detection and response.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
WHO epidemiologist and technical expertise	200,000
Development, translation and printing of guidelines	125,000
Local support staff including information officer, data entry clerk and secretarial support	25,000
Computer hardware and software for all 13 districts	100,000
Laboratory supplies	75,000
Transport	75,000
Procurement and distribution of Epidemic Investigation kits	100,000
Procurement and distribution of Epidemic Response kits	100,000
Training workshops at all levels for epidemic preparedness and response	100,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	900,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N22
Activity	Drug Storage and Distribution System
Objectives	To ensure availability of relevant drug supplies
Target Beneficiaries	General population of East Timor
Cooperating Partners	Local health professionals, UNICEF, GOAL, East Timor Aid and NGOs
Time frame	October 1999 - June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,022,500

SUMMARY

Large quantities of drugs, health materials and medical equipment have been brought to East Timor by international organisations following the collapse of the health system. To ensure that appropriate materials were imported, WHO provided donors with guidelines for drug donations. These guidelines have helped to ensure that medical supplies are matched against needs. The introduction of a system for monitoring drug supplies is essential. The aim of the system is to prevent shortages and surpluses by ensuring that supplies are matched against needs. This system should be designed as a prototype for a national drugs distribution system.

The Supply Management System (SUMA), a system developed by PAHO/WHO, was established by WHO in East Timor. SUMA provides a systematic approach to management of relief supplies originating from inside and outside the county. Its outputs are:

- Supplies sorted and classified by trained personnel.
- Labels attached to the boxes and/or packages with information on distribution priority, type and whether in need of refrigeration.
- Inventory made based on technical and operational criteria.
- Donations registered at the point of entry using a computerised system.
- Daily report for national authorities with detailed donors, type of supplies, etc.
- Immediate proof of delivery provided to donors.

Objectives

- To establish a national information system that tracks drug supply.
- To lay the groundwork for a national drugs distribution system.
- To train health professionals, local authorities and NGO staff in the Supply Management System (SUMA).
- To rehabilitate and manage the Central Pharmacy warehouse.

Strategies

Short-term:

1. Develop a system for gathering data on existing medical supplies using the WHO SUMA method.
 2. Track availability and location of health supplies.
 3. Match the standardised list of essential drugs and medical supplies against the needs of health facilities.
 4. Ensure that required supplies are despatched in a timely fashion.
 5. Recruit specialist expatriate staff for training and management.
 6. Train health professionals and NGO staff in SUMA including stock control.
 7. Identify and train appropriate local counterparts.
8. Use the drug information centre to:

- gather data about existing medical supplies among organisations working in the health sector in East Timor;
- keep updated information on existing medical supplies in East Timor;
- generate and share consolidated reports based on the data received from health organisations;
- identify needs, shortages or surplus of medical supplies in East Timor;
- follow up and support the process of data entry among all participating organisations.

Medium-term:

1. Rehabilitate and manage the Central Pharmacy warehouse in Dili.
2. Provide expatriate staff with specific pharmaceutical expertise.
3. Train local counterparts in pharmaceutical and SUMA information technology.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Design and creation of the information centre	100,000
Hardware for five district offices	90,000
Pharmacy reconstruction	250,000
Non-expendable property	35,000
Transport	95,000
Training material, manuals and documents	50,000
Training	100,000
Personnel	215,000
Operational costs	47,500
Monitoring and evaluation	40,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	1,022,500

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N23
Activity	Public Health Laboratories
Project objective	To establish a public health laboratory system to ensure diagnosis of main communicable diseases, clinical specimens and to conduct water and food testing
Target Beneficiaries	General population of East Timor
Cooperating Partners	Local health agencies, UN Agencies, NGOs and ICRC
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds requested	US\$ 600,000

SUMMARY

During the post-consultation violence, virtually all laboratory services were destroyed. These services, which are essential for diagnosis of communicable diseases and the clinical management of patients, must be established as a matter of priority. To ensure proper monitoring, basic health laboratories must be created in all 13 districts. These laboratories will conduct basic tests in urine analyse, haematology, microscopic microbiology, and water and food testing. The laboratory in Dili, which will serve as the central laboratory for the country, will provide referral services and carry out more sophisticated procedures.

Objectives

- To establish basic public health laboratory services in all 13 districts.
- To strengthen the central laboratory services in Dili.
- To equip the laboratories with microscopes and reagents.
- To train national staff in basic laboratory practices.

Activities

1. Provide technical experts to establish laboratories in 13 districts.
2. Provide laboratory supplies.
3. Train national staff in basic laboratory methods.
4. Develop, translate and print guidelines on laboratory methods.
5. Develop a plan for the long-term development of laboratory services.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Technical expertise	50,000
Equipment including microscopes, safety cabinets, centrifuges	200,000
Translation and printing of key documents	50,000
Supply of microscopes, reagents and glass slides	200,000
Training of local health staff in basic laboratory methods	100,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	600,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N24
Activity	Health Sector Coordination
Objectives	To ensure that health assistance is provided in an efficient and effective manner, laying a base for the development of a sustainable national health system
Target Beneficiaries	General population of East Timor
Cooperating Partners	Local health professionals, UNICEF, UN Agencies, NGOs and ICRC.
Time frame	October 1999- June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 640,000

SUMMARY

In an emergency situation, the influx of many organisations working in the health sector may lead to unnecessary duplication of health interventions, wasting the limited resources available. The health sector coordination begins with coordinated assessment. As security improves gradually, health actors will access new population segments in new areas of East Timor. Technical guidance will be needed to direct local and international staff towards main health issues to be assessed and prioritised. Accumulated health knowledge and health intelligence will serve as a baseline to decide whether certain health problems have reached emergency levels. In addition, WHO rapid assessment protocols are distributed to all actors. Technical guidance is needed also for assessment of the health care delivery system.

A coordinated approach among agencies is key to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions. Due to the absence of a health authority, humanitarian agencies need to provide guidelines based on sound technical principles during the emergency and interim phases. Given the gap created by the departure of Indonesian authorities, special efforts must be made to build capacity within East Timor's civil society so that local organisations and institutions can become effective partners.

This technical coordination will support and complement the UNICEF effort to develop the health system infrastructure and provide effective basic health services.

Objectives

- To coordinate the provision of emergency health care.
- To assess the current health system in a coordinated manner and identify needs for equipment, supply and staffing of health facilities.
- To develop a national health strategy for the transition period based on equity and protection of the most vulnerable groups.
- To monitor changes in the health status of the population.
- To develop technical guidelines on relevant public health issues.
- To provide technical assistance UN Agencies and NGOs working in the health sector.

Activities

1. Facilitate regular coordination through an inter-agency forum that assesses health needs, monitors the health status of the population and provides technical guidelines.
2. Establish a technical team in Dili that will coordinate the management of the health system during the interim phases. The team, which will be composed of UN Agencies, NGOs and Timorese professionals, will be responsible for assessing the health care system and developing national health strategies.
3. Identify and support a core group of health professionals who can assume leading roles in the health sector.
4. Provide technical support on public health issues through WHO regional offices.
5. Monitor the health status of the population using data collected by agencies working in the field. In collaboration, with UNICEF and other health agencies, identify top priorities for interventions.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Support to public health professionals	330,000
Operational costs	170,000
Local transport costs	110,000
Monitoring and evaluation	30,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	640,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N25
Activity	Basic Health Care
Objectives	To develop the health system infrastructure and provide effective basic health services
Target Beneficiaries	General population living in Aileu, Ainaro/Maubisse, Atuario, Baucau, Bobonaro, Cairui, Dili, Ermera, Laleia, Lautem, Liquica, Los Palos, Maliana, Manotuto, Same and Suai areas
Cooperating Partners	Health officials, community councils, women's organisations, district and parish church structures, WHO, UNFPA, World Vision International, CARE, MDM-France, MDM-Portugal, AMI, IRC, MSF, TIMOR AID/AFAP and OIKOS
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 13,049,925

SUMMARY

UNICEF has been working in East Timor since 1992 to improve the welfare of women and children. Under the maternal and child survival, development and protection programme, UNICEF has focused on service delivery, advocacy and social mobilisation, and capacity building of local government and communities. UNICEF's implementing partners have been the local government, INGOs and national NGOs including church-based and community-based organisations.

East Timor's health care system and health infrastructure were almost completely destroyed during the post-consultation violence. Humanitarian agencies have responded to this crisis by re-establishing health facilities as quickly as possible. In the medium term, health agencies will be working with local authorities to re-establish the health system throughout the country to assist with the creation of a Health Ministry and to develop a comprehensive health coverage plan for the whole East Timor.

Objectives

- To re-establish East Timor's health infrastructure with the aim of meeting acute needs and laying a foundation for a future countrywide health care system (including the creation of a Health Ministry).
- To provide basic health services including reproductive health through the existing and re-established health care facilities.
- To develop human resources with the aim of improving the overall health and nutrition status of the population.
- To develop medium and long-term strategic health plans in coordination with local authorities.

Activities

1. Reconstruct facilities that provide basic health care including maternal and child services.
2. Re-establish mobile clinics for outreach to populations in remote areas.
3. Strengthen capacities within the health care system by providing public health management training for medical officers, nurses and other health care personnel.
4. Conduct needs assessments to determine the health priorities of the population in collaboration with WHO, NGOs and other partners.
5. Provide effective and affordable basic health care services for at-risk populations.
6. Support NGOs to carry out primary health care activities.
7. Support health education using health facilities and community and religious organisations.
8. In collaboration with WHO, reintroduce the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) to prevent major childhood illnesses.
9. Provide treatment and food supplementation to combat moderate and severe malnutrition.
10. Provide Vitamin A, iron and iodised salt to reduce micro-nutrient deficiency.
11. In collaboration with WHO, NGOs and other partners provide services aimed at the prevention and treatment of major communicable diseases including malaria, TB, STD/HIV/AIDS and dengue fever.

12. Provide health services focusing on maternal and child health.
13. Conduct a health education campaign using health facilities and community and religious organisations.
14. Launch awareness campaigns for the general population using print and mass media.
15. Develop indicators in collaboration with WHO for monitoring and evaluation.
16. Monitor and supervise project areas on a regular basis to ensure that WHO and UNICEF standards are being met.

Financial Summary*

Budget Items	US\$
Reestablishment of health systems	1,795,050
Rehabilitation of health services/health equipment and supplies/EPI	8,950,900
Training	960,050
Information, education and communications	394,000
Supervision, monitoring and evaluation	328,500
Administrative costs (5 percent)	621,425
Total	13,049,925

*This total includes the proposals made by NGOs under the umbrella of UNICEF, as follows:

Médecins du Monde - France	1,520,000
Médecins du Monde - Portugal	700,000
World Vision International	1,947,000
CARE	693,850
AMI	1,000,000
IRC	1,088,650
Timor Aid	585,000
OIKOS	419,000
Total NGO requests	7,953,500
Total UNICEF request	4,475,000
Sub-total	12,428,500
Administrative costs (5 percent)	621,425
Total for UNICEF-submitted projects	13,049,925

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N26
Activity	Technical and Material Assistance for Reproductive Health and Sexual Violence
Objective	To reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with poor reproductive health and the consequences of sexual violence
Target Beneficiaries	250,000 East Timorese women of reproductive age
Cooperating partners	Local organisations, women's groups and Timor Aid
Time frame	October 1999 - June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 460,000

Background

As the current situation in East Timor unfolds, the reproductive health needs of the population must be met and fully integrated into the overall health programme. Research has shown that there are several recurring factors related to reproductive health in complex emergencies: a crude birth rate that meets or exceeds the pre-crisis rate; a sharp increase in the incidence of STDs including HIV, concurrent with the introduction of a predominantly male peacekeeping force, and the rise of the commercial sex trade resulting from the collapse of the local economy; and the systematic use of rape as instrument of war. Reports of interviews with key informants and multiple anecdotal reports support the idea that these factors are an emerging reality in East Timor.

WHO and UNFPA have suggested that IRC take the lead in the provision of reproductive health assistance, both material and technical. IRC will strengthen and support the emerging local health structure in reproductive health at the national level with technical advice and medical supplies, with emphasis on responding to victims of sexual violence.

Objectives

- To support the emerging health structures in the technical areas of reproductive health, including antenatal care, safe delivery, managing obstetric emergencies, treating and preventing STDs (including HIV/AIDS).
- To supply urgently needed equipment and materials for services specific or related to reproductive health.
- To support the treatment and rehabilitation of survivors of sexual violence and their families through the provision of technical assistance, relating to the counselling of victims, to women's organisations, church groups, and local NGOs.
- To collaborate with the national public health surveillance programme to ensure that relevant information about women's reproductive health and the consequences of sexual violence are collected in a standardised manner.

Activities

1. Conduct a rapid needs assessment in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF and NGOs gathering data on the overall health status of the East Timorese.
2. Participate in the protocol development for clinical care specific or related to reproductive health, within the development of the national curriculum of primary health care initiated by WHO and UNICEF.
3. Participate in training, upgrading and retraining of local health staff of all levels who provide reproductive health care, with an emphasis on training trainers at the national level.
4. Identify organisations and individuals to facilitate the coordination and implementation of UNFPA's minimum initial service package, including TBA clean delivery kits, midwife delivery kits, kits specific for the management of complications of abortion (spontaneous and self-induced), and referral level equipment for Cesarean section and resuscitation.
5. Conduct culturally appropriate interviews in collaboration with national counterparts to assess the need and capacity for sexual violence services.

6. Conduct workshops and training, in collaboration with national actors, to build capacity for meeting the needs of sexual violence survivors, especially for providing counselling and for creating integrated support services.
7. Provide emergency counselling as needed, in conjunction with East Timorese support groups.
8. Identify existing health and social services contributing to the care and rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence.
9. Establish a mechanism for referral of victims between different sectors as appropriate, for example, health and community support groups.
10. Establish a confidential record keeping system to track the incidence of sexual violence reports in collaboration with the national health information system, and assist in developing a system to monitor data specific to reproductive health.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Direct assistance	150,000
Personnel	150,000
Equipment and office costs	80,000
Travel	10,000
Training materials	10,000
Operational costs	20,000
Administrative costs (9 percent)	40,000
Total	460,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N27
Activity	Reproductive Health Programme for East Timor
Objective	Rehabilitation of the health system and provision of basic services, staff training, and education to ensure the reproductive health of East Timorese women, men, and young adults.
Target Beneficiaries	The population of all districts of East Timor
Cooperating partners	Timorese transitional government, local NGOs and religious and community groups. UNFPA will work in collaboration with UN partners UNICEF and WHO, as well as with IRC, CARE, World Vision, Timor Aid and other international NGOs.
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,283,000

SUMMARY

Based on what is known about the current situation of the East Timorese population, as well as the projected return of refugees, UNFPA estimates that over the next six months over 200,000 women of reproductive age will be in need of basic services. Approximately 16,000 per month will need antenatal care. About 1,700 deliveries a month will need assistance, some requiring referral for emergency obstetric services. Nearly 80,000 women use some form of modern contraception; these women will require continued access to voluntary family planning services. In addition, an unknown number of women and men will require treatment for STD or other reproductive tract disorders, and will need access to condoms for STD and AIDS prevention. Young people are seriously in need of HIV/AIDS information and prevention, given the upheavals they have faced in the recent past.

As the rapid transition to rehabilitation and development occurs, updated and reliable demographic and health information will be necessary for effective public health planning and development of health policies by the transitional government. Training of local health personnel has been identified as a critical need for the future.

Objectives

UNFPA will work towards the following goals:

- Establishment/rehabilitation of health infrastructure to meet the immediate reproductive health needs of the population and to provide the basis for the future country programme.
- Provision of basic reproductive health services and information through existing health facilities.
- Development of national human resources for the provision of quality reproductive health services and the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Strategies

UNFPA will work with UNICEF, WHO and implementing partners in the following areas:

1. Development/rehabilitation of health infrastructure and systems
 - Technical support for coordination of RH activities and interventions
 - Identification and assessment of reproductive health service delivery capacities and RH needs of women, men and adolescents
 - Technical support for inclusion of RH factors in the health information system
 - Coordination with partner agencies in development of RH commodities management systems
 - Rapid demographic and health data collection and analysis for health planning

2. Strengthening of Reproductive Health Service Delivery

- Provision of equipment, supplies, and medicines for basic RH service delivery, including antenatal, delivery and emergency obstetric care; treatment of miscarriage; treatment of STDs; safe blood transfusion; voluntary family planning; and treatment/counselling for victims of sexual violence.
 - Prevention of HIV/AIDS through adoption of universal precautions in health facilities and through provision of condoms
3. National Capacity Building/Human Resource Development
- Provision of short-term and in-service training in RH (including emergency obstetric care) for health workers
 - Sensitisation of national staff to RH needs through study tours and other focussed training
 - Training of national staff in data collection and analysis for decision making
4. Information, Education, and Communication
- Support for RH education in health facilities, schools, and community organisations
 - HIV/AIDS sensitisation for general population and UNAMET
5. Supervision, Monitoring, and Evaluation
- Development and monitoring of RH indicators as an input to evaluation
 - Regular supervision of interventions and monitoring of partnership agreements
 - Contribution to development of medium and long-term health sector planning

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Capital costs (staff, vehicle, office equipment)	115,000
Operational costs (clinic support, equipment, supplies, medicines)	600,000
Demographic and health data collection/survey	400,000
Training (health staff, on-site and abroad)	100,000
IEC	28,000
Supervision, monitoring, evaluation	40,000
Total	1,283,000

AGENCIES WORKING WITH UNFPA FOR FLASH APPEAL – HEALTH SECTOR

Agency	Activities	Coverage	Duration
IRC	Reproductive health coordination, service delivery and training on sexual violence counselling	Baucau	9 months
World Vision	Reproductive health service delivery and training, AIDS prevention	Aileu, Bobonaro, Ainaro, Liquica	9 months
Timor Aid	Reproductive health services		9 months
(under discussion)	Population/health survey	National	9 months
CARE	Reproductive health service delivery and training	Alieu, Dili, Ainaro, Baucau, Los Palos, Viqueque	9 months

2.3.4 WATER AND SANITATION

Water and Sanitation Sector Strategy

Context

The post-consultation violence resulted in substantial damage to public and private properties and forced a halt in services. The entire administrative system of the territory, including departments devoted to managing public utilities and services such as water and sanitation, has ceased functioning and has collapsed. Prior to the upheaval, less than half of the total population had access to safe water and sanitation.

With the arrival of the multinational force and international humanitarian aid agencies, displaced persons are gradually returning, primarily to Dili and parts of the eastern region. They are expected to increasingly return also to the north-western and south-western regions as security improves. Few displaced persons returning to their homes or other areas will have access to adequate and safe drinking water or to sanitary means of excreta disposal. Many returnees have gathered in informal camps, since their houses have been rendered inhabitable or are thought to be inaccessible due to insecurity.

Agencies working in this sector have defined minimum agreed standards for their work. For water, these include safe and adequate water located at convenient collection points; washing facilities; adequate water storage at family level (jerry cans); and adequate safe water to institutions such as health centres, hospitals and schools. A safe environment is defined as one with sanitary latrines for human excreta disposal in homes and at camps; facilities and assistance for the appropriate disposal of bodies; adequate disposal of garbage; surface water drainage; and adequate vector control.

Based on preliminary assessments, agencies have determined that the first geographical priorities for water and sanitation activities in the emergency phase are Dili, Baucau, Lautem, Viqueque, and Manatuto. The second priority districts include Bobonaro, Ermera, Covalima, Ainaro, Ambeno, Liquica, Aileu, and Manufahi. The projects in this section aim to cover the first phase of emergency needs. Agencies are presently conducting technical assessments, which are expected to show that more emergency repairs are required. Humanitarian agencies will appeal separately to cover these needs. Medium and long-term needs are also in the process of being identified through technical assessments. UNDP and ILO needs will cover many of the substantive reconstruction although emergency agencies are also expected to contribute.

Main objectives and strategies

Agencies working the sector have agreed that the main objectives in water and sanitation during the emergency and transitional phases are:

- To assess the damage to urban and rural water systems.
- To provide minimum standard drinking water and washing facilities to displaced persons and those returning to their homes, or to temporary settlements or camps where people are concentrated.
- To create a healthy physical environment in order to minimise health risks.
- To involve communities in identifying water and sanitation related health risks, and to build the capacity of these communities to take action to reduce their impact.

Agencies will be pursuing the following strategies:

1. Promote health and hygiene and make proper use of provided hygiene kits.
2. Mobilise resources in order to revitalise the water distribution systems serving both urban and rural areas.
3. Identify qualified local persons and agencies and provide them with necessary training to upgrade their skills.
4. Rehabilitate damaged systems by providing technical assistance and replacement parts, and then handing over the systems to the transitional administration or local communities.
5. Build the local capacity to address both the emergency needs and prepare for developmental activities.

6. Identify local NGOs having experience in the sector, and provide them with technical support, including training, tools and supplies, so they can, in turn, provide appropriate water and sanitation facilities.
7. Identify teams of East Timorese, in collaboration with local authorities, to address the national water and sanitation emergency needs and initiate developmental activities, by providing logistics and technical support
8. Plan and prepare contingency plans for each of several possible scenarios regarding the flow of returning refugees and displaced persons. Implement these plans as and when required, linking with other sectors (such as health) to respond to any water or sanitation-related emergencies such as epidemics.

Coordination

All of the agencies working in the sector will provide pit latrines, water points, hand-pumps, water storage and will be involved in hygiene promotion. In addition, agencies have agreed to the following division of labour:

- ICRC will take the lead in immediate repairs to the piped water system in Dili. OXFAM will take the lead in remedial work to other urban water systems. UNDP and ILO will take the lead in major infrastructure repairs to both urban and rural systems (detailed below in the Appeal.)
- OXFAM will take the lead in emergency response, including provision of water at way stations for displaced persons returning from West Timor. OXFAM will work closely on the way-stations with UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, World Vision, CARE, Caritas, MSF and ACF to ensure that returnees have access to appropriate health, water and sanitation inputs.
- UNICEF, in close collaboration with ACF, IRC, CARE and Concern, will take the lead in repairs to peri-urban and rural water systems. Agencies under the umbrella of UNICEF will integrate their water and sanitation interventions with UNHCR-led shelter programmes, while UNICEF will focus on providing water and sanitation facilities for schools and health centres. OXFAM will work closely with UNICEF on these systems, although its interventions will be conducted outside of the UNICEF umbrella.
- MSF and MDM will continue to ensure that adequate water and sanitation facilities are provided at their emergency health facilities.

List of Projects

UNICEF	Water and Sanitation
OXFAM INTERNATIONAL	Emergency Environmental Health Programme

WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N28
Activity	Water and Sanitation
Objectives	To minimise public health risks through appropriate hygiene promotion, and water and sanitation interventions.
Target Beneficiaries	Communities in the districts of Dili, Baucau, Lautem, Viqueque, Manatuto, Bobonaro, Ermera, Covalima, Ainaro, Ambeno, Liquica, Aileu and Manufahi
Cooperating Partners	CARE, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), and local partners
Time frame	October 1999 - June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 3,760,000

Background

The project will focus on rural and peri-urban areas and will benefit families most severely affected by the upheaval. The project will initially concentrate on secured areas, such as Dili, Baucau, Lautem, Viqueque and Manatuto, and will then expand to Bobonaro, Ermera, Covalima, Ainaro, Ambeno, Liquica, Aileu and Manufahi. The proposal has been developed based on partial assessments by humanitarian agencies and also on information regarding the water and sanitation situation in East Timor provided by a former senior staff member of the Water and Sanitation Division of the East Timor Public Health Department, and other local personnel.

Spearheaded by hygiene promotion, the project aims at providing safe water and sanitation facilities on an emergency basis to camps, health institutions and schools, as well as at household level. Hygiene kits will be distributed to 58,000 families, and a larger kit to each of the 617 primary schools. Approximately 2,100 water supply systems will be rehabilitated or constructed. These comprise shallow and deep tube-wells fitted with hand-pumps, spring protections, rainwater collection from roof tops and hand-dug-wells. Some 48,000 family sanitary latrines will also be rehabilitated or constructed, and sanitary facilities will be provided to 195 primary schools. In collaboration with the transitional administration, teams of East Timorese including women will be identified and provided support to address the national water and sanitation sector. In addition, the capacity of local NGOs, agencies and communities will be enhanced through training and technical support. Programme implementation will be undertaken in close collaboration with these local partners and with active community participation.

Objectives

- To undertake appropriate hygiene promotion to 58,000 families, including provision of hygiene kits and to provide access to water and sanitation in order to minimise public health risks and meet basic needs.
- To rehabilitate or construct some 2,100 water systems, and 48,000 family water and sanitary facilities, in and around 195 primary schools and at health centres, as required.
- To help re-establish institutions to manage water and sanitation activities and to support local NGOs and agencies in the sector.

Strategies

1. Provide minimum standard drinking water and sanitation facilities to returnees, by providing water at health centres, schools and other convenient locations.
2. Provide adequate water storage equipment (jerry cans) and water purification tablets at family level, reducing the workload of women and girls in collecting safe water.
3. Create a healthy physical environment and promote hygienic practices to minimise health risks by providing sanitary latrines at household level.
4. Mobilise community-action to dispose of garbage at household level, in camps, health centres and schools.
5. Improve surface drainage in villages with community involvement supported by provision of basic tools, identifying water- and sanitation- related health risks, followed by actions to address those

risks and supported by hygiene promotion through media such as radio, and by distributing hygiene kits to 58,000 families.

6. Mobilise resources in order to revitalise water distribution systems in urban and rural areas, including by assessing damage to water systems, identifying qualified personnel and training of potential local staff, rehabilitating damaged systems, and handing over completed systems to the transitional administration and local communities, as appropriate.
7. Build local capacity for subsequent developmental activities, identify and support local NGOs, and provide supplies for the construction of water and sanitation facilities.
8. Identify teams of East Timorese (in collaboration with the transitional administration) and provide these with technical support to address the emergency water and sanitation needs and begin developmental activities.

Financial Summary*

Budget Items	US\$
Personnel and operational costs	486,000
Office materials & equipment	105,000
Water and Sanitation and hygiene	2,329,000
Transport & travel	507,000
Training, workshops and IEC activities	108,000
Evaluation	24,000
Overheads	201,000
Total	3,760,000

*This total includes the proposals made by NGOs under the umbrella of UNICEF, as follows:

CARE	1,986,748
ACF	680,610
IRC	365,577
Total NGO requests	3,032,935
Total UNICEF request	727,065
Total for UNICEF-submitted projects	3,760,000

WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	OXFAM INTERNATIONAL
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N29
Activity	Emergency Environmental Health Programme
Objectives	To minimise emergency related environmental health risks by appropriate hygiene, water and sanitation interventions
Target Beneficiaries	26,560 people in 13 districts, including the Ambeno Enclave
Cooperating Partners	Previous local project partners and other elements of the emerging civil society
Time frame	October 1999 - July 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 4,107,000

Background

This project covers a broad range of hygiene, water and sanitation activities and is complementary to sector activities proposed by other NGOs jointly with UNICEF. All activities will be carried out in close collaboration and coordination with other stakeholders (local communities, local project partners, UN Agencies, transitional administrations, NGOs etc.). Key to this will be regular participation of UN Agencies and NGOs in UN-coordinated water and sanitation working groups at the national and district levels. The OXFAM family has been represented in Timor since 1994, and this proposal is based upon its past experience in this area and in similar emergencies elsewhere in the world.

The project will respond to emergency water and sanitation needs throughout the 13 districts of East Timor, including the Ambeno enclave. An associated OXFAM project will re-establish its local network of project partners. The first phase will allow remedial measures to be established to stabilise water and sanitation systems in high population areas, DP transit areas and other key locations. This first phase stabilisation will give agencies time for second phase reconstruction projects to be put in place. The second phase includes follow-up reconstruction activities for key affected populations in five selected areas (Dili City and the four districts of Viqueque, Manufahi, Liquica and Bobonaro).

Intervention in each area will occur as improved security allows appropriate access. A key assumption to allow satisfactory completion of this project is that the general and financial responsibility for the managed urban water systems are handed over to the transitional administration or major infrastructure programmes within a short period of time.

It is anticipated that the project will benefit all sections of the target populations. In addition, there will be significant benefit to women who are often responsible for the collection of water and for the care of ill family members. All activities will be carried out to the standards detailed in the SPHERE Project document (Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standard in Disaster Response) and to the principles of conduct detailed in the Red Cross/Crescent and NGO Code of Conduct in Disaster Relief document.

Objectives

First phase (for people in significant urban areas, in transit and in other key locations):

- To stabilise the physical environment in order to minimise water and sanitation-related health risks.
- To mobilise resources in order to revitalise agencies that previously managed the water and sanitation-related infrastructures.
- To mobilise resources in order to revitalise local NGOs who previously developed rural and peri-urban community based water and sanitation-related facilities.
- To plan for various emergency scenarios as the situation develops.

Second phase (for key affected populations in selected rural and peri-urban areas):

- To create a sustainable physical environment in order to minimise water- and sanitation-related health risks.
- To strengthen local NGOs working on the development of rural and peri-urban community based water and sanitation-related facilities.

Activities

All activities will be directed by appropriate assessments of needs, which will involve user communities. As and when appropriate, activities will be carried out by local communities, local NGOs and other local groups. All activities will be coordinated with other groups active in water and sanitation or related sectors, and with groups associated with the transitional administration.

Phase 1:

- 1 Repair existing water systems rapidly or establish temporary systems to ensure that adequate drinking water, water storage and washing facilities are available.
- 2 Repair existing sanitation systems or establish temporary systems to ensure that adequate excreta control facilities are available.
- 3 Promote a high awareness of hygiene issues and provide soap to affected groups.
- 4 Identify or recruit staff, both from the previous public administration and from local NGOs, and support their activities in water and sanitation-related infrastructure. This activity will be linked with the activities of the transitional administration to allow for a hand-over within a short period of time.
- 5 Plan for various emergency scenarios as the situation develops through discussions with all interested groups.

Phase 2:

- 1 Construct sustainable water systems to ensure that adequate drinking water, water storage and washing facilities are available.
- 2 Construct sustainable sanitation systems to ensure that adequate excreta control facilities are available.
- 3 Construct sustainable and adequate surface water drainage facilities.
- 4 Construct sustainable and adequate garbage disposal facilities.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Personnel salaries, international	410,000
Personnel salaries, local	250,000
Personnel support (subsistence, housing, international travel, etc.)	90,000
Non-personnel support (transport, rent, etc.)	302,000
Phase 1, materials and construction	1,435,000
Phase 2, materials and construction	1,495,000
Agency management support	125,000
Total	4,107,000

2.3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Infrastructure and Economic Recovery Sector Strategy

Context

Essential infrastructure throughout East Timor has been severely damaged. Urgent repairs are required to restore power, telecommunications, water supply and waste collection and disposal. Some of the agencies working in this sector have already begun immediate repairs of the water system and will be shortly implementing programmes designed to rapidly restore, stabilise and operationalise essential services in the main population centres.

The essential services that will be repaired are as follows:

- Power: the recommissioning of generators and the replacement of those destroyed or removed, as well as repairs and maintenance of the reticulation system.
- Telecommunications: repairs and maintenance the existing system that is now inoperative, and the establishment of a new satellite-based cellular telecommunications system.
- Piped water supply systems: existing systems that supply urban areas and require repair and recommissioning.
- Solid waste collection and disposal systems: re-establishment of basic garbage collection services for public and community areas and the safe disposal of the refuse collected.
- Roads and bridges: maintenance and repairs, and the re-establishment of a routine monitoring system.
- Other exceptional infrastructure works: work not included in the various sector programmes and found to be necessary following more detailed surveys.

Objectives and Strategies

Agencies have agreed that the main objectives of the infrastructure programme are to:

1. Restore essential services as quickly and cost effectively as possible.
2. Link the infrastructure rehabilitation works with employment and income opportunities for the local population.
3. Provide for the wages and salaries of the unskilled, skilled and professional personnel needed to operate and maintain these services for the duration of the emergency phase.
4. Recruit professional and managerial staff for the infrastructure agencies to replace those who have now left their posts in East Timor.
5. Carry out the work wherever necessary, using temporary solutions and minimum costs while more extensive, in-depth planning and sectoral surveys and designs are put in place.
6. Work wherever possible with Timorese specialists and where these are not available with NGOs, international consultants and public utility specialists, or private organisations.
7. Engage specialist consultants to manage these programmes while the training of local personnel and management of the infrastructure agencies will be organised by the ILO.
8. Provide on-the-job training for local workers, technicians and specialists who will be involved in the works and appropriate interim institutional arrangements.
9. Ensure wherever possible the commercial viability of the operation and maintenance of these services.
10. Structure power and telecommunications systems along commercially viable lines, with a system of charges for telecommunications services introduced immediately after services are established.
11. Utilise wherever possible labour-based construction and maintenance methods for the works so that an optimum amount of local labour can be employed.

In addition to the above objectives, agencies are committed to providing institutional support and training for Timorese so that they can manage and maintain these services. Terms of reference will also be prepared for major sector assessments of essential infrastructure. A long-term training needs assessment will be undertaken for the key personnel in each infrastructure sector.

Coordination

UNDP will take the lead in the infrastructure and economic recovery sector. In infrastructure, UNDP will work together with OCHA, other UN international Agencies, bilateral Governments, the Australian Northern Territories Government and NGOs to rehabilitate five sub-sectors: power, telecommunications, water collection and disposal, roads and bridges, and piped water systems. UNDP will undertake major repairs to piped water systems while ICRC will undertake immediate, emergency repairs to these systems under the auspices of the water and sanitation coordination working group.

The other programmes in this sector have been designed as an integrated package, based on the creation by UNDP, IOM and UNHCR of Regional Programme Offices in key locations. Initiatives aimed at community-led recovery will be facilitated through these Programme Offices which will also work closely with the OCHA coordination units, to ensure a smooth transition from emergency to rehabilitation and development programming. In addition, UNDP and ILO will establish employment service centres aimed at matching available manpower with employment needs in both the public and private sectors. The two agencies will also establish Local Economic Development Agencies to manage micro-credit schemes and small economic enterprises. In addition, UNDP and ILO will provide extensive support for skills development, launching on-the-job training programmes and tailor-made training for East Timorese in Australia.

LIST OF PROJECTS

UNDP	Rehabilitation of Public Utilities and Physical Infrastructure
UNDP, IOM and UNHCR	Joint Programme for Community Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Development
UNDP and ILO	Employment Registration and Service Centres
UNDP and ILO	Local Economic Development Agencies (LEDA) for Micro-enterprises and Micro-credit
UNDP and ILO	Comprehensive Vocational Education and Training (VET) for East Timorese

Infrastructure and Economic Recovery Projects

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N30
Activity	Rehabilitation of Public Utilities and Physical Infrastructure
Objectives	To support the provision of basic essential public services to the population of East Timor
Target Beneficiaries	Total population of East Timor with particular focus on urban populations in the short-term
Cooperating Partners	Private consultants, companies and public utilities authorities
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 6,440,000

SUMMARY

Substantial damage occurred during the post-consultation violence to East Timor's public utilities systems and physical infrastructure. On the basis of preliminary assessments, ICRC and OXFAM have undertaken urgent remedial repairs to some infrastructure, principally in the water sector. Further interventions, particularly in urban areas, are urgently required.

Although the capacity of local institutions to deliver vital basic services is lacking, due to the exodus of Indonesian professional and technical staff, skilled labour is still available. The offices of the Utilities Authorities have been looted and damaged, undermining the ability of local authorities to assume a leading role in reconstruction in the short term. During the next three months, immediate steps must be taken in urban areas to repair and maintain essential public utilities systems and networks including water and sanitation, roads, electricity, garbage collection and telecommunications. In the medium-term, from December to June, major rehabilitation of essential infrastructures and public utilities will need to occur throughout the region.

Objectives

- To immediately rehabilitate and operationalise essential public utilities systems and networks in urban areas including Dili, Los Palos and other centres.
- To use local labour and labour-based works methods where technically and economically feasible.
- To provide capacity building and training for staff of the local public utilities authorities.
- To rehabilitate public utilities and repair essential infrastructure throughout the region.

Strategies

Immediate-term:

- 1 Assess the damage in the following sectors: power, telecommunications, piped water supply, waste collection and disposal, roads and bridges.
- 2 Draft bills of quantities, specifications and bidding documents for urban areas where immediate repairs are required.
- 3 Employ contractors to repair public utilities systems and networks.
- 4 Recruit technical and managerial staff for the vacant posts in the infrastructure authority.
- 5 Provide funds for the operation and maintenance of public utilities systems.
- 6 Prepare plans for long-term sector stabilisation works.
- 7 Draft terms of reference for overall sector studies.
- 8 Provide both overseas and local on-the-job training for workers and management.

Medium-term:

1. Deploy a team of experts in sectoral infrastructure planning and infrastructure rehabilitation and development.
2. Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the entire region's infrastructure.
3. Identify the interventions required to restore, fund locally, operate and maintain infrastructure.
4. Mobilise necessary staff, including UNVs and implementing partners, funds and equipment, to begin repair and rehabilitation of services and infrastructure.
5. Operate and maintain services as viable enterprises.
6. Conduct a capacity building and on-the-job training programme for local staff.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Contracts for engineering and consultancy firms and public utilities authorities	150,000
Immediate repairs (contracts)	1,100,000
Comprehensive assessment	300,000
Repair and rehabilitation of public utilities throughout the region	3,000,000
Technical assistance including UNVs	800,000
Operations and maintenance	800,000
Training	290,000
Total	6,440,000

INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION/ UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N31
Activity	Joint Programme for Community Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Development
Objectives	To provide opportunities for local communities to develop and implement activities with immediate economic benefit and to help returnees reintegrate into their communities
Target Beneficiaries	Total population
Cooperating Agencies	Local organisations, church groups, and local community networks
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000 initially, one year total
Funds Requested	US\$ 6,190,000

SUMMARY

In the absence of a functioning civil administration, local communities will need to take the lead in recovery and reconciliation. As part of this effort, communities must participate in the process of planning and implementing activities that have a direct impact on their lives. As part of an integrated strategy aimed at community development in East Timor, UNDP, IOM and UNHCR will work with local communities and the new civil administration under UNTAET to develop and implement a programme of community-led recovery. The programme will focus on areas with high numbers of returnees, creating absorption capacity among the receiving communities. Numerous small-scale activities will be designed and implemented by local communities in all 13 districts of East Timor. These activities will focus on communal reconciliation, job creation, and rehabilitation of local services and facilities. The project will be implemented in combination with the projects on Small and Micro-Enterprises and Micro-Credit Programme as well as with the Vocational Education and Training Programme.

Objectives

- To provide opportunities for local communities to develop and implement activities with immediate economic benefit and to help returnees reintegrate into their communities.
- To help link emergency aid with sustainable long-term development.

Strategies

1. Establish Regional Programme Offices (RPOs) in all major towns and the enclave of Ambeno.
2. Deploy personnel in the RPOs who will assist local communities and NGOs devise proposals for local activities.
3. Provide technical assistance through the RPOs for the implementation of the projects.
4. Provide advice through the RPOs to implementing groups on project management.
5. Ensure that the RPOs are linked to the programmes in Small and Micro Enterprises and Micro Credit and Vocational Education and Training.
6. Establish a CRRD Secretariat, staffed and supported by UNDP, IOM and UNHCR that will:
 - receive proposals from the community;
 - appraise project proposals for consideration by the National Review Council (to be establish);
 - maintain correspondence with, and prepare reports for, the Council and donors;
 - manage the financial affairs of the project;
 - liaise with regional offices of the project.
7. Establish a National Review Council (NRC), composed of representatives from the executing agencies, the CNRT's Commission on Humanitarian Affairs and civil society, to review projects of over US\$ 50,000 and devise criteria for eligibility for consideration as a RRD project.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
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Personnel and technical assistance	540,000
National staff	200,000
Project manager	150,000
Equipment and vehicles	200,000
Operational costs	100,000
Funding for projects	5,000,000
Total	6,190,000

INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N32
Activity	Employment Registration and Services Centres
Objectives	To establish employment centres that will link available skills to market demands
Target Beneficiaries	Local and overseas East Timorese seeking work
Cooperating Agencies	ILO, specialist consultants, and former personnel of the Dept of Manpower
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,700,000

SUMMARY

The substantial work needed to rehabilitate East Timor will require a large workforce of skilled and unskilled workers as well as technical and professional personnel. Preliminary assessments indicate an acute shortage of electricians, builders and plumbers, interpreters and stevedores. Skill development and training programmes in Australia and locally are described in a separate project. More information is required to determine the extent of ongoing training needs based on available and demanded skills. Local capacity to manage an employment service is lacking due to the exodus of Indonesian professional and technical staff. Although a skeleton staff of administrative personnel is still available, management staff is lacking and former Department of Manpower offices have been looted and damaged. Steps must be undertaken to rehabilitate and refurbish offices, and resume operation and maintenance of the services provided.

During the next three months, employment services centres will be established in the main towns. In the medium-term, the service will be extended nation-wide with the full re-establishment of a Department of Labour and Employment.

Objectives

1. To establish easily accessible centres for:
 - registration and information on employment opportunities;
 - information dissemination on basic working conditions;
 - monitoring of working conditions;
 - provision of overall labour market information and statistics;
 - formulation of skills and training needs.

Strategies

Short-term:

1. Re-establish employment services centres as the principal worker registration facility for East Timorese workers.
2. Provide contracts to consultants for the collection and compilation of labour market information, identifying the actual and the emerging areas for employment absorption.
3. Recruit professional, technical and managerial staff recruited for the vacant posts in the former Department of Manpower.
4. Fund the day-to-day operation of the facilities.
5. Prepare interim plans for medium term operation of the centres.
6. Prepare terms of reference for overall, long-term needs of a fully fledged Department of Labour and Employment.
7. Assess training needs (for both overseas and local training).
8. Provide on-the-job training for staff engaged in the initial phase of the service.
9. Review short-term social safety nets and social protection mechanisms and recommendations for the introduction of appropriate systems based on those, which existed prior to August 1999.

Medium-term:

1. Deploy a team of experts to develop a fully fledged Department of Labour and Employment.
2. Assess the status of physical buildings and office infrastructure.
3. Train local staff to take over from short-term international personnel.
4. Review and develop appropriate social protection mechanisms.
5. Cooperate with other development partners to assess the flow of external assistance and investments and the overall planning for reconstruction.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
ILO consultants and short term specialists	150,000
Immediate repairs and office equipment	400,000
Assessment missions	80,000
Repairs and rehabilitation throughout the region	800,000
Technical assistance including UNVs	80,000
Operations and maintenance	100,000
Training	90,000
Total	1,700,000

INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N33
Activity	Local Economic Development Agencies (LEDA) for Micro-enterprises and Micro-credit
Objectives	To facilitate employment creation and income generation through local small and micro enterprises (SMEs) via the establishment of Local Economic Development Agencies (LEDAs)
Target Beneficiaries	East Timorese individuals or groups who wish to establish SMEs
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,100,000

SUMMARY

The Local Economic Development (LED) approach promotes employment through micro and small enterprises. A key aim of the approach is to promote social dialogue and reconciliation. LED helps to re-start local economies by developing a culture of partnerships based on common priorities. LED also focuses on raising public awareness, strengthening local capacities and creating synergies through networking.

In order to jump-start local economies, which were destroyed during the post-consultation violence, LEDAs will be established in all main towns. Local small and micro enterprises (SMEs) will be used to re-start the economic and social processes disrupted by the conflict. Participants, who will include displaced persons and returnees, will receive support in: conducting market driven surveys, accessing markets, obtaining raw materials, operating and maintaining enterprises. Participants will also receive support in developing business plans accessing available funding and credit.

The design and development of these programmes will draw on the successful Grameen Bank and the LEDA approach of the ILO. The SMEs are expected to impact positively on job creation, income generation and the rehabilitation of local services and facilities.

Objectives

- To create jobs and income generation opportunities through SMEs.
- To develop and implement activities of immediate benefit to destroyed communities.
- To create viable local private enterprises.
- To link emergency aid to sustainable long-term development following the resumption of normal business operations.

Strategies

Dili Office:

1. Establish a central office working within the RRD secretariat of the sister project, the Joint Programme for Community Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Development (JPCRRD), responsible for:
 - business opportunity surveys, nation-wide;
 - liaison with the JPCRRD programme;
 - staffing and recruitment for the overall operation;
 - data base on funding;
 - a revolving credit facility with appropriate monitoring and management;
 - appraisal of project proposals;
 - technical training through the sister vocational education and training project;
 - promoting and facilitating entrepreneurship skills development;
 - facilitating access to credit for successful business plans;
 - monitoring and backstopping the new SMEs;
 - assisting interested enterprises to mobilise themselves into cooperatives;
 - maintaining correspondence with, and prepare reports for donors;

- maintaining liaison with regional offices of the project.

Regencies:

1. Operate regional programmes out of JPCRRD regency offices and establish LEDA that will:
 - train and backstop the various enterprises being established;
 - conduct business opportunity surveys and stimulate interest in LEDA services related to grant and credit facilities;
 - provide technical assistance for the creation of SMEs;
 - train, monitor and advise SMEs on business management.

ALEDA:

1. Establish an Association of Local Economic Development Agencies (ALEDA) in the JPCRRD to serve as a secretariat until it evolves into an autonomous local NGO as soon as sufficient funding is secured.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
International staff and consultants	300,000
National staff	100,000
Equipment and vehicles	200,000
Operational costs	100,000
Initial grant support	700,000
Revolving fund for credit	700,000
Total	2,100,000

INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N34
Activity	Comprehensive Vocational Education and Training (VET) for East Timorese
Objectives	To re-establish VET facilities and provide VET opportunities for immediate and medium term skills development
Target Beneficiaries	East Timorese living in East Timor, Australia or elsewhere who wish to receive training
Cooperating Agencies	ILO working together with VET authorities including the Technical and Further Education Colleges (TAFE) and specialist consultants, IOM, Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) and their affiliated Union NGOs specialising in VET
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000 initially; 18 months total
Funds Requested	US\$ 3,890,000

SUMMARY

Apart from the widespread destruction of infrastructure, utilities and housing, one of the most serious problems facing East Timor is the acute shortage and low level of basic skills. Many skilled and semi-skilled artisans have returned to Indonesia, and more than 1,600 East Timorese evacuated to Australia in early September 1999.

The Dili Polytechnic has also been damaged and stripped of equipment and requires urgent rehabilitation and refurbishing. A major reconstruction programme is urgently needed to re-establish basic public and private infrastructure throughout East Timor (this is covered under a separate project in this sector). Key to recovery and reconstruction will be the use of East Timorese personnel. This project aims to immediately provide VET opportunities to interested East Timorese through three interrelated project components:

- tailor made skills development courses at Australian Colleges of TAFEs for East Timorese living in Australia and committed to return to East Timor;
- training approach which combines work with on-the-job training;
- re-establishment of the Dili Polytechnic.

Priority training will be provided for the transport, building and construction sectors. Special training programmes will be developed for other urgently needed skills, including media training, interpreters, administrators, and entrepreneurs setting up small and micro enterprises. The Dili Polytechnic component will last for one year until the institution is ready to receive new students.

Objectives

- To facilitate immediate and longer-term employment and income generation for East Timorese through the provision of basic VET facilities and special international and local training programmes.
- To provide capacity building in VET in East Timor.

Strategies and activities

1. Recruit an overall VET programme manager to manage, monitor and coordinate the three major elements of this VET programme.
2. Review skills profiles available from the ILO on the situation that existed in East Timor, prior to the consultation.
3. Collate existing information available from IOM, the Portuguese Mission in Dili, the Australian Volunteers International (Melbourne) and other sources regarding available skills in East Timor and overseas.
4. Assess preliminary manpower needs for rehabilitation and compile a schedule of VET needs.

5. Liaise with local authorities and East Timorese groups to seek candidates for training in the skills areas identified.
6. Liaise with Colleges of TAFE to define tailor made courses of up to 12 weeks duration, based upon modular blocks of training, with a view to having this training translate into higher levels of certification if the trainees wish to continue studies once in East Timor.
7. Work with the selected TAFEs to undertake training programmes for selected trainees, especially those who will then become trainers themselves.
8. Focus on the training of trainers as a key strategy for this programme.
9. Engage specialist trainers for the rapid deployment of three mobile training teams to deliver on-the-job skills training to: a) the building sector (carpenters, bricklayers, electricians and plumbers); b) the transport operation and maintenance sector (stevedores, drivers and mechanics).
10. Engage specialist trainers to provide skills and professional training for interpreters, administration and accounting officers and personnel who will staff the new national radio, TV and print media. The International Federation of Journalists will assist with this component.
11. Hire a consultant to assess the damage to the Dili Polytechnic and develop a programme of repair to the facilities.
12. Engage a contractor to undertake the essential repairs to the Polytechnic.
13. Develop a training curriculum and programme to meet the medium-term needs of East Timor.
14. Develop a list of training materials and essential equipment required for curriculum development.
15. Ensure that the regular curriculum includes appropriate and labour-based technologies.
16. Undertake essential refurbishing of the Dili Polytechnic, including provision of teaching materials required to meet the new training needs.
17. Review student services, with a view to determining the extent to which the Polytechnic needs to provide student accommodation.
18. Engage appropriate training staff to undertake training programmes in the Dili Polytechnic.
19. Engage appropriate administrative staff to manage and maintain the Dili Polytechnic once it is operational.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
VET Coordinator	150,000
Dili Polytechnic rehabilitation and refurbishment	850,000
Dili Polytechnic technical assistance	550,000
Dili Polytechnic training staff	620,000
Dili Polytechnic operations, maintenance and operational costs	160,000
Australian TAFE training fees and support costs	170,000
Student accommodation in Australia	90,000
East Timor mobile training teams	550,000
East Timor specialist trainers in media, interpreters, admin and finance	200,000
East Timor transport and equipment	280,000
East Timor material and resources	250,000
East Timor operational costs	20,000
Total	3,890,000

2.3.6 EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION SECTOR

Education and Community Action Sector Strategy

Context

During the period immediately preceding and following the 4 September vote, major damage was sustained by the school infrastructure in East Timor. In addition, the surrounding community and social infrastructure in which education and schooling take place was severely disrupted. East Timor now faces a major shortage of teachers, with the majority of junior and senior high school teachers, headmasters, tertiary instructors (University of East Timor) and Department of East Timor Education officials having left East Timor permanently. The number of primary and junior secondary school teachers remaining is estimated to be significantly higher, at 70 percent and 10 percent, respectively. There is also a critical need for a new curriculum to replace inappropriate elements of the previous curriculum.

The collapse of the formal school system, the breakdown of economic activity, and the increasing number of people either returning to major towns or coming to them from rural areas seeking food and humanitarian aid, have led to increasing numbers of children and young people on the streets of Dili and other towns. Many of these young people have suffered physical or psychological trauma since the consultation on autonomy, or even prior to that date, as have many adults, women and children. Reports include rape, torture and killings, with children, women and other family members being victims. There have also been mass forced relocation and separation of families, and a significant increase in the number of highly vulnerable female-headed families. The dislocation and disruption of community life, social and religious institutions, and community networks have created a highly vulnerable social situation in which the large influx of international and military personnel adds further complications and risks.

Objectives and Strategies

Agencies have agreed that the following strategies will form the basis for their efforts to stabilise at-risk populations, reintegrate displaced persons, repair essential educational and social infrastructure, and to help re-establish key institutions essential for good governance. During the next nine months, agencies will:

1. Provide schooling and other community-based activities for children and young people in a phased way, responding to the continuing return of displaced persons, and recognising the efforts and intentions of school and church communities and organisations.
2. Seek to rapidly expand production, further develop and use Tetun language student and teacher materials, and to use related teacher training materials and approaches developed over the past six years and operating in eight districts of East Timor, initiated in 1993 at the request of Bishop Belo.
3. Conduct an assessment of school building infrastructure for rapid repair and immediate use.
4. Mobilise adolescents and young people, seeking to organise them through community and religious networks, to assist in physical rehabilitation.
5. Locate and register East Timorese with teaching qualifications or experience, including trainee teachers from the former Teacher Training Institute in Dili, and East Timorese or other nationalities with experience and capacity to carry out fast-track teacher training in East Timor and in countries of migration or asylum.
6. Provide fast-track teacher training modules and facilities for primary and secondary schooling.
7. Plan and implement a "back-to-school" campaign to galvanise communities, teachers, the Church, other resource groups, parents and children.
8. Provide teacher and student materials, including UNICEF "edukits," "school in a box" kits, sporting goods and recreational materials.
9. Develop immediate transition modules and teaching approaches consistent with the new situation and aspirations, and a module on Peace Education for inclusion in the curriculum.
10. Assist in building skills, including by providing training in computer skills, English and other second languages for young people to enable them to obtain employment while secondary and tertiary schooling is being re-established.
11. Implement designated "child-friendly spaces," co-located where possible with other community-based services (religious and health facilities), where children can be involved in organised activity, especially in IDP locations and major cities and towns.
12. Set up and support regional working groups on education in cities and towns as they become secure, beginning with Dili, Baucau, Dare and other towns in the East of the country.

13. Form a task force that includes local organisations and communities to coordinate and support reconstruction of the education sector.
In addition, agencies have agreed on the following strategies to provide psycho-social counselling and support to meet acute needs, stabilise at-risk populations, and reintegrate displaced persons.
14. Plan activities to raise awareness among local and international service providers and teachers that education is a source of psycho-social support for children, and that stimulation, structured learning and routine are powerful factors in supporting the self-healing of children.
 1. Train health and community and social service providers, as well as religious and community institutions (including clergy, teachers, health workers and community resource persons) for awareness-raising activities in communities and ways to respond to torture and trauma (including results of sexual violence) using group and individual counselling.
 2. Identify East Timorese already trained (some were trained during the last year) to support existing activities and prepare for expansion when possible.
 3. Develop specialist and referral services for people who suffered particularly traumatic experiences and who require individual counselling and support.
 4. Provide sporting and other recreational materials to community-based organisations (CBOs), churches, community church, health and other facilities.
 5. Support CBOs and local resource persons in providing second language training.
 6. Help to organise adolescents and young people into working groups to help with the cleaning-up and rehabilitation of schools and other community facilities.
 7. Provide training in peer counselling and provide reproductive health information for adolescents, along with STD/HIV /AIDS prevention activities.
 8. Provide support in the form of necessary equipment and facilities to local CBOs, to enable them to meet, organise, reach and interact with communities, and disseminate information on their activities.
 9. Provide technical support in community and social mobilisation to CBOs.
 10. Provide organisational and human resource development training and assistance in developing and strengthening local CBOs and their members and staff.
 11. Provide focused support for counselling training and income generation for females who head households, and for victims of sexual violence.

COORDINATION

Agency	Type of Activity	Coverage
Jesuit Refugee Service	Identify and register teachers Train teachers Develop curriculum Support community in education	Dili and Baucau
Timor Aid	Train teachers	Dili
Timor Aid/AFAP	Assess trauma counselling needs Develop curriculum Train trainers Establish community centres for psycho-social counselling Deploy mobile community counselling clinics	National
Timor Aid/AFAP	Prevent STD/HIV/AIDS Care for STD/HIV/AIDS patients	National
World Vision	Train counsellors Rehabilitate facilities as safe zones Provide trauma services	Dili, Aileu, Bobonaro and Liquica
Christian Children's Fund	Establish "child friendly spaces" Establish child protection services Assess children's physical and psychosocial needs Implement early child care and development (ECCD)	Dili, Ermera, Maliana, Covalima, Manatuto and Baucau
Mary MacKillop Institute of East Timorese Studies	Produce and use Tetun language materials for primary school Design language materials for secondary schools. Train teachers Preserve the culture, heritage and language of Tetun children and teachers	National & Dili, Covalima, Bobonaro, Aileu, Ainaro, Same, Liquica and Ermera
IRC	Identify, document, trace and reunite unaccompanied children Train interviewers and tracers Conduct public awareness campaigns Counsel unaccompanied children and their families	National
WHO	Establish clinical mental health and trauma health services Train primary health workers in mental health and trauma	National
UNDP	Establish clinical mental health and trauma health services Train primary health workers in mental health and trauma	
UNFPA	Treat and counsel victims of sexual violence Prevent gender and sexual violence Empower groups of vulnerable women	National
UNICEF	Reconstruct school and community facilities Develop curriculum Train teachers Rehabilitate printing facilities Establish psychosocial counselling services Promotion of health in schools	National

LIST OF PROJECTS

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	Education and Social and Community Action Project
UNFPA	Psycho-social Support and Empowerment for Vulnerable and Traumatized Women and for Adolescents
UNDP and WHO	Mental Health and Trauma Service
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE	East Timor Emergency Care, Protection and Tracing for Unaccompanied Children
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND (CCF) INTERNATIONAL	Child Protection through Child and Family Centres

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N35
Activity	Education and Community Action Project
Objectives	To support rehabilitation of education and community services, including a response to psycho-social trauma and the needs of adolescents and children
Target Beneficiaries	Local community based organisations (CBOs), church networks and children and young people in Aileu, Baucau, Bobonaro, Cairui, Dare, Dili, Liquica, Los Palos, Manatuto and Suai districts
Cooperating Partners	World Vision, Jesuit Refugee Service East Timor, Christian Children's Fund, Timor Aid, Australian Foundation for Peoples of Asia and the Pacific and, through these partners, a network of local Timorese NGOs, CBOs and community and religious networks
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 7,000,400

Background

The recent forced mass relocation of East Timorese people has left all education and social and community services and facilities largely destroyed, and has severely traumatised the majority of the remaining population. This has resulted in an urgent need to help children, families and communities re-establish the formal and informal institutions and processes of community life, including formal and informal schooling and community support services (through churches, emerging local NGOs and CBOs and returnees). An important component of community services is the ability to prioritise and respond to people with specific vulnerabilities due to the dislocation or separation.

Mass relocation, the sudden influx of a large international population, will create major socio-economic changes in East Timor, especially in Dili and Baucau. This will raise exposure to various risks, especially of young people to sexual risk behaviour, thus raising their vulnerability to STD/HIV/AIDS.

UNICEF has been working for the welfare and development of women and children in East Timor since 1982. The more recent UNICEF Crisis Response Programme began in 1999 prior to the autonomy vote and subsequent events. Four strategic programme areas and support activities share a central cross-cutting strategy to directly support family and community empowerment, including: a) community self help for maternal and child health; b) control of diarrhoea, and water supply and environment; c) outreach in the areas of health and nutrition; and d) basic education, targeting especially girls in poor households, and street and working children.

With decades of programme experience in East Timor, Indonesia and other countries in the region, and having at its disposal specialised technical assistance and experienced National Officers, UNICEF is joining with a number of local and international NGOs to respond to the related areas of education, social and community support, psycho-social trauma, protection and vulnerability of young people to STD/HIV transmission, and the emerging and strengthening role of local NGOs and CBOs.

Objectives

- Re-establish formal and informal education and sport and recreational facilities and activities for children and young people, including "child friendly spaces," responding to the emergency and to future rebuilding of this sector.
- Support rapid training of teachers and development of interim curricula for primary and secondary schooling, including a peace education module.
- Train service providers and community resource persons in psycho-social counselling and community support.
- Establish community-based services, "safe zones" and referral services.

- Provide facilities, equipment and activities for children and young people in the community, including community service teams of young people, to assist in the rehabilitation of schools and other community facilities.
- Introduce a targeted STD/HIV awareness-raising and prevention programme through clinics, INGOs, local organisations and the UN, targeting high risk behaviour and the building skills to reduce these, with accompanying clinical services for STD treatment.
- Strengthen emerging local NGOs and CBOs, including involving them in the above activities.

Strategies

1. Coordinate and strengthen remaining and re-emerging community and church networks and resources to provide human and material resources to carry out activities, and for coordination at district and sub-district levels.
2. Involve adolescents and young people as active participants in restoring the facilities and services necessary to reach the objectives, with local NGOs and CBOs, church networks and other local networks responsible for management and coordination.
3. Mobilise trained and experienced East Timorese from countries of asylum in a partnership with local and international agencies to rapidly develop priority services, build capacity and lay the foundation for the post-emergency period.
4. Contract specialised technical assistance experienced in emergency response, to rehabilitate destroyed education systems and capacity. Many such contractors are available within the region and are being used by UNICEF in dual fast track and medium term reconstruction of the teaching facilities, capacity and curricula.
5. Organise rehabilitation of physical and human resources in education, based on core clusters of sub-districts surrounding each school's community, to facilitate training, some resource positioning, and eventual support within each cluster.

Financial Summary*

Budget Item	US\$
Transport	480,000
Office equipment and school furnishings	140,000
Printing equipment	1,000,000
Radio broadcasting equipment	200,000
Reconstruction and repair of school buildings and reconstruction of community facilities	1,500,000
Personnel	1,710,000
Printing of materials	500,000
School supplies and recreational materials	350,000
Training and capacity building	600,000
Monitoring and evaluation	100,000
Capacity building of NGOs	87,000
Administrative costs	333,400
Total	7,000,400

*This total includes the proposals made by NGOs under the umbrella of UNICEF, as follows:

Timor Aid	790,000
Timor Aid/Australian Foundation for The Peoples of Asia and the Pacific	328,000
Timor Aid/AFAP	492,000
Jesuit Relief Service	204,000
World Vision	560,000
Total NGO requests	2,374,000
Total UNICEF request	4,626,400
Total UNICEF submitted projects	7,000,400

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N36
Activity	Psycho-social Support and Empowerment for Vulnerable and Traumatized Women and for Adolescents
Objectives	To provide treatment and counselling for victims of sexual violence and their families and to prevent gender and sexual violence through community and youth education and empowerment of women
Target Beneficiaries	Timorese women, adolescents and communities
Cooperating Partners	Local authorities, women's, youth, and religious groups, UNICEF, IRC and NGOs
Time frame	October 1999 - June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 470,000

Background

There is increasing evidence that the East Timorese population has suffered considerable trauma during the years of conflict, and especially during and after the consultation. Reports of torture, killings, and sexual violence, as well as the widespread dislocation of large numbers of families and communities, indicate that a significant proportion of the population may be in need of psycho-social support and rehabilitation. While there has been some training of East Timorese clergy and others in counselling, particularly in Australia, there is urgent need for more training of health workers, social workers, and community leaders in order to provide community-based counselling and other support and guidance. In particular, there is need for training of counsellors and sensitisation of communities to deal with the results of sexual violence (including medical referrals when needed). Women who have faced this trauma must be provided with sensitive support and practical aid to re-establish their lives. There are also needs beyond psycho-social support. For instance, older women, women who are newly heads of households, and unaccompanied women and girls are vulnerable and may require additional assistance such as training, income generation opportunities, and group support.

Adolescents have experienced serious dislocation and trauma (whether they were refugees, DPs, or remained in their communities). Their lives have been disrupted and many have witnessed or experienced acts of violence. At a time when they most need security, adult guidance and support, many have lost their homes and their social and family support systems. Experience has shown that young people are extremely vulnerable in such circumstances and some are likely to become involved in unsafe behaviours, such as substance abuse, violence, or unsafe sexual activity, unless they are provided with programmes specifically targeted toward assisting them to cope with their situations, and helping them to make informed decisions. Peer counselling programmes have proved especially appropriate in such circumstances.

Objectives

- To provide treatment and counselling for victims of sexual violence and their families.
- To prevent gender and sexual violence through community and youth education.
- To empower vulnerable groups of women through community support, training and income generation.
- To provide trauma counselling and prevention of high-risk behaviours among adolescents.

Activities

1. Establish adolescent-friendly support services and counselling programmes, which help to prevent risky behaviours while also providing trauma counselling.
2. Raise the awareness of communities, families, men and women, boys and girls, about the problems of gender and sexual violence and ways to prevent such violence.
3. Train health, relief and social workers in counselling for those traumatised by sexual violence.
4. Assess the needs of and services for female headed households, elderly women and unaccompanied women and girls.

5. Provide seed money to establish women's support centres and training and income generation programmes.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Capital costs (staff, equipment, materials)	120,000
Operational costs (women's centres, services, assessment)	200,000
Training (counselling, peer counselling, training of trainers)	100,000
IEC	30,000
Supervision, monitoring, evaluation	20,000
Total	470,000

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N37
Activity	Mental Health and Trauma Service
Objectives	To establish a mental health and trauma health service
Target Beneficiaries	All people suffering from mental illnesses or extreme trauma
Cooperating Agencies	Programme for the Pshycho-social Development and Recovery in East Timor (University of New South Wales and coalition of partners in Australia), UN Agencies, NGOs
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000 initially; 2 years in total
Funds Requested	US\$ 300,000

SUMMARY

Due to the complete lack of psychiatric services in East Timor, no care has been provided for the substantial number of East Timorese people suffering from severe and disabling mental health illnesses. Recent events have exacerbated the conditions of these patients. Many affected persons are currently in urgent need of attention, particularly since in the immediate aftermath of the recent upheaval, the mentally ill are at particular risk of neglect and assault.

The burden of care for mentally ill may impede the capacity of affected families to engage effectively in reconstruction. At a communal level, recent violence has lead to general feelings of stress, grief and anger. There is a need therefore to work with existing agencies (indigenous healers, religious organisations and others) to establish a broad strategy in psycho-social recovery for the community as a whole. The purpose of this project is to establish the framework for an effective primary health care service in mental health and traumatic stress.

At present, there are almost no trained mental health workers in East Timor. The first step in developing mental health and trauma services is to train a team of primary care workers. In addition to working with Timorese patients, the teams will also provide support to personnel working in aid and development agencies. These teams will work closely with Timorese leadership to ensure wide acceptance of the programme. The proposed programme in mental health will work with the emerging media network (radio, television) to sensitise the population to issues of mental health and stress, and to reduce stigma.

Objectives

- To establish the foundations of a mental health and traumatic stress service in East Timor.
- To train East Timorese primary care workers in mental health and traumatic stress.
- To work with aid and development agencies and local institutions (indigenous healers, the Church and others) to develop a coherent strategy for psycho-social recovery and rehabilitation.
- To work with UN Agencies, in particular UNICEF and UNFPA, and East Timorese leadership to plan a comprehensive and culturally sensitive mental health service for East Timor.

Strategies

1. Establish a community based primary care and mental health facility in Dili.
2. Recruit and deploy specialist mental health and trauma counselling staff to establish and develop the service.
3. Recruit East Timorese trainees to participate in the community mental health training programme.
4. Establish and develop a relationship with other agencies in health, social services and planning.
5. Work closely with the East Timorese leadership to develop a longer-term mental health and traumatic stress service for East Timor.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Deployment of mental health/trauma specialists	150,000
Recruitment of local trainers	60,000
Establishment and maintenance of a facility in Dili	40,000
Travel and transport costs	30,000
Training activities and materials	20,000
Total	300,000

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N38
Activity	East Timor Emergency Care, Protection and Tracing of Unaccompanied Children
Objectives	To provide emergency technical support to community groups, DPs and NGOs in East Timor in order to undertake the intensive identification, documentation, tracing and reunification (IDTR) of East Timorese children separated from their parents
Cooperating Partners	ICRC, UNHCR, UNICEF and community-based organisations
Target Beneficiaries	All East Timorese unaccompanied children
Time frame	October 1999-June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 150,000

Background

The project aims to provide emergency technical support to community groups, DPs and NGOs in East Timor in order to undertake the intensive identification, documentation, tracing and reunification (IDTR) of East Timorese children separated from their parents in that territory. It simultaneously aims to provide emergency and follow-up care and protection to those children in accordance with international legal guidelines. Given the decentralised nature of tracing, this project is designed to be carried out in conjunction with a partner project on the West Timor side, in close cooperation with ICRC, UNHCR and others, and to continue operating as the DPs return from exile and search for their families.

Beneficiaries will include all East Timorese unaccompanied children who fled their homes and remained in East Timor, as well as hundreds of children who are being repatriated from other regions and seek reunion with their families. The project will also benefit East Timorese parents in West and East Timor who are looking for their children.

Objectives

- To rapidly strengthen existing networks among community-based organisations, church groups and DPs, to implement a coordinated, decentralised system IDTR.
- To develop an intensive, proactive plan of action for care, protection, tracing and family reunification for separated East Timorese children located in East Timor, based on existing networks of community-based organisations, church groups and DPs.
- To work closely with UN Agencies, ICRC, and international and local NGOs, to coordinate the accurate and safe compilation and sharing of information on unaccompanied children in a wide area.

Activities

1. Meet acute needs by:
 - organising and training members of community-based NGOs and church organisations and DPs already cooperating with IRC, to record standard information on unaccompanied children and to begin actively searching for their family members (in close collaboration with ICRC and others involved in tracing activities);
 - establishing immediately a decentralised network with focal points and tracing centres in Dili, Baucau, and other towns as security permits;
 - providing basic training to the interviewers and tracers to recognise signs of psycho-social distress among the children and to refer them for counselling if needed.

2. Support and protect at-risk populations by:
 - strengthening existing relationships and building a strong, cooperative network among local NGOs (including church groups);

- identifying local psycho-social counsellors from community and DPs themselves, to provide follow-up counselling and support for social problems that are identified in the tracing process, in close coordination with UNICEF and other agencies involved in locating and training psycho-social counsellors.

3. Facilitate successful reintegration into East Timor, community rehabilitation and recovery by:

- promoting public awareness of tracing options among the East Timorese and assisting local authorities in their duties to reunite families;
- building cooperation and collaboration among international and local organisations, as well as DPs and returnees, to facilitate cross-border tracing and return to places of origin;
- supporting displaced persons who choose not to return;
- providing assistance to efforts by local authorities and local NGOs to locate separated families and arrange suitable foster care in cases where other solutions have been exhausted.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Salaries, training, office rental, equipment, transportation, public information	150,000
Total	150,000

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND (CCF) INTERNATIONAL
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N39
Activity	Child Protection through Child and Family Centres
Objectives	To provide a safe and caring environment for children and families at community level, increase the capacity of community, church and local agencies to facilitate child and family programmes, and to establish a network of community centres
Target Beneficiaries	Families in seven districts of East Timor
Cooperating Partners	Local Church, community groups and foundations
Time frame	October 1999 - June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 900,000

Background

A CCF assessment team visited Dili from 3 to 9 October 1999. Its findings correspond with the general findings. Schools have been severely damaged, an unknown number of teachers remain in East Timor, the majority of senior educational staff have left permanently, there is a need for a new school curriculum at all levels. In general, people have lost their dwellings, there is no food, except through WFP distributions, there are few jobs, and public utilities are not functioning. Many children are left to wander the streets. The start of formal schooling is not scheduled until early December 1999. A structure must therefore be established that returns children to normalcy, facilitates eventual return to school and provides an environment fostering improved psychological health of both the children and their families.

Since 1990, CCF has been present in East Timor, working with children and their families in nine districts and 13 different communities. Each of the East Timor projects works with 400-500 of the neediest families in an area and is managed by an elected Parents' Committee. This Committee acts as an advisory board to the project, making decisions on programme activities to be implemented by the Project Staff, based on indicators gathered from needs assessments and available resources. These activities address the well being of the children and fall into the general categories of health and nutrition, early childhood development, education and micro-enterprise development.

Objectives

- To provide a safe and caring environment for children and families at community level that supports the return to normalcy and trauma recovery.
- To increase the capacity of community, church and local agencies to facilitate child and family programmes targeting education, psycho-social trauma and life skills at community level.
- To establish a network of community centres that can be transformed into a national programme of community based early childcare and development post the immediate emergency response.

Activities

1. Establish "child-friendly spaces" in Dili then moving into the other parts of the country, based on CCF's pre-existing network.
2. Locate these spaces within clinic, community or parish centres that will either be built or refurbished.
3. Provide care and assessment of children's physical and psycho-social needs over the "emergency" period of nine months, focussing on child protection.
4. Ensure that these centres are not a substitute for existing health clinics, but will give children 4-15 years old the opportunity to play, to participate in basic educational activities and, importantly, to get back into the cycle of "normal" human life.
5. Target the psycho-social needs of children and their families utilising CCF's past local and international experiences.
6. Provide training and support, using CCF's community- and culturally-based psycho-social model, to local staff and volunteers who subsequently develop and implement a culturally appropriate programme under the supervision of CCF's psycho-social experts, including doctors and psychologists who have worked on other similar programmes in other emergencies.

7. Provide support and counselling to local staff themselves, as this is often critical to enable them to then provide effective support to others.
8. Strengthen the early childhood care and development (ECCD) component of the centres' activities, once school recommences and the need for day centres for children aged over six diminishes.
9. Develop the day centres as a foundation for a national ECCD programme.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Personnel costs	300,000
Materials and equipment	300,000
Training and consultancy	200,000
Activity support costs	100,000
Total	900,000

2.3.7 HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

Humanitarian Principles Sector Strategy

Context

The violence following the consultation displaced more than 75 percent of the East Timor population. Many people's basic rights were violated during militia attacks, which lasted for more than two weeks until the arrival of INTERFET. Although INTERFET has been able to provide security in areas where it has a presence, all public administration and institutions have collapsed, leaving the multi-national force as the only source of law and order until the new UN Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET) is functioning. Guided by international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, humanitarian agencies have a role in restoring good governance in East Timor. In this context, humanitarian agencies have a special responsibility for ensuring that all members of the community respect core humanitarian principles and promote best practises.

Of particular concern is the need to ensure that humanitarian assistance does not exacerbate or create new inequities in East Timor. Agencies will be providing assistance to locations throughout East Timor rather than concentrating it in urban centres in an effort to avoid creating magnates that draw populations away from rural districts.

With various political organisations vying for the support of local populations, humanitarian agencies must ensure that aid is targeted to those in need. Attempts by political organisations to manipulate aid for their own benefit must be rejected and efforts made to educate organisations and beneficiaries about the principles upon which aid is distributed.

Humanitarian aid must be provided and administered in ways that ensure maximum involvement of affected populations, local partners and institutions, with the specific aim of empowering them through enhancing their capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring. In addition, local NGOs will be encouraged to play active roles in reconciliation in communities throughout East Timor.

Objectives and Strategies

Agencies have agreed that the following core set of humanitarian principles is relevant in East Timor:

- Humanitarian imperative: this entails a right to the humanitarian assistance, as well as a right to receive it. Humanitarian action is both an assistance function, as well as one of protection.
- Accountability: In the initial stages of establishing UNTAET, humanitarian agencies must ensure that their actions on behalf of beneficiaries are in accordance with established standards and codes of conduct, including the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response developed by the SPHERE project, and the Red Cross and NGO Code of Conduct.
- Impartiality: Humanitarian agencies must make special efforts to assure that their assistance is provided in an impartial way and does not favour any party or organisation.
- Neutrality: Humanitarian agencies must avoid allying themselves with any political party and ensure that their assistance is provided in a neutral way to all those in need.
- Transparency: Given the absence of local authorities, and the likely continuation of this situation during the transitional period, humanitarian agencies must make special efforts to ensure that the modalities for assessing needs and distributing humanitarian assistance are widely understood.

Agencies will be pursuing the following strategies:

1. Develop, as appropriate, principles of engagement specifically applicable to the East Timor situation, through workshops and consultations between humanitarian actors and emerging national and local authorities.
2. Promote best practises in governance and civil administration by training public servants.
3. Provide training on the core set of principles for personnel working in the humanitarian sector, including local officials, and for members of UNTAET.
4. Disseminate information about the core set of principles to the general population.
5. Reactivate institutions in civil society including local NGOs through capacity-building and technical assistance.
6. Provide training to local NGOs in peace building.

Coordination

UNICEF will take the lead in this sector, working closely with OXFAM on NGO capacity- building and CRS on reconciliation initiatives among local NGOs. UNICEF will also collaborate with ICRC to ensure adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law in the provision of humanitarian assistance. The lead in good governance will be taken by UNDP.

LIST OF PROJECTS

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	Humanitarian Principles Project
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	Institutional Capacity Building
UNDP	Support to Governance and Sectoral Capacity Building
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	Strengthening the Peace Building Capacity of Local NGOs

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N40
Activity	Humanitarian Principles Project
Objectives	To promote adherence to humanitarian principles among humanitarian aid agencies
Cooperating Partners	UNICEF, Oxfam, Catholic Church, CNRT's Commission of Humanitarian Affairs
Time frame	October 1999-June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 483,000

SUMMARY

The post-consultation violence in East Timor displaced more than 75 percent of the population and forced hundreds of thousands of people into the hills seeking safe haven. Although large numbers of displaced are currently returning to their homes, people living in the western part of the country adjacent to West Timor remain under threat or actual intimidation by armed factions. The bulk of vulnerable populations in East Timor are children and women. There is an urgent need to ensure that humanitarian agencies have access to these populations. Agencies also need to take immediate steps to protect them from further violence and intimidation. Urgent steps are needed to ensure that humanitarian assistance is not diverted or abused.

Objectives

- To increase the awareness of humanitarian principles – neutrality, impartiality, accountability, transparency and access to those in need – and human rights frameworks and standards, through advocacy and dissemination.
- To focus on the gender dimensions of the conflict and the ways in which the situation has had an impact on women and men.
- To improve the current operational environment for humanitarian agencies to ensure that relief supplies reach the most at-risk beneficiaries.
- To prevent diversions of humanitarian assistance away from intended beneficiaries.
- To promote the protection of civilians, particularly women and children, through the application of international humanitarian law, the CRC and CEDAW.

Activities

1. Adapt and develop humanitarian principle materials from the UNICEF Office of Emergency Programmes and other countries in crisis for use in East Timor.
2. Conduct training workshops in humanitarian principles and the laws applicable to situations of instability for UN Agencies, NGOs and emerging national counterparts, with an aim to strengthen the base of knowledge as well as develop principles engagement, as appropriate.
3. Publish and widely disseminate a series of draft manuals and handbooks on community-based approaches (in Tetun and English) for Timorese trainers of trainers, and for use by international staff.
4. Support training workshops by Timorese trainers for Timorese community leaders.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Development of training materials	30,000
Training workshops	50,000
Promotion, advocacy and dissemination of materials	15,000
Support and grants to Timorese organisations	50,000
Office equipment and support	35,000
Programme management and coordination: one Project Officer (international)	140,000
one Assistant Project Officer (national)	25,000
two Humanitarian Principles Field Officers (national)	50,000
Programme support	66,000
Administrative costs (5 percent)	22,000
Total	483,000

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES PROJECTS

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N41
Activity	Institutional Capacity Building
Objectives	To build the institutional capacity of local authorities, NGOs, religious organisations and civil society to effectively and actively engage international aid agencies on issues of human rights and humanitarian principles, especially by adapting and developing tools to promote human rights and humanitarian principles and instil them in new national and local legal community
Cooperating Agency	UNICEF, Oxfam, Timor Aid, Catholic Church, CNRT's Commission of Humanitarian Affairs
Time frame	October 1999-June 2000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 777,000

Background

The recent collapse of all governmental authority in East Timor has left a vacuum which will be shortly filled by the new civil administration established by UNTAET. As institutions develop, it will be important to ensure that public services are provided on the basis of humanitarian principles. In order to do this, humanitarian agencies will need to provide training in humanitarian principles for counterparts working in the civil administration and in civil society.

Objectives

- To strengthen the capacity of indigenous humanitarian counterparts to coordinate and implement relief and rehabilitation activities in concert with international humanitarian aid agencies, and to be accountable and transparent.
- To promote active community involvement in the planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian programmes.
- To support and promote the development of good governance practices.
- To ensure that capacity building with respect to human rights and humanitarian principles becomes an integral part of humanitarian programmes.
- To ensure that humanitarian principles, Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women are incorporated into the new national constitution for East Timor and other relevant legislation.

Activities

1. Develop local language print materials for incorporation into UNTAET training and other capacity-building programmes for the new civil administration and other local counterparts.
2. Promote active community involvement in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian assistance programmes.
3. Support and promote the development of good governance practices at national, district and local levels.
4. Ensure that capacity building becomes an integral part of all UN humanitarian assistance programmes.
5. Build a coalition of local counterparts, including administrators and legal experts, who are trained in humanitarian principles and are committed to integrating these concepts into emerging civil administration and judicial systems.
6. Resource and revitalise local capacities to address human rights violations, protection and rehabilitation of women affected by conflict, and other issues covered by humanitarian law.
7. Provide emergency psycho-social support to women survivors and their immediate families, including children.
8. Document and analyse cases of violence against women in East Timor, with a focus on events, which took place since July 1999 in the lead-up to the consultation.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Institutional support for counterpart organisations	200,000
Technical and operational support and training for local NGOs	200,000
Promotion, advocacy and dissemination of materials	15,000
Monitoring and evaluation	30,000
Office equipment and support	35,000
Programme management and coordination: one Project Officer (international)	140,000
one Assistant Project Officer (national)	25,000
Programme support	99,000
Administrative costs (5 percent)	33,000
Total	777,000

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N42
Activity	Support to Governance and Sectoral Capacity Building
Objectives	To support the establishment of governance structures and capacity building in various sectors to emergent East Timorese leadership
Target Beneficiaries	The entire region, interim administration and emergent East Timorese leadership
Cooperating Partners	UN Agencies and other actors in the field
Time frame	9 months, initially; 2 years in total
Funds Requested	US\$ 3,200,000

SUMMARY

Following the post-consultation violence, Indonesian policy makers and administrators departed the region. Although some government buildings have suffered only minimal damage, many need repair and almost all need refurbishment. Given the vacuum created by the departure of the Indonesians, there is an urgent need to create an effective administrative service capacity that includes East Timorese. There is also a need to resume the provision and distribution of regular public services to all residents, particularly those who will be returning to their homes. This process is constrained, however, by insufficient capacity in terms of human resources. Fortunately, there are many educated young East Timorese who are anticipated to return under an IOM programme and can be trained in positions of administration and management. The East Timorese leadership recognises the need to help create an effective administrative structure and is receptive to advice and support aimed at helping to introduce good governance and best practises.

The aim of this project is to help establish structures of governance in addition to providing capacity and institution building support on issues related to best practises. Advisers in the relevant fields will be deployed through UNDP and UN agencies and implementing partners administrative buildings will be repaired and refurbished.

Objectives

- To support UNTAET to establish functioning administrative structures.
- To offer advice and capacity building to the emergent East Timorese leadership regarding governance as they develop plans for establishing the legal, political, and institutional framework for the new nation.
- To work collaboratively with the Carter Center on issues such as constitution making, systems of governance and institution building.
- To build capacity and establish institutions in a number of key public sectors: public administration; social and economic planning including economic recovery; small and micro-enterprise development and micro credit programmes; public health; public utilities; agriculture; education; urban planning and management; rural development; sports and culture; natural resources and environment; and the National Tender Board.
- To rehabilitate and refurbish administrative buildings.

Activities

1. Recruit and deploy high-level advisers in the short-term who work closely with the interim administration and members of the East Timor leadership to establish governance structures for East Timor.
2. Work with UNTAET and ILO to develop employment policies, fair working conditions and Employment Services Centres.
3. Work with WHO to develop a strategy for the national health system.
4. Advise humanitarian agencies on appropriate "exit strategies" to ensure a smooth transition from the emergency aid phase to institutional development.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Deployment of advisers	800,000
Immediate rehabilitation and refurbishment	1,700,000
Other types of technical assistance	600,000
Training activities	100,000
Total	3,200,000

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N43
Activity	Strengthening the Peace Building Capacity of Local NGOs
Objectives	To strengthen the capacity of local NGOs as peace builders
Target Beneficiaries	Local NGOs
Cooperating Partners	Local NGOs
Time frame	December 1999- June 2000 initially; one year total
Funds Requested	US\$ 200,000

SUMMARY

The events following the consultation on 30 August resulted not only in the destruction of infrastructure and the outflow of human resources but also helped to undermine the already weak foundations of civil society in East Timor. CRS views respect for human rights and the cultivation of an environment of peace and reconciliation as integral components of a viable civil society. Improvement of local NGO capacity to carry out peace building work is a strategic intervention designed to build local institutions, which will play a vital role in the strengthening of civil society.

Objectives

- To help local NGOs identify strategic peace building issues.
- To help improve the capacity of local NGOs to carry out peace building programmes.
- To assist local NGOs to design and implement peace building programmes.

Activities

1. Identify local NGOs with peace building capacity.
2. Develop a long-term plan for peace building in East Timor.
3. Provide technical expertise to assist in the design and implementation of training programmes for local NGOs.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Technical expertise, including travel costs for CRS staff	50,000
Design of training materials	20,000
Production and translation of training materials	20,000
Training programme implementation	50,000
Training capacity support to local NGOs	60,000
Total	200,000

2.3.8 COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS

Coordination and Logistics Sector Strategy

Context

Humanitarian agencies have launched a major operation in East Timor to save and stabilise lives and begin reconstruction of essential services. The operation involves more than 40 humanitarian agencies and depends upon close liaison with INTERFET, UNAMET and local structures. The operation rests on three pillars: 1) a unified coordination structure in all major operational hubs, facilitated by OCHA under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator; 2) a logistical support and coordination provided to all agencies by WFP; 3) a security umbrella provided by INTERFET and UN Security Officers under UNAMET.

Main Objectives and Strategies

The main objective of the agencies working in this sector is to create a flexible framework that allows humanitarian organisations to operate in a safe and effective environment. The framework is designed to provide humanitarian agencies with the support they require in order to launch and maintain their programmes. The framework also provides agencies with a forum for agreeing on humanitarian priorities and is key to ensuring a unified, coordinated operation.

Logistic support and coordination led by WFP with the following elements:

1. A coordination framework with the following elements:

- the United Nations Humanitarian Coordination Centre (UNHOC) in Dili serving as the office for the Humanitarian Coordinator, with a special cell for liaison with INTERFET;
- a regional coordination office in Baucau serving as the logistics and programme hub for the eastern sector of East Timor;
- OCHA central coordination offices at Dili, Darwin, Kupang and Jakarta and sub-offices at Atambua and Kefamenanu and eight towns and villages in East Timor;
- a telecommunications network, including common radio-rooms in Dili, Darwin and Baucau, based on inputs from WFP and UNHCR under the coordination of OCHA;
- coordination committees based in Dili for eight programme and operations sectors including:
 - health
 - water and sanitation
 - food assistance
 - nutrition
 - agriculture
 - shelter and non-food emergency items
 - humanitarian principles
 - education
 - logistics
 - infrastructure;
- an Information and Mapping Unit that will incorporate all information related to the humanitarian operation, including data from the SUMA and VAM databases, into a single database with multiple capabilities;
- Radio Kmanek which will provide agencies with broadcast access for public information campaigns;
- an NGO Resource Centre in Dili, attached to UNHOC, that will provide information to NGOs about humanitarian operations and capacity-building support to local organisations;
- a food security monitoring and coordinating unit set up by FAO to facilitate and coordinate emergency assistance in the agriculture sector.

2. A logistics network with the following elements:

- a joint logistics cell that will coordinate the movement by air and sea from Darwin and the receipt, transport, storage and distribution of commodities for all humanitarian agencies at airports, seaports and Extended Delivery Points (EDP) in East Timor;
 - a passenger airbridge linking Darwin, Dili, Baucau and Kupang;
 - an internal air and heli-lift capacity using small cargo aircraft and two helicopters;
 - landing craft operations for coastal deliveries;
 - a core fleet of 60 WFP trucks and a mobile workshop for maintaining the fleet;
 - mobile storage units to supplement existing storage facilities at major ports, airports and EDPs;
 - cargo handling equipment at major ports, airports and EDPs;
 - a Deep Field Mailing System (e-mail over radio).
3. A security umbrella is provided in close cooperation with INTERFET and UN Security Officers under UNAMET. The umbrella encompasses all components of the UN mission and includes a local guard force for UN humanitarian Agencies. NGOs can be formally included upon signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the UN. Security guidance is also provided to NGOs.

LIST OF PROJECTS

OCHA	OCHA Coordination
OCHA	East Timor Information and Mapping Unit (ETIMU)
OCHA	NGO Resource Centre
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	WFP Special Operations for the East Timor Crisis
CARITAS	Radio Kmanek

COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N44
Activity	OCHA Coordination
Objective	To coordinate the humanitarian operation
Target Beneficiaries	UN Agencies, NGOs
Cooperating Partners	All humanitarian agencies and actors
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000
Fund Requested	US\$ 3,300,000

SUMMARY

In early September, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed the Assistant Emergency Relief Coordinator from OCHA as the Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. for the East Timor Crisis with responsibility for East and West Timor as well as displaced East Timorese in other parts of Indonesia. Agencies working in both East and West Timor are committed to providing assistance through a unified coordination structure under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator who is supported by OCHA.

During the first month of operations, central coordination offices have been established in four major operational hubs--Dili, Jakarta, Kupang and Darwin--to manage the overall implementation of the relief programme. The UNHOC office in Dili, where the Humanitarian Coordinator is based, serves as the central point for overall coordination of the entire operation. UNHOC, which also coordinates operations for East Timor, is backstopped by the Darwin office. The office in Kupang, which coordinates operations in West Timor, is backstopped by the Jakarta office. Two sub-offices have also been established in Kupang and Kefamenanu. With the progressive deployment of INTERFET and ancillary improvement in the security environment, OCHA is in the process of establishing sub-offices in eight additional locations in East Timor. A Regional Field Coordination Centre has been established at Baucau that acts as the logistical hub for the entire eastern region. In the coming weeks, other Regional Field Coordination Centres will be established in Suai for the western zone and in the Ambeno enclave.

The need for strong coordination mechanisms is crucial in light of the high level of destruction, massive scale of displacement and complete disruption of civil administration. In the immediate to short term, rapid and prioritised multi-sectoral relief assistance will be required to return and reintegrate populations displaced by the violence, provide life-saving relief and restore basic services. A main aim of humanitarian agencies in the emergency and transitional phases is to speed the return to normalcy by enabling East Timorese to re-establish their livelihoods as soon as possible.

Acting under the authority of the Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA's role is to take the lead in creating and sustaining a unified operation that is based on the full participation of international and local agencies. In particular, OCHA is responsible for ensuring that: a) needs are identified; b) planning is cross-sectoral, c) information is shared; and d) programmes are coordinated. OCHA is also responsible for establishing a platform that allows UN Agencies and NGOs to work collectively to address humanitarian needs by agreeing on a clear division of labour and sharing assets and expertise.

Agencies have agreed that the current emergency assistance programmes should be short-term and of high impact. Exit strategies will be built into programmes to ensure that relief operations do not outlive their usefulness and that they encourage the development of local capacities. A main aim is to help prepare local actors and institutions to assume responsibility for humanitarian programmes.

Longer-term reconstruction and development activities by UNDP, the Bretton Woods Institutions and other UN Development Group Agencies will eventually overtake and subsume most of the activities in this Appeal. OCHA objectives to promote synergies between these activities and ensure that immediate reconstruction activities are incorporated in the programme from the start.

Objectives

- To support the Humanitarian Coordinator's leading role in inter-agency planning and coordination of relief operations with the aim of developing a comprehensive framework for the delivery of humanitarian and immediate rehabilitation assistance in East and West Timor.

Activities

1. Coordinate and lead inter-agency assessment and evaluation missions to all areas.
2. Ensure that humanitarian needs are met in a timely, comprehensive and cost-effective manner, avoiding duplication and potential gaps in programme activities.
3. Maximise consultative mechanisms with local interlocutors to ensure that assistance is tailored to East Timorese priorities and preferences.
4. Promote the delivery of assistance through local structures and indigenous NGOs to enhance the capacity of East Timorese institutions to assume responsibility for future management of assistance activities, thereby ensuring the long-term sustainability and viability of programming.
5. Promote training components in all aspects of assistance operations as part of efforts to fully utilise local capacities.
6. Develop, in conjunction with relevant partners, reliable contingency plans, early warning systems and exit strategies for humanitarian operations.
7. Gather, collate and disseminate information related to humanitarian developments and operations for planning and resource mobilisation.
8. Monitor programme impact and the appropriateness of assistance provided.
9. Create an integrated information management and data collection system by establishing an East Timor Information and Mapping Unit (detailed below in the appeal) and maintain a central database of humanitarian requirements, humanitarian deliveries and assistance provided.
10. Promote respect for humanitarian and human rights principles, in close collaboration with UNICEF and ICRC, and ensure that these are incorporated into all agency programming.
11. Undertake resource mobilisation activities on behalf of humanitarian agencies and keep donors apprised of evolving needs and associated assistance requirements.

The resources required to manage the OCHA coordination operations for the next six months are detailed in the table below. In view of the evolution of the situation in East Timor, OCHA will review its activities and structures at the end of six months and adapt these to the prevailing needs and exigencies.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Personnel	1,500,000
Equipment including vehicles, computers and telecommunications	450,000
UN common premises	250,000
Operational costs	1,050,000
Administrative costs	50,000
Total	3,300,000

COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N45
Activity	East Timor Information and Mapping Unit (ETIMU)
Objective	To establish an East Timor Information and Mapping Unit
Target Beneficiaries	All humanitarian agencies
Cooperating Partners	All humanitarian agencies, INTERFET and UNAMET/UNTAET
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Fund Requested	US\$ 412,700

SUMMARY

Approximately 40 humanitarian agencies are currently operational in East Timor and more are expected to launch programmes in the near future. At present, several databases are being established including SUMA by WHO, VAM by WFP, and incident databases in UNAMET and INTERFET. A comprehensive database, capable of interfacing these different systems into a single umbrella covering humanitarian needs and interventions, is urgently required to ensure that the work of agencies is coordinated and effective. The most immediate functions of the databases are to:

- collate assessment information;
- match interventions against needs;
- avoid duplication;
- track cargo movements;
- monitor security incidents.

Although some of the existing databases cover these functions, OCHA seeks to immediately establish an Information and Mapping Unit for humanitarian agencies in East Timor that will add capabilities and integrate current databases into a single umbrella. The unit will also develop mechanisms for incorporating information from West Timor. The unit will develop an umbrella database using the tools and techniques of Geographic Information Systems. GIS is an ideal platform for managing diverse data, using geography to link otherwise unrelated information. The system also allows for analysis, visualisation and dissemination and is capable of unifying a wide range of data including: historic and current, military and civilian, quantitative and qualitative, narrative and statistical, spatial and aspatial.

Objectives

- To provide operational support to humanitarian agencies through an information service that facilitates planning, analysis, coordination and monitoring.
- To encourage actors to pool common resources and use the unit as a central resource for information in an effort to create a centralised and multi-sectoral database that is geo-referenced.
- To disseminate products developed by the unit to relevant actors, including ReliefWeb, both electronically and in hard copy.

Strategies and activities

1. Establish an East Timor Information and Mapping Unit that will:
 - develop products that show essential details of the return environment, including return routes and known road conditions, security issues, distribution points and assistance, known locations of displaced persons, locations of other vulnerable groups and NGO deployment;
 - work with sectoral planning groups to establish a common, GIS-ready framework for multi-sectoral, multi-agency assessments, and ensure a mechanism for the collection and management of these data;
 - establish a centralised database that will bring together information collected prior to the September Population Consultation with the results of surveys and assessments carried out by agencies;

- work closely with agencies identified as key service providers during the first 30-60 days, but later expand to include other agencies;
 - assess the extent of housing damage throughout East Timor, using historic data, remote sensing (satellite and aerial photography) and ground assessments;
 - identify priority areas for repair and reconstruction using terrain and climatic information, together with available data on the location and return intentions of refugees
2. Establish standards for data collection and management.
 3. Disseminate products to donors and the humanitarian community.
 4. Liaise with military and Government information providers.
 5. Undertake specific projects to support local and regional initiatives.
 6. Consolidate data from assessments into sector specific databases that can be easily linked.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
International staff	255,000
Computer hardware, equipment, software	25,000
Communication	6,000
National counterparts	55,000
Short term technical assistance	45,000
Contingency and support costs	26,700
Total	412,700

COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N46
Activity	NGO Resource Centre
Objectives	To assist international and national NGOs to access and share information about humanitarian operations
Target Beneficiaries	NGOs
Cooperating Partners	NGOs, UN Agencies
Time frame	October 1999 to June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 335,000

SUMMARY

More than 40 NGOs are currently operational in East Timor providing a wide-range of humanitarian services. As part of on-going efforts to work within a unified coordination structure, the majority of NGOs are closely collaborating with UN Agencies and local groups to target and provide assistance. To ensure that NGOs receive appropriate and timely information, an NGO Resource Centre will be established in Dili. The purpose of the Centre is to assist international and national NGOs to access and share information about the range of activities, needs and plans of NGOs in the emergency and reconstruction phase in East Timor. The Centre will provide capacity-building services to local NGOs to help prepare them to assume the lead role in the provision of humanitarian services.

Objectives

- To actively support NGOs and OCHA in the range of activities undertaken in implementing the humanitarian relief programme in East Timor by providing a reference and information point in Dili for NGOs.
- To be a resource centre for Timorese NGOs to make contact with international bodies working in East Timor and to provide a resource centre for skills development.
- To support the Timorese in re-establishing and developing community based organisations, and to facilitate partnerships between the Timorese and the international agencies in East Timor.

Strategies

1. Establish an NGO Resource Centre, initially in UNHOC, using some seed funding from NGOs and UN Agencies, with the remainder to come from donors.
2. Recruit support personnel and Timorese volunteers to staff the Centre.
3. Provide training for NGO staff in financial and strategic management, project design, monitoring and evaluation, human rights, gender and environmental issues.
4. Conduct workshops and vocational training exercises for local and international NGOs.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Personnel	150,000
Supplies and materials	40,000
Vehicle	25,000
Capacity building	100,000
Other costs	20,000
Total	335,000

COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
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Code	TIM-99-1-E/N47
Activity	WFP Special Operations for the East Timor Crisis
Objective	To provide logistical support for humanitarian response to the East Timor crisis, and logistical infrastructure for WFP
Target Beneficiaries	All humanitarian agencies
Cooperating Partners	All humanitarian agencies
Time frame	October 1999 – March 2000
Fund Requested	US\$ 16,655,018

SUMMARY

Assessments carried out in East Timor indicate widespread destruction of the logistical infrastructure. Virtually all vehicles have been removed, destroyed or damaged. Port and warehouse equipment is unavailable or insufficient. Private transporters are not operating between East Timorese centres, or between East Timor and Darwin, Australia. The communications network has been mostly destroyed.

In order to function effectively, the humanitarian operation requires the following:

- transport capacity;
- air service to East Timor for passengers and relief materials;
- equipment for port and airport handling;
- mobile warehouses and warehousing equipment;
- establishment of operational centres in Dili and four other locations.

In addition, security for humanitarian workers is not yet fully established, so an offshore rear base for evacuation (in the form of a time charter vessel) is needed until security and suitable accommodation are established.

Objectives

- To provide essential logistical support to the humanitarian operation in East Timor.
- To provide a complete logistical infrastructure for WFP's provision of food assistance.

Activities

1. Establish a joint logistics cell that will coordinate the receipt, transport, storage and distribution of commodities, including fuel, for all humanitarian assistance on behalf of the UN Agencies and NGOs in a secure environment.
2. Expedite the delivery of humanitarian assistance, avoiding as much as possible an escalation in transport costs and the congestion of shared facilities such as ports, airports, warehouses, etc.
3. Provide a cargo aircraft and two helicopters for the airdrop and airlift of ready-to-eat food from Darwin and Dili airports to needy populations that are inaccessible by any other means.
4. Provide air service for passengers and cargo as required to Baucau and Kupang.
5. Provide an "air bridge" for passengers travelling between Darwin and Dili available to staff of all UN Agencies, NGOs, donors and other relief organisations for travel into the region, and for monitoring purposes.
6. Provide a fleet of 60 trucks (4x4 or 4x2 WD) to:
 - supply food stocks to Extended Delivery Points (EDP) in East Timor on a regular basis to relieve pressure on the commercial sector;
 - transport non food supplies from central clearing warehouses to EDPs;
 - transport food across the border between East and West Timor.
7. Establish a mobile workshop to support the truck fleet, complete with trained technicians and a full set of quick moving spares.
8. Provide cost-effective mobile storage units at EDPs to:
 - secure and store relief food;
 - store relief cargo discharged at airports.
9. Equip ten deployable storage tents, as well as the other stores used, with pallets, tarpaulins, plastic sheeting and generators.

10. Provide self-contained prefabricated furnished offices and accommodation for WFP staff managing EDPs.
11. Provide mechanised handling equipment (forklifts) for discharging cargo aircraft in Dili and Baucau.
12. Provide adequate handling equipment for Dili port and EDPs.
13. Train local personnel to carry out various WFP tasks including warehousing and truck and forklift driving.
14. Recruit and train airlift coordinators.
15. Fix and position off Dili a time charter vessel (offshore rear base) to be used for temporary office and accommodation purposes.
16. Use charter vessel as an evacuation means for all UN and NGO staff working in East Timor.
17. Fix two landing craft based in Dili for sea movements to small ports in East Timor.
18. Airlift by cargo plane essential WFP materials during the first month of the operation.
19. Provide satellite phones to all WFP staff posted at ports, airports and EDPs.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Staff	1,632,845
Office costs	482,289
Heavy vehicles	3,373,785
Air transportation	7,170,821
Warehouse equipment	535,330
Handling equipment	913,104
Offshore rear base	2,546,844
Total	16,655,018

COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	CARITAS
Code	TIM-99-1-E/N48
Activity	Radio Kmanek
Objectives	To provide the international community with the means to disseminate information to the East Timorese population
Target Beneficiaries	Total population in East Timor and displaced persons in West Timor, UNAMET, INTERFET, UN Agencies and NGOs
Cooperating Partners	All humanitarian agencies
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 500,000

SUMMARY

Prior to the consultation, four radio stations were operational in Dili: Radio Kmanek, Radio Republic Indonesia, Radio Lorosa'e, and Golkar Radio. In the post-consultation violence, three of these stations were looted, losing production and transmission equipment. Radio Kmanek (the Catholic radio station, 1404 MW) is the sole functioning radio facility. With illiteracy rates in East Timor estimated at more than 50 percent, radio is an invaluable tool for disseminating information. Radio Kmanek's broadcasts are able to reach 70 percent of the territory, and with a booster will be able to reach to displaced populations across the border. The new Radio Kmanek will broadcast information of vital importance to the East Timorese people during the transitional period. Programming will be open to INTERFET, UN Agencies, NGOs and local organisations.

Objectives

- To re-establish operations at Radio Kmanek.
- To provide a dependable and easily accessible source of timely information.
- To launch a territory-wide technical survey to determine the exact extent of signal coverage.
- To broadcast to the whole territory and West Timor.
- To produce original material including a daily newscast in English, Tetun, Portuguese and possibly Bahasa Indonesia.

Activities

1. Restore sufficient power to operate the station's transmitters using technical support from INTERFET and local technicians familiar with Radio Kmanek's facilities.
2. Locate, provide and install a generator with suitable capacity to run the station.
3. Establish radio repeaters in areas unable to receive the radio station's Dili signal.
4. Reinstate 12 Radio Kmanek staff members who have expressed their desire to return to work.
5. Retain technical staff capable of operating and maintaining the facility on a daily basis.
6. Update the radio station's broadcast equipment to conform to current international standards and ensure power output is sufficient to cover the entire island including West Timor.
7. Install a satellite dish to send a signal, via the audio channel, to Shepperton short wave transmitter in Australia.
8. Recruit staff to translate messages for INTERFET, UN Agencies and NGOs into local languages.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
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Physical rehabilitation	275,000
Personnel	75,000
Operations and maintenance	130,000
Training	20,000
Total	500,000

3. WEST TIMOR SECTION

3.1 HUMANITARIAN FRAMEWORK

Current Situation

In West Timor, the United Nations is committed to providing humanitarian assistance to displaced persons by securing direct and unhindered access. Humanitarian agencies are working with authorities to ensure that assistance is provided to all displaced persons in need, irrespective of their political views or affiliations. During discussions with UN officials, notably the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Humanitarian Coordinator a.i., the Indonesian Government has stated that it firmly supports providing East Timorese with the option to voluntarily return. UN Agencies have been working cooperatively with the Government, under difficult circumstances, to implement this policy.

Under its protection mandate, UNHCR has arranged a voluntary return programme for displaced persons wishing to re-enter East Timor. By mid-October, more than 2,000 East Timorese have returned from Kupang to Dili on UNHCR-chartered aircraft. Thousands more will return by air and sea in coming weeks. Efforts continue to negotiate return by road. If successful, tens of thousands of East Timorese are expected to cross the border into East Timor. Contingency plans for dealing with the expected influx, including way-stations on main travel routes, have been developed by humanitarian agencies in Dili under the leadership of UNHCR and in close collaboration with INTERFET.

Although access to displaced populations in West Timor continues to be a major problem, agencies are attempting to work through local partners to deliver minimum amounts of humanitarian assistance. Conditions are expected to deteriorate sharply in the camps with the onset of the rainy season in the next few weeks, slowing down return efforts. Agencies will increase assistance to displaced populations once access improves and plan to provide relief to both host communities and populations who chose to remain in West Timor.

Overall Goals

The main goals of humanitarian agencies working in West Timor during the next nine months is to work with the Government of Indonesia to:

- meet acute needs of displaced persons;
- ensure protection and assistance for displaced persons with a special focus on the needs of vulnerable persons;
- create an environment where displaced East Timorese are able to make a free and informed decision regarding their future, whether it be voluntary return or local settlement and, once they have made their decision, to provide appropriate support for re-integration into their communities;
- enhance the coping strategies of communities in West Timor hosting East Timorese;
- support reconciliation.

Humanitarian agencies have agreed that in addition to these main goals, efforts will be made to meet the following objectives:

1. Strengthen coordination between the Government of Indonesia, UN Agencies and NGOs through regular meetings that set common priorities and draft implementation strategies.
2. Secure full access to areas with displaced persons for humanitarian agencies to conduct needs assessments and provide assistance.
3. Strengthen capacities of local government and national NGOs through training.
4. Provide humanitarian assistance to displaced persons in and outside of camps to supplement services already provided by the Government of Indonesia.
5. Provide humanitarian assistance to communities and families hosting displaced persons.

3.2 PROFILE OF EMERGENCY NEEDS

Security

The security risk is assessed as high due to the presence of pro-integration militia among displaced communities. Although the security situation in the vicinity of Kupang and Kefamenanu has improved substantially during the first half of October, security in Atambua, in particular, remains a serious concern. National staff are able to access some areas near Atambua, and on occasion some international personnel are also able to visit displaced populations.

Displaced Persons

Approximately 250,000 East Timorese are currently displaced in West Timor. Of these, it is assumed that as many as 150,000 may wish to voluntarily return to East Timor. By mid-October, more than 2,000 displaced East Timorese had returned to Dili under UNHCR auspices since voluntary repatriation flights began from Kupang on 8 October. The voluntary return programme, implemented in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, is expected to facilitate the re-entry of up to 30,000 Timorese by air and sea during the next month. The remainder of the returnees is expected to cross into East Timor by road.

Humanitarian Activities and Priorities

In July, the Government of Indonesia announced its intention to provide displaced persons with a daily ration of 400 grs of rice and Rps 1,500 (approximately UD\$ 2.00) per person. Following the September influx of East Timorese, the Government of Indonesia requested that the international community provide additional assistance to the displaced populations. Procurement of relief supplies has been undertaken by a number of agencies, but limited capacity and lack of access have hampered distribution.

The key priorities for agencies working in West Timor are to facilitate the voluntary return of East Timorese who wish to re-enter the territory, and to upgrade areas with large concentrations of displaced persons, particularly with respect to health and sanitation sectors. Support to communities and families hosting displaced persons is also a high priority.

Common Approach

Humanitarian agencies working in West Timor recognise that the provision of humanitarian assistance and implementation of durable solutions for displaced East Timorese must be done in close cooperation and consultation with the Government of Indonesia. The State Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare and Poverty Alleviation has been designated by the Government to coordinate humanitarian operations. Several technical departments support the Minister, including the Ministries of Health, Social Services, Public Works and Transmigration. Efforts are currently underway to develop strategies, in cooperation with these ministries, for each of the main humanitarian sectors.

Coordination

Core coordination activities for West Timor are based in Kupang and are supported from Jakarta. At present, more than 15 agencies are active in West Timor. Humanitarian activities are coordinated under the Humanitarian Coordinator for the East Timor Crisis who is based in Dili. The UNHCR representative in Kupang serves as the Interim Representative of the Humanitarian Coordinator and is supported in his functions by OCHA staff. The Deputy Governor of Nusa Tenggara Timur province chairs weekly coordination meetings for all humanitarian agencies. The following chart indicates the leading agencies for each of the programme sectors.

Sector	Coordinating Agencies
Return and Protection	UNHCR
Shelter and Non-food Items	CARE
Food	WFP
Health	WHO and MSF
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF
Education and Social Services	UNICEF

3.3 SECTOR PROJECTS

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)	Assistance to Victims of Drought, Economic Crisis and Civil Disturbances
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)	Emergency Health and Nutrition Services West Timor
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)	Malaria Control in West Timor
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Control of Tuberculosis
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Coordination, Needs Assessment and Public Health Management
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Health Surveillance System and Response System for Displaced Persons
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Strengthening Hospital and Clinical Services
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Availability of Health Personnel and Rehabilitation
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)	Emergency Reproductive Health Assistance to the Displaced Persons in West Timor (NTT Province)
CARE INTERNATIONAL	West Timor Rainy Season Preparedness
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	Water and Environmental Sanitation
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	Emergency Education and Community Services for Young Children and Women in West Timor
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (ICRC)	West Timor Emergency Care, Protection and Tracing for Unaccompanied Children
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)	Affected Villages Programme
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	International Advisory Team to the Governor's Office in Nusa Tenggara Timur (West Timor)
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)	Migration Management

3.3.1 FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECT

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N49
Activity	Assistance to Victims of Drought, Economic Crisis and Civil Disturbances
Objectives	To provide stop-gap measures to the Government of Indonesia in providing assistance to displaced persons by helping maintain their nutritional status at an acceptable level and to facilitate coordination with the GOI and NGO counterparts for more effective targeting, distribution, monitoring and reporting
Target Beneficiaries	87,600 displaced persons in West Timor
Cooperating Partners	GOI, DEPSOS, CARE, World Vision, CRS/Caritas and ICRC
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 7,830,000

Background

The announcement by the GOI in late July to provide displaced persons with a rice ration of 400 grs per person per day together with Rps 1,500 per person per day is now obsolete. The initial plan was expected to cover 300,000 displaced persons for a period of 70 days on a national scale. With the sudden influx of DPs in West Timor, the GOI has been forced to revise its original plans. The Government faces several constraints including lack of funds for the increased number of displaced persons and lack of implementation capacity on the ground. The Department of Social Affairs in Kupang has already indicated its difficulty in mobilising the necessary funds on short notice.

WFP's assistance to displaced persons in West Timor will be covered from the ongoing Emergency Operation activities (EMOP 6006) with a time frame of August 1998 to June 2000. Assistance to displaced persons in West Timor fits into the "General Relief" component from the ongoing EMOP 6006, which is one of the four components as indicated below:

- food for work (FFW);
- the Special Market Operations (OP-SM);
- Vulnerable Group Feeding;
- general relief.

Within the approved EMOP 6006, there is a provision to supply 5,000 MTs of rice and 415 MTs of blended food to displaced persons in various locations. In agreement with the GOI, WFP has reallocated an additional 15,000 MTs of rice from other programmes to DPs support and now has 20,000 MTs of rice available for this purpose. WFP could thus provide rice for 278,000 beneficiaries for a six-month-period, if the outstanding 50,000 MTs of rice in EMOP 6006 are received.

The vast majority of this rice will be distributed through local or international NGOs, and agreements are made with DEPSOS (the Ministry of Social Affairs, responsible for the food assistance to the displaced persons), NGOs and WFP.

If EMOP 6006 is fully resourced, i.e. if WFP receives the outstanding 50,000 MTs of rice, WFP will only need to receive the repayment of approximately 12,000 MTs loaned rice from the EMOP 6006 to East Timor's operation. On top of the already mentioned food basket under EMOP 6006, a new commodity of high-energy biscuits (300 MT) has been included for this West Timor operation as per below.

There are some 260,000 DPs in West Timor according to the Government, of whom some 40-45 percent live in 27 concentrations, 20 percent live with families, and 35-40 percent are scattered. The figure of 260,000 may be slightly inflated as displaced persons have frequently been registered twice: once upon entering West Timor, and a second time when reaching a camp.

After consultation with the GOI and NGO counterparts, the following was agreed: WFP will assist some 87,600 displaced, while the NGOs will assist some 55,000 displaced with their own food. The ICRC also intends to mobilise food for distribution to 40,000 DPs. GOI will assist displaced in Kupang area, while

WFP and NGOs will focus more on those in Atambua area. In addition, WFP will also assist 7,400 families hosting displaced persons.

WFP's implementing partners will be DEPSOS and NGOs. DEPSOS will provide the cash component to all DPs. NGOs will distribute, monitor and report on delivery of assistance. Several NGOs including CARE, World Vision and Catholic Relief Service/Caritas are also involved in procurement of basic and supplementary food items.

Objectives

- To provide stopgap measures to GOI assistance to displaced populations.
- To provide for the food and nutritional needs of specific vulnerable groups, especially children-under-five, and pregnant and lactating women.

Activities

1. Distribute targeted food supplementation and complementary food for children in camps. UNICEF has already started distribution of Vitadele (fortified complementary food packets) to all DP concentrations.
2. Provide 30 MTs of high-energy biscuits to NGOs for distribution to approximately 22,220 vulnerable people mentioned above, when the need is more immediate.
3. Provide some 300 MTs of high-energy biscuits for West Timor and other displaced East Timorese in Indonesia.
4. Allocate appropriate amounts of high-energy biscuits for West Timor.
5. Provide 415 MTs of blended food for vulnerable groups, mostly for young infants (6-24 months old).

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
20,000 MTs of rice, 300 MTs of high energy biscuits, 415 MTs of blended food	7,830,000
Total	7,830,000

3.3.2 HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N50
Activity	Emergency Health and Nutrition Services in West Timor
Objectives	To contain the risk of increased morbidity and mortality among the displaced population, with a particular emphasis on children and women
Target Beneficiaries	250,000 displaced persons and their host communities
Cooperating Partners	Provincial and District Health Services, augmented by teams of private "volunteer" doctors, ICRC, MSF and CRS; and health staff among DPs will also be mobilised
Time frame	October 1999 – June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,076,250

SUMMARY

Crowded conditions and limited sanitation can easily lead to disease outbreaks and high death rates among vulnerable children. UNICEF is working with the Provincial and District Health Services, local NGOs, churches and voluntary organisations to gain access to displaced camps and provide basic social services. Local NGO support is required, in particular, in the most difficult to reach areas, where existing services cannot cope with the current needs. Services include immunisation, treatment for common diseases, complementary nutrition for children less than two years of age, as well as limited shelter, monitoring and management support.

Strong linkages with other UNICEF projects, notably the psycho-social counselling and education project, will enhance the capacity to identify and address child protection concerns.

UNICEF has a long-standing field presence in Timor, and has now temporarily expanded its staffing to cover emergency needs in Kupang and Atambua. UNICEF staff includes experienced international and local staff who provide emergency management capacity. The additional costs are partly covered from the management support budget of this project.

Objectives

- To contain the risk of increased morbidity and mortality among the displaced population with a particular emphasis on children and women.
- To link with the psycho-social rehabilitation project for the provision of referral services.

Activities

1. Conduct a measles immunisation campaign for all children under the age of twelve in the displaced camps.
2. Strengthen the capacity of service providers, Government, local NGOs, and private sector volunteers, to deliver adequate preventive and curative medical services through mobile clinics.
3. Activate health staff among the displaced persons to support health care delivery and contribute to disease and nutritional status surveillance.
4. Provide complementary food (Vitadele), Vitamin A capsules, immunisation supplies, impregnated mosquito nets, essential drugs and medical equipment.
5. Provide tents or other shelter for use as temporary clinics.
6. Support access to referral facilities for pregnant women.
7. Link health services with safe drinking water supply and sanitation facilities.
8. Link service delivery with child protection and psycho-social counselling.
9. Maintain basic supplies for shelter provision for displaced groups.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
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Provision of basic family kits and shelter materials	55,000
Complementary food for young children (6-24 months)	220,000
Mobile health teams, drug kits, immunisation equipment, impregnated mosquito nets	550,000
Equipment and operational costs	200,000
Administrative costs (5 percent)	51,250
Total	1,076,250

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N51
Activity	Malaria Control in West Timor
Objectives	To control mortality and morbidity from malaria
Target Beneficiaries	General population of 1,500,000
Cooperating Partners	Local health professionals and agencies, UNICEF and other UN agencies, NGOs and ICRC
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 415,000

SUMMARY

Malaria is highly endemic in all districts of West Timor. The peak time is December and January. Four districts including the capital are rated as high prevalence rate (over ten percent), and chloroquine resistant strains exist. Due to poor environmental sanitation and poor drainage systems, breeding places for mosquitos can be found around most villages and in cities.

Objectives

- To reduce morbidity and mortality from malaria in West Timor.
- To implement a strategic approach to control malaria, focussing on environmental issues, diagnosis and treatment, in collaboration with the local health authorities.

Activities

1. Assess needs as a basis for planning health interventions.
2. Provide technical assistance.
3. Train local trainers in diagnostics, case management and environmental health issues related to malaria, within the overall context of a strategic approach to malaria control.
4. Translate and print key documents.
5. Carry out a public health education campaign, organised in collaboration with key partners.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Technical expertise	80,000
Introduction and adoption of strategic approach for malaria control	60,000
Translation and printing of key documents	50,000
Training of trainers in diagnostic, case management and environmental health issues related to malaria	100,000
Public health education campaign	25,000
Public health interventions	100,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	415,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N52
Activity	Control of Tuberculosis
Objectives	To reduce the morbidity and mortality from TB in West Timor
Target Beneficiaries	250,000 displaced persons in West Timor
Implementing Partners	Local health agencies, UNICEF, UN Agencies, NGOs and ICRC
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 525,000

SUMMARY

Tuberculosis (TB) is a major public health problem in West Timor. A screening of 1,800 refugees from East Timor in Darwin found that 2.8 percent had active (infectious) tuberculosis. It can be assumed from this sample that as many as 5,600 active TB cases can be expected among the displaced population in West Timor. Untreated or partially treated tuberculosis will kill at least half of all of the patients it affects. In addition to the high mortality, each untreated patient can infect many other persons in the course of the illness. These individuals represent the next generation of tuberculosis cases. Given the overcrowding in the West Timor displaced persons camps, a rapid increase in tuberculosis prevalence is expected. With active case finding and supervised treatment, the long term costs for tuberculosis control will be much lower.

The application of the DOT strategy follows strict criteria. WHO will ensure, through existing technical coordination fora in the field, that these criteria are strictly followed. Failing to do that may lead to the application of DOTs under very unstable and moving population which will lead to the interruption of the treatment and rise of new strains of TB pathogens with multiple drug resistance.

Objectives

- To control cases of TB and reduce the high death rates associated with untreated or partially treated TB and to prepare for unforeseen increase in caseload.
- To ensure accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of TB in order to reduce morbidity, mortality and transmission of TB.
- To ensure uninterrupted supplies of TB drugs throughout the country.

Strategies

1. Provide technical input by WHO experts to establish the TB programme.
2. Provide binocular microscopes, reagents and other supplies for laboratories.
3. Print guidelines for TB control.
4. Train and supervise personnel to ensure best practises in diagnosis, record keeping and DOT treatment.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Technical expertise	100,000
Staff training	150,000
Anti-TB drugs (one year of supplies to ensure that everyone who enters treatment the next six months can finish the treatment)	200,000
Reagents, slides, sputum containers and other diagnostic related supplies	75,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	525,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N53
Activity	Emergency Reproductive Health Assistance to the Displaced Persons in West Timor (NTT Province)
Objectives	To meet reproductive health needs of displaced persons and to support the counselling and rehabilitation of women victims of violence and their families
Target Beneficiaries	Men and women of reproductive age, and women victims of violence
Cooperating Partners	Ministry of Health and the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), WHO, CARE, IRC, local organisations,
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 167,400

SUMMARY

It is estimated that out of estimated 250,000 East Timorese who have become displaced in West Timor and nearby islands 6,300 are pregnant women. Prior to the crisis, the existing health facilities and personnel, including reproductive health services, were inadequate. The presence of a large number of displaced persons has adversely affected the capacity of health facilities and personnel to deal with reproductive health needs of the displaced persons.

In conflict situations, women are the most common targets of gender-based violence. While the extent of the problem will not be clear until investigations are completed, some East Timorese women are likely to have been traumatised to various degrees by terror and intimidation related to the conflict. In line with the International Conference on Population and Development, UNFPA is mandated to assist in the counselling and rehabilitation of such women who are victims of violence.

Objectives

- To meet reproductive health needs of the displaced persons and to support the counselling and rehabilitation of women victims of violence and their families in West Timor.

Strategies

1. Provide reproductive health assistance through assessment of reproductive health needs and priorities.
2. Supply urgently needed equipment and materials for antenatal, delivery and emergency obstetric care, for the treatment of STD, and the management of the complications of miscarriage and abortion, for safe blood transfusions and for family planning needs.
3. Provide counselling of women victims of violence and their families, as well as related technical assistance.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Supervision and travel	3,000
Country Support Team technical support	3,000
Consultants and counsellors	24,000
Training of counsellors	2,000
Reproductive health kits	112,400
Counselling Kits	2,000
Miscellaneous	2,400
Administrative costs (12.5 percent)	18,600
Total	167,400

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N54
Activity	Health Surveillance System and Emergency Response System for Displaced Persons
Objectives	To develop a health surveillance system in West Timor in order to monitor trends in health situation and detect disease outbreaks
Target Beneficiaries	250,000 displaced persons in West Timor
Implementing Partners	Local health agencies, UNICEF, UN Agencies, NGOs and ICRC
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 650,000

SUMMARY

Inadequate water supply and sanitation as well as crowded living conditions have combined to create a high risk of communicable disease outbreaks in the displaced persons camps in West Timor. At present, the Government's systematic epidemic surveillance system does not have the capacity to handle the sudden and large increase in population which has occurred with the influx of displaced persons from East Timor.

As a matter of priority, WHO will establish an epidemiological surveillance system for displaced persons in West Timor. The system will monitor trends in the health situation and ensure the early detection of disease outbreaks, allowing control measures to be rapidly implemented. The system will depend upon appropriate laboratory back-up to verify reported cases of communicable diseases. WHO will provide capacity-building support for existing epidemiological surveillance systems and laboratories.

Objectives

- To support and build capacity in the existing epidemiological surveillance system in West Timor to ensure better targeting of assistance and control of communicable diseases among displaced populations.
- To reduce morbidity and mortality due to infectious disease in West Timor.

Activities

1. Strengthen the laboratory capacity at the central and regional level for diagnosis and identification of drug resistance.
2. Ensure stockpiles of supplies for potential outbreaks including IV fluids, vaccinations and drugs.
3. Initiate prompt measures to contain outbreaks.
4. Collect and analyse data on communicable and non-communicable diseases.
5. Upgrade existing laboratories and provide training for health personnel.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Technical expertise and equipment for epidemic surveillance system and emergency response system	200,000
Upgrading of laboratories and training	100,000
Targeted prevention programmes	100,000
Priority interventions for controlling outbreaks	200,000
Training materials, translation and printing	50,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	650,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N55
Activity	Strengthening Hospital and Clinical Services
Objectives	To improve the health status of displaced populations through support to hospitals and clinics
Target Beneficiaries	250,000 displaced persons in West Timor and their host communities
Implementing Partners	MSF, UNFPA
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 400,000

SUMMARY

The influx of approximately 250,000 refugees to West Timor has severely disrupted health services in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) province. Health facilities in affected areas do not have enough drugs, medical supplies or equipment to meet the increased demand for services. Outbreaks of infectious diseases, which may occur given overcrowding and poor sanitation, will be difficult to control without adequate clinical services and backup. In addition, special services for maternal and child health are urgently needed in health facilities.

This project will support health facilities in areas with large numbers of displaced persons by providing necessary equipment and supplies. Drugs and medical supplies will be despatched as a matter of priority. Folding beds will be provided to hospitals to deal with an influx of patients. Basic laboratory equipment, radio-communications and ambulances will also be provided.

To ensure an adequate and appropriate supply of drugs and medical supplies, a logistics system will be established to monitor needs and stocks. This system will use existing drug warehouses at the district level.

Objectives

- To ensure that health facilities in areas serving displaced persons have adequate equipment to cover the increased caseload.
- To strengthen the logistic system for drugs and medical supplies.

Strategies and activities

1. Assess the needs for additional equipment in health facilities serving areas with displaced persons.
2. Procure and install equipment.
3. Strengthen the existing drug logistic system to meet the increased needs for drugs and medical supplies in affected areas.
4. Procure additional drugs and medical supplies as required.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
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Hospital and clinic equipment	75,000
Drugs and medical supplies	150,000
Ambulances (3)	100,000
Communication equipment	15,000
Folding beds	15,000
Drug and supply logistics	25,000
Monitoring	20,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	400,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N56
Activity	Availability of Health Personnel and Rehabilitation
Objectives	To maintain and strengthen adequate staffing to ensure the functioning of health services in West Timor
Target Beneficiaries	General population
Implementing Partners	Local health professionals and agencies, United Nations Volunteers, UNHCR, UN Agencies
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,272,000

SUMMARY

The influx of 250,000 refugees to West Timor has severely disrupted health services in Nusa Tenggara Timor (NTT-West Timor) province. The needs of health facilities in areas with displaced persons have taxed the limited health personnel both in clinics and hospitals, as well as those delivering key programmes such as immunisation. Furthermore, the flight of almost 2,000 health workers and their families from East to West Timor has created an additional administrative burden for local health officials.

This project will take steps to provide the necessary health personnel to maintain essential services and programmes throughout West Timor. Additional health personnel required will be recruited either from the former East Timorese health staff, or from other provinces in Indonesia. The project will pay the living costs of this personnel while working in West Timor. In addition, the project will assist the health department in placing former East Timor health staff either by returning them to East Timor (on a voluntary basis), funding positions for them in East Timor or placing them in other provinces in Indonesia.

Presumably, there are more health worker from East Timor living in other parts of Indonesia and Australia. To support their reemployment, WHO is prepared to pay salaries to any health worker who would like to return to work in East Timor. This supports the development of a long-term sustainable health system in East Timor. In addition to salary, participants will receive transportation for themselves and their families. Participants will be granted a leave of absence from Government services, and will retain all their rights.

Objectives

- To maintain and strengthen adequate staffing to ensure the functioning of health services in West Timor.
- To prevent disruptions due to influx of displaced persons, to rehabilitate health workers who recently lost their jobs.
- To maintain and strengthen essential services and programmes throughout West Timor.

Activities

1. Provide temporary health personnel needed to operate health facilities in areas with large numbers of displaced persons.
2. Return East Timor health staff on a voluntary basis.
3. Relocate former East Timor health personnel to other provinces of Indonesia if they do not want to return to East Timor.
4. Utilise health human resources in West Timor that are currently unemployed.
5. Recruit approximately 300 health workers, working with the United Nations Volunteer Programme.
6. Create a plan for placement within West Timor health system.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Staff and operational costs	75,000
Assessments	25,000
Living and travel costs of personnel working on temporary basis	200,000
Placement costs for former East Timor staff	100,000
Return health staff to East Timor	100,000
Other costs	50,000
Salaries of displaced health workers in West Timor for six months	375,000
International Project Manager through the United Nations Volunteer programme	16,000
Travel, setting expenses, insurance and UNV administrative expenses	331,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	1,272,000

HEALTH PROJECTS

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N57
Activity	Coordination, Needs Assessment and Public Health Management
Objectives	To assess health needs and ensure that humanitarian health assistance enhances the health of the population and supports the local health system
Target Beneficiaries	General population of 1,500,000
Cooperating Partners	Local health professionals and agencies, UNICEF, UN Agencies, NGOs and ICRC
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 595,000

SUMMARY

In order to better identify health needs and more accurately target resources to areas of greatest need, an ongoing assessment of the health status of West Timor is needed. The Ministry of Health has requested the assistance of WHO in coordinating humanitarian health assistance in West Timor. In this capacity, WHO will work with the local health authorities and international humanitarian organisations in a coordinated effort to reduce morbidity and mortality in West Timor with special emphasis on the displaced population. WHO will also provide public health management in support of the West Timor health system.

Objectives

- To assess the health situation and its determinants, identifying areas where limited resources should be targeted for an effective and efficient humanitarian response.
- To reduce mortality and morbidity.
- To coordinate health humanitarian assistance in West Timor in close cooperation with the Government.
- To support the management of the public health activities, especially those resulting from the increased burden of the displaced persons to the health system.

Activities

1. Identify and map the health needs of the population, through coordinated, comprehensive and regular assessments.
2. Analyse data from assessments, in collaboration with relevant parties, as a basis for targeting urgently needed resources to the areas of greatest need, in line with national and local health authorities' policies and practices.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Public health professionals	350,000
Office costs	120,000
Transport costs	100,000
Assessments and training	25,000
Total (including 6 percent PSC)	595,000

3.3.3 WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	CARE INTERNATIONAL
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N58
Activity	West Timor Rainy Season Preparedness
Objectives	To prepare displaced persons sites for the upcoming rainy season by reducing flooding and destruction of property as well as providing clean water
Target Beneficiaries	15,000 households
Cooperating Partners	Local organisations
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 495,000

SUMMARY

The violence following the 4 September 1999 results of the East Timor consultative vote, resulted in a large flow of displaced people to the neighbouring province of West Timor. Early October estimates place the number of displaced persons in West Timor at approximately 250,000, with this population living under a variety of conditions ranging from large camps to scattered groups along stretches of roads, or those integrated within homes. A repatriation process that is expected to reduce the displaced population by approximately 60 percent is under way, but it is believed that, due to logistics and security issues, this process may take four to five months.

The movement of displaced persons over the past month indicates a tendency of displaced persons to migrate to organised camp locations, most of which are starting to receive support in terms of infrastructure, basic needs, food, health from both the Government and the NGO community. There are at present approximately six large campsites with populations of 10,000-15,000, and another ten sites with populations under 10,000. The Government of Indonesia has taken the lead in providing humanitarian assistance to the displaced in these sites. In responding to an influx of vulnerable people amounting to over 15 percent of the territory's population, Government and local capacity has been seriously over-stretched. Conditions in these camps are basic. Assessment missions have that shelter, water and sanitation systems are already inadequate. Displaced families have only limited protection from the elements and many of them sleep on the ground.

A serious concern is the advent of the rainy season, typically in mid-October, which will lead to further deterioration of these camps if improvements are not made by weatherproofing shelter, improving water and sanitation systems, and upgrading the overall camp infrastructure. WHO has warned of the danger of malaria, cholera, and Japanese encephalitis epidemics emerging among the population with the onset of the rains.

At present, few interventions are under way to prepare camps against the flooding and property destruction that is imminent as rains increase towards the end of October (other than general steps to safeguard health). Additionally, despite the fact that clean water is a critical need within these camps, no infrastructure is being provided to benefit from the rains in terms of catchment facilities.

As the rainy season arrives earlier in the eastern region of the province, CARE will initiate its implementation in various districts in the following order: Belu, TTU, and Kupang. The main infrastructure development is expected to be completed prior to the advent of flood rains in January, after which CARE will monitor each site on an on-going basis and maintain standby preparedness to intervene should enhancement, repairs or modification be necessary.

CARE has been operating in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT), mainly Flores Island, and the Province of East Timor, for about six years, providing both emergency (including El Nino Drought Food Aid Intervention) and development assistance (including Water Sanitation, Agriculture and Capacity Building) to over 100,000 beneficiaries in the two areas. To ensure that services are delivered efficiently, CARE has offices in two of West Timor's four districts and is planning to open another office in a third district.

Objectives

- To protect 15,000 households by mitigating the degree of flooding and destruction of property within the main displaced persons locations through the development of drainage canals, flood barriers and dry platforms.
- To enhance the overall health and sanitation conditions of 15,000 households by increasing the availability of clean water through the development of catchment facilities, either as stand-alone structures or “add-on” to existing building.

Activities

1. Deploy a team of experts to conduct rapid assessment of all major sites with displaced persons sites in West Timor with the sole focus of analysing the effects of and vulnerability to rains in terms of flooding and destruction.
2. Assure the possibility of utilising existing structures and develop structures to serve as catchment facilities.
3. Develop comprehensive plans particular to each site so as to mitigate the effects of potential flooding, working closely with the Government.
4. Identify and access the material and human resources required to implement plans related to potential flooding.
5. Work through existing micro-communities and their organisational structure within campsites to coordinate labour.
6. Construct flood barriers, drainage canals, catchment facilities and dry platforms, using local labour.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Personnel and travel	100,000
Material, equipment and tools	225,000
Administration cost, rentals, insurance	70,000
Transportation, storage and handling	85,000
Assessment, monitoring and evaluation	15,000
Total	495,000

WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N59
Activity	Water and Environmental Sanitation
Objectives	To ensure access to safe water supply and sanitation for displaced families in locations where the need is greatest
Target Beneficiaries	Displaced persons in large camps and host communities
Cooperating Partners	Provincial and district Health and Public Works Offices and local NGOs
Time frame	October 1999 - June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 609,000

Background

Latrines constructed so far in some camps are either insufficient or inappropriate due to scarcity of water. Many camps still have no sanitation facilities, and practically no garbage collection systems exist.

Displaced persons primarily use rivers or other unprotected sources for bathing and washing, whereas better quality water is used for drinking and cooking purposes, distributed using mobile tanks. To improve the water quality, the Department of Health has made provisions for chlorination of water supplies. The capacity of camps for disinfection is limited. Considering the imminent beginning of the rainy season, it is foreseen that all the unprotected dug wells will need to be chlorinated in order to avoid widespread outbreaks of diarrhoea.

Objectives

- To provide, where need is most critical, a minimum of five litres of potable water per person per day.
- To provide, where need is most critical, at least one pit latrine per 25 persons for safe sanitation.

Activities

1. Undertake joint assessment of water source availability with partner agencies focussing on Belu and TTU districts.
2. Provide collapsible water tanks, containers and jerry cans and facilitation of water delivery to camps.
3. Support construction and rehabilitation of dug wells or reinforced concrete reservoir tanks, simple spring protection system, "sanplat" type pit latrines and garbage disposal in cooperation with displaced camp members.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Assessment and mapping of available water sources	10,000
Support to improve water sources	150,000
Support water delivery and distribution	150,000
Pit latrines and garbage disposal systems	100,000
Management support	170,000
Administration cost (5 percent)	29,000
Total	609,000

3.3.4 EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N60
Activity	West Timor Emergency Care, Protection and Tracing for Unaccompanied Children
Objectives	To provide emergency technical support to community groups, displaced persons and NGOs in East Timor in order to undertake the intensive identification, documentation, tracing and reunification (IDTR) of East Timorese children separated from their parents
Target Beneficiaries	All East Timorese unaccompanied children
Cooperating Partners	UNHCR, ICRC and local organisations
Time frame	October 1999 - June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 150,000

SUMMARY

The project objectives to provide emergency technical support to community groups, displaced persons and NGOs, in order to hasten the identification, documentation, tracing and reunification (IDTR) of East Timorese children separated from their parents. It simultaneously aims to provide emergency and follow-up care and protection to those children in accordance with international legal guidelines.

This project is planned for a period of six to nine months and is designed to work closely with local and international agencies, notably ICRC and UNHCR, in documentation, tracing and family reunification. The project targets all East Timorese unaccompanied children who fled their homes to West Timor (an estimated several hundred) and East Timorese parents in West and East Timor who are looking for their children.

Objectives

- To develop an intensive, proactive plan of action for the care, protection, tracing and family reunification of separated East Timorese children located in West Timor, based on existing networks of community-based organisations and church groups.
- To work closely with UN agencies, ICRC, and with international and local NGOs to coordinate the accurate and safe compilation and sharing of information on unaccompanied children in a wide area.
- To assist UNHCR and ICRC in establishing strong and effective coordination between cross-border (IDTR) efforts, including the Dili-based IRC project "East Timor Emergency Care, Protection and Tracing for Unaccompanied Children.

Activities

1. Meet acute needs by:
 - organising and rapidly training members of community-based NGOs and church organisations and displaced persons already cooperating with IRC to record standard information on unaccompanied children;
 - recruiting and training tracers from the local community to begin actively searching for the family members of separated children, in close collaboration with ICRC and others involved in tracing activities;
 - establishing a decentralised network with focal points in Atambua region, Kefa and Kupang;
 - providing basic training to the interviewers and tracers to recognise signs of psycho-social distress among the children and to refer them for counselling if needed.

2. Support and protect at-risk populations by:

- strengthening existing relationships and building a strong, cooperative network among local NGOs (including church groups) and international agencies involved in the identification, tracing and reunification of the children separated from their families;
- establishing a coordinated system among the UN, ICRC, NGOs for the effective compilation and referral of information needed for family reunification;
- identifying local psycho-social counsellors to provide follow-up psycho-social support for problems identified in the tracing process.

3. Facilitating free return to East Timor by:

- promoting public awareness of tracing options among the displaced persons and local communities;
- assisting the local authorities in their duties to facilitate family reunifications;
- facilitating family tracing across borders and to return to places of origin.

4. Supporting rehabilitation of remaining displaced persons by:

- providing assistance to efforts by the Government and local NGOs to locate separated families and arrange suitable foster care in cases where other solutions have been exhausted;
- providing supplemental assistance for these children to be integrated into the existing education system where needed.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Salaries, training, office rental, equipment, transportation	150,000
Total	150,000

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N61
Activity	Emergency Education and Community Services for Young Children and Women in West Timor
Objectives	To establish camp-based schools to provide continuing education for young children and support actors to screen and counsel children suffering from psycho-social trauma
Target Beneficiaries	25,000 children from 5 to 15 years of age; 1,250 teachers, 500 youth volunteers
Cooperating Partners	NGOs, the Catholic Church and the Government of Indonesia
Time frame	October 1999- June 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,050,000

Background

In order to protect and provide humanitarian assistance to displaced populations living in camps and under extremely difficult circumstances, essential social services need to be provided in cooperation with the displaced population. Social support services should be provided through groups of displaced persons and include essential emergency education, psycho-social services for traumatised children, and recreational activities.

All of these activities contribute towards protection, and have been proven to promote social integration and alleviate stress thereby reducing tensions as well as preventing conflicts between displaced populations and host communities. Emergency education services not only provide a sense of normalcy for displaced and traumatised populations, but also provide avenues for the delivery of other essential services and serve as bridges to successful reintegration and/or integration. Furthermore, the provision of emergency education services for children helps the larger community to understand that education is a right. To undertake these essential social services, the following planning assumptions have been made:

- prior low education participation and high dropouts in East Timor (relatively high illiteracy);
- extremely limited access to primary and secondary education by displaced children;
- weak education and social services that cannot absorb massive additional demands;
- at-risk groups are not clearly identified (disabled, unaccompanied children, elderly, victims of sexual violence, traumatised children, etc.);
- available human resource potential exists among displaced persons, which can be effectively mobilised;
- psycho-social rehabilitation expertise that is currently and situationally appropriate is not available locally making training necessary for local government and non-governmental service providers.

Objectives

- To establish camp-based schools to address the need for continuing education for young children as well as to provide the camp presence essential to address protection issues.
- To equip the community to screen and counsel children suffering from psycho-social trauma.

Activities

Support Government and NGOs (especially church groups) to establish camp based education and social services.

1. Focus on the most critical learning age groups for basic education (primary school) for camp based learning.
2. Provide additional materials and training needed for such services.
3. Utilise human resources available among the displaced populations for such services to encourage participation and self-help.
4. Identify and build capacity of local groups to undertake psycho-social rehabilitation services (by Tetun speakers) for children and women.

5. Establish networks among humanitarian agencies and Government services providing a range of linked services such as tracing for family reunification, protection of at-risk families, rehabilitation for children with disabilities to ensure referral chain from the camp based services.
6. Strengthen community-based services such as the Integrated Services Post (*Posyandu*) to enable integration of displaced families as well as improve services for the host communities.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Trainers and training materials	100,000
Construction of education and community centres	100,000
Education kits	150,000
Psycho-social kits	10,000
Camp library	30,000
Snacks for attending children	250,000
Salaries for teachers	100,000
Stipends for youth volunteers	70,000
Management support	190,000
Administration (5 percent)	50,000
Total	1,050,000

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N62
Activity	Affected Villages Programme
Objectives	To provide immediate support to the local authorities, NGOs and aid workers to mobilise local communities in the affected areas in West Timor bordering to East Timor in preventing conflict by rebuilding trust and confidence, alleviate tension and address perceived inequalities; to improve security and access for humanitarian activities for all in the affected areas; to build, to the extent possible, on past experiences on how to assist in income-generating activities and ways to sustain existing market mechanisms in the region.
Target Beneficiaries	Permanent residents inhabiting villages in the affected area and 250,000 displaced persons from East Timor
Cooperating Partners	Local authorities and NGOs working in the affected areas
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000
Funds Requested	US\$ 250,000

SUMMARY

Historically, villages in West Timor have hosted families and relatives from East Timor for short or long periods of unrest in East Timor. Under the present circumstances, the situation differs from previous experiences because of the magnitude of the number of displaced persons in the border area and the changing status of East Timor. According to official estimates, about half of the 250,000 East Timorese are reported to live in churches, boarding houses and schools and in villages with relatives, or in hiding.

Tension is growing in the region of West Timor bordering East Timor. Visible militia presence in camps and in the streets creates considerable insecurity. Xenophobia and growing distrust are prevalent and often fuelled by misinformation. Adding to this atmosphere is the potential for growing inequality in the distribution of assistance from the Government as well as the international community. While international aid is disbursed in camps, the villagers are compelled to endure the increasing pressure of DPs on local water, firewood, health services and other resources, which are already scarce in this region. This is causing a growing feeling of animosity, not only towards the DPs in the villages, but also towards the camps. These sentiments could be further fuelled by the overall perception that the international community is paying more attention to East Timor than to West Timor, as well as by the negative presence and activities of the militia.

Objective

- To assist local NGOs with experience in the region, who will take immediate steps to mobilise and assist local government officials, village leaders and DPs to prevent and reduce tension.

Activities

1. Assist NGOs engaging in assisting villages in bringing living conditions up to adequate standards for all entailing community-based action.
2. Establish channels for equitable food distribution among both the local population and DPs.
3. Strengthen adequate health facilities for all, including distribution systems for medicine.
4. Upgrade sanitary facilities according to the expanded number of inhabitants actually being served.
5. Establish and reopen schools, either by moving displaced persons from schools to other housing and taking steps to clean up and refurbish the school facilities to function according to their original purpose, or by establishing alternative, interim school facilities.
6. Assist in establishing the foundations for sustainable food security and income generation.
7. Establish micro-financing schemes and promote livelihood income generation through new business opportunities, building on past experiences.
8. Assist in identifying measures needed to protect and sustain existing market mechanism from the effects of the international assistance.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Total	250,000

3.3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROJECT

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N63
Activity	International Advisory Team to the Governor's Office in Nusa Tenggara Timur (West Timor).
Objectives	To assist immediately the Governor's Office of West Timor in emergency response and emergency management
Target Beneficiaries	Governor's Office and permanent residents in the province of Nusa Tenggara Timur, predominantly in West Timor and displaced persons from East Timor, presently residing in West Timor and elsewhere outside East Timor
Cooperating Partners	Provincial Governor's Office
Time frame	October 1999 – December 1999
Funds Requested	US\$ 100,000

SUMMARY

The Government of Indonesia is addressing the deteriorating situation in West Timor, providing food and shelter in camps and distributing food to families hosting displaced persons. However, due to the magnitude of the problems, which the provincial and local authorities have had to deal with, there is a growing need for technical assistance to build capacity among these authorities to better tackle the challenge.

Additionally, the border region to East Timor is volatile and is becoming home base to militia performing hit-and-run strikes against targets in East Timor, thus taking displaced persons and local village communities on the West Timor side of the border, hostage in a continuation of the conflict.

Objective

- To provide the Governor's Office in NTT with assistance by five international and national experts for the duration of two months in order to establish an emergency response and management system.

Activities

1. Provide assistance in tailoring an emergency response management system to ensure effectiveness in all assistance aspects in camps and outside in the affected community.
2. Train local personnel in operating the emergency response management system, to administer and in taking reconciliation and demobilisation measures.
3. Assist the Governor's Office in bridging differences and building confidence between local authorities and local and international NGOs in assisting displaced persons in the region in order to secure the safety of local aid workers, by providing five experts covering fields of expertise including emergency planning and management, crisis management, coordination and institutional strengthening.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Planning, training, technical assistance	100,000
Total	100,000

3.3.6 RETURN AND REINTEGRATION PROJECT

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Code	TIM-99-1-W/N64

Activity	Migration Management
Objectives	To strengthen international cooperation on migration management by assisting border control between West and East Timor
Target Beneficiaries	Migration officials in East and West Timor
Cooperating Partners	Government of Indonesia, local authorities East Timor, UNAMET-UNTAET, UNHCR
Time frame	October 1999 – April 2000 initially; 36 months total
Funds Requested	US\$ 396,150

Summary

Since the Indonesian Consultative Assembly has endorsed the outcome of the August ballot and East Timor becomes independent, the Indonesian Government will need to collaborate with various implementing partners on migration issues in West Timor along the new border. Initially, these issues will pertain to the mass movements of populations departing from West Timor. This project will assist the Indonesian authorities with respect to staff training, and will encourage dialogue on the migration issues between Indonesian and East Timorese officials. Eventually, these capacity-building activities will provide the basis for a project targeting institutionalised systems and mechanisms for migration management, in cooperation with East Timorese authorities.

Objectives

- To enhance capacity of migration officials to deal with mass movements of populations on both sides of the new border between West and East Timor.
- To encourage regional and international cooperation on migration issues.
- To establish a basis for further technical cooperation and capacity building for migration management.

Activities

1. Conduct a needs assessment of international staff and various categories of officials responsible for border control to identify migration concerns.
2. Develop training activities that will improve operational and management capacity and address concerns and issues.
3. Raise awareness of national policies, priorities, and migration legislation that will lead to harmonisation of border management.
4. Offer training sessions to participants selected by the Government of Indonesia and others among the international agencies involved in migration.
5. Document curricula and materials for use in future projects targeting capacity building and migration management.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US\$
Operations modules	210,000
Staff	69,000
Office equipment and vehicles	69,000

Office costs	6,000
Travel	10,000
Training materials, printing, publication and translation	15,000
Contingency	1,000
Administrative costs (9.5 percent)	16,150
Total	396,150

ANNEX I.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTU	Australian Council of Trade Unions
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AFAP	Australian Foundation for the Peoples of Asia and the Pacific
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ALEDA	Association of Local Economic Development Agencies
AMI	Aide Médicale Internationale
ARC	Australian Red Cross
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection

B

BULOG	National Logistics Organization
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C

CARE	Cooperation for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CDD	Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CNRT	National Council of Timorese Resistance
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRRD	Community Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Development
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSFI	Centre for the Study of Financial Innovation

D

DFID	Britain's Department of International Development
DOT	Directly Observed Therapy
DP	Displaced Person

E

ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
EDP	Extended Delivery Point
EHA	Emergency and Humanitarian Action (WHO)
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EPI	Expanded Programme Immunisation
ETIMU	East Timor Information and Mapping Unit

F

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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G

GAA	German Agro Action
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOAL	Irish NGO
Gol	Government of Indonesia
Grs	Grammes

H

HDR	Humanitarian Daily Ration
HINAP	Health Information Network for Advance Contingency Planning System
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus

I

ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDTR	Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
INTERFET	International Force for East Timor
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee

J

JPCRDR	Joint Programme for Community Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Development
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K

KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
Kg	Kilogramme
Kva	Kilovolt

L

LEDA	Local Economic Development Agency
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M

MDM	Médecins du Monde
MSF	Médecins sans Frontières
MT	Metric Tonne
MW	Megawatt

N

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	National Review Council
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur

O

OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCT	Outbreak Control Team
OIKOS	Portuguese NGO
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief

P

PSC	Programme Support Costs
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R

RBM	Roll Back Malaria
RPO	Regional Programme Office
RRD	Rural Rehabilitation and Development

S

SME	Small and Micro Enterprise
SPHERE	A Project on a Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
SRSA	Swedish Rescue Services
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
SUMA	Supply Management System

T

TAFE	Technical and Further Education College
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TTU	Timor Tengah Utara
TV	Television

U

UN	United Nations
UNAMET	United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHOC	United Nations Humanitarian Operations Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor
UNV	United Nations Volunteers

V

VAM	Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping
VET	Vocational Education and Training

W

WFP	World Food Programme of United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization