

Timor-Leste CRISIS

2006

June-September



FLASH
APPEAL

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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FLASH APPEAL

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2006.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTEROS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRG	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.1 SUMMARY OF THE CRISIS.....	1
1.2 PRIORITY NEEDS AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN	2
2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES	4
2.1 CONTEXT	4
2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES.....	4
3. RESPONSE PLANS	6
3.1 FOOD ASSISTANCE.....	6
3.1.1 <i>Project: Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in Timor-Leste</i>	6
3.2 PROTECTION / EMERGENCY SHELTER	8
3.2.1 <i>Project: Shelter and Protection of IDPs</i>	8
3.2.2 <i>Project: Support to Camp Coordination</i>	9
3.2.3 <i>Project: Prevention and Support for Victims/ Survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) among IDPs</i>	10
3.2.4 <i>Project: Protection of Children and Adolescents</i>	10
3.2.5 <i>Project: Work for Conflict Reduction and Meeting Basic Needs</i>	12
3.3 HEALTH	13
3.3.1 <i>Health Coordination, Epidemic Preparedness, Early Warning and Response</i>	13
3.3.2 <i>Project: Drugs and Consumables for Emergency Response</i>	13
3.3.3 <i>Project: Health and Nutrition Assistance</i>	14
3.3.4 <i>Project: Maternal Health support for Internally Displaced People</i>	15
3.4 WATER AND SANITATION.....	16
3.4.1 <i>Project: Water and Environmental Sanitation</i>	16
3.5 LOGISTICS	18
3.5.1 <i>Project: Logistics and Transport Food</i>	18
3.6 COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE.....	18
3.6.1 <i>Project: Support to UN Assistance Coordination</i>	18
3.6.2 <i>Support to UN Assistance Coordination</i>	19
3.7 EDUCATION.....	20
3.7.1 <i>Project: Education for Children in Emergency</i>	20
3.8 EARLY RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION	21
3.8.1 <i>Project: Timor-Leste Urgent Damage Assessment and Recovery Planning</i>	21
3.9 COMMUNICATION.....	22
3.9.1 <i>Project: Communication Support to Humanitarian Assistance (for IDPs)</i>	22
4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	24
ANNEX I ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	25
ANNEX II LIST OF PROJECTS BY APPEALING ORGANISATION	27

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 SUMMARY OF THE CRISIS

On 8 February 2006, approximately 300 members of the Timor-Leste armed forces (F-FDTL) demonstrated in front of the Office of the President, demanding a response to their petition of 15 January concerning alleged discrimination in promotion policies and ill-treatment, in particular of the members from the western areas of the country. In mid-March, the situation culminated in the mass dismissal of 594 soldiers, representing almost 40% of the armed forces.

Between 24 and 26 April the '594 Group' held demonstrations near the *Palacio do Governo*, in which between 1,000 and 2,000 demonstrators were said to have participated. After the first day, the tone of the protesters became increasingly critical towards the Government and they demanded the removal of elected leaders.

On 27 April, Prime Minister Mari Alkatiri announced the establishment of an Investigation Commission consisting of two government representatives as well as individuals nominated by the President of the Republic, the National Parliament, the Judiciary, the bishops of Dili and Baucau, and the NGO forum, in order to investigate the allegations contained in the petition. The Investigation Commission was to commence its work on 2 May and complete its mandate within 90 days. The leader of the ex-F-FDTL members, Mr. Gastão Salsinha, as well as the senior leadership of F-FDTL stated that they would accept the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission.

On Friday, 28 April, a mob of non-'594 Group' youths and some political elements broke off from the protesters who were peacefully camping near the *Palácio do Governo*. The group became increasingly violent, throwing stones and at least one Molotov cocktail at the Government offices. They subsequently splintered into smaller groups and proceeded to conduct violent rioting, fighting and arson in the outskirts of Dili. Most of the '594 Group' did not join in the violence and dispersed to various destinations. By Friday evening, five persons were reported killed and more than 30 injured. Forty-five houses were completely destroyed and 116 were damaged. Gunshots and the sound of explosions were heard in certain areas of Dili through early morning.

On 9 May, in Gleno, Ermera district, the office of the Secretary of State for the Coordination of Region III (Dili, Aileu and Ermera) was surrounded for a few hours by hundreds of youths. During the police operation to end the situation, one policeman was killed and two were injured by the angry mob. This situation created panic and fear amongst the population of Dili and certain districts, and caused some Dili residents to relocate to the districts and certain facilities within the capital. Initial reports by various media indicated that by early May an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 Dili residents (out of a total of around 180,000) had left Dili for the rural areas. At least 5,000 more were sheltered in churches, the United Nations Office in Timor Leste (UNOTIL) compound, schools, and other facilities.

Violent fighting between heavily armed groups started in the afternoon of Wednesday 24 May, when the F-FDTL confronted police forces and other breakaway factions took part in the fighting, resulting in a significant number of brutal killings. This new outbreak of violence which lasted for several days has been followed by a state of absence of law and order in the capital city of Dili, where communal fighting between westerners and easterners, as well as lootings and burning of houses and government buildings at the hands of gangs of youths have continued to date.

In response to this latest round of violence, the Government of Timor-Leste officially requested international support from the governments of Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Portugal. Since 25 May approximately 2,000 Australian forces, 330 Malaysian forces, 160 New Zealand forces, and 120 Portuguese police have been deployed in Dili. Additional police from Australia, New Zealand, and Portugal will be deployed in the coming weeks. The deployment of international forces seems to have significantly reduced the violence and looting. However, the extremely precarious security situation in the last months has led to a significant increase of the number of internally-displaced persons (IDPs) in already-established camps as well as to an increase in the overall number of camps in the capital.

1.2 PRIORITY NEEDS AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

An inter-agency Humanitarian Coordination Group (HCG) which includes members of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and international and local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), Caritas, Christian Children's Fund (CCF), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), *Cruz Vermelha do Timor-Leste* /Timor-Leste Red Cross (CVTL), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), OXFAM, Plan International, and World Vision, was established to plan and coordinate humanitarian assistance activities. Given the escalating level of violence, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), in accordance with the Seville Agreement, has taken the lead within the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement as of 26.05.06. The HCG has been meeting on a regular basis since 1 May under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion (MoLCR).

The HCG carried out a rapid assessment of the IDP camps in Dili between 28 and 30 May, which identified 30 camps in the capital, hosting some 65,000 people. From Government (district and sub-district administrations) and other sources (local and international NGOs and community-based organisations/CBOs) the HCG has learned that an estimated 35,000 people have fled from Dili to take refuge in the Districts. Of these 35,000, a population of 6,000 to 7,000 is currently living in nine camps established in the districts of Baucau, Liquiça and Ermera. Families are hosting the remaining part of the displaced population. In addition, it is estimated that more than 4,000 houses and many business offices, shops, public buildings, and essential utilities have been looted or burned. The looting of two large government warehouses has contributed to the depletion of the already scarce resources available to face the sudden crisis.

The HCG has shown itself to be very effective and to date has provided immediate support to thousands of IDPs in Dili and the surrounding area. However, it is anticipated that the current situation will continue for the upcoming weeks and that it will have a much larger humanitarian impact than originally expected. While the UNCT, previously engaged in long-term development assistance work, was able to respond rapidly to the sudden and unexpected crisis, it is not well equipped to adequately address and respond to the current crisis situation.

This Flash Appeal outlines priority rapid response activities aimed at mitigating the humanitarian consequences of the crisis and outlines a multi-sectoral relief operation to be undertaken over a three-month period, as populations are not expected to return to their homes should the insecurity and the political crisis continue. The response plan, formulated through the HCG under the leadership of the Minister of Labour and Community Reinsertion, is to ensure complementarity and coordination of the response and addresses the needs of the IDPs. This Flash Appeal seeks to mobilise US\$19,615,868.¹ Of this, the UNCT has already received approval for \$4,134,815 in grants from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which will allow agencies to immediately address the most urgent needs identified in the Flash Appeal. This leaves an unfunded appeal requirement of \$15,481,053.

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this plan should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding, continually updated, on the CAP 2006 page.

TIMOR-LESTE CRISIS

Timor-Leste Flash Appeal 2006
 Summary of Requirements - by Sector
 as of 22 June 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector	Full requirements (\$)	Approved CERF allocations	Unmet requirements
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2,081,591	174,613	1,906,978
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	239,108		239,108
EDUCATION	300,000		300,000
FOOD	5,256,811	1,199,219	4,057,592
HEALTH	2,402,125		2,402,125
MULTI-SECTOR	4,820,350	1,328,833	3,491,517
PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	1,918,046		1,918,046
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	939,137	698,450	240,687
WATER AND SANITATION	1,658,700	733,700	925,000
TOTAL	19,615,868	4,134,815	15,481,053

Timor-Leste Flash Appeal 2006
 Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation
 as of 22 June 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Organisation	Full requirements (\$)	Approved CERF allocations	Unmet requirements
IOM	1,874,605	873,063	1,001,542
OCHA	310,863		310,863
UNDP	2,083,014		2,083,014
UNFPA	577,400		577,400
UNHCR	4,820,350	1,328,833	3,491,517
UNICEF	3,408,700	733,700	1,941,300
WFP	5,256,811	1,199,219	4,057,592
WHO	1,284,125		1,284,125
TOTAL	19,615,868	4,134,815	15,481,053

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 22 June 2006. For continuously updated information on this appeal's projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 CONTEXT

The violent events of 25 May resulted in a significant number of deaths and many injuries and induced fear amongst the residents of Dili. Many of these residents have since moved to the safety of improvised IDP camps, located in proximity to international agencies, diplomatic compounds, churches and other religious places, as well as other areas where international security forces have been present.

Since 25 May the emergency has taken on dimensions that few expected; the local and international NGOs, the UN agencies and the UN Mission were not prepared to face such an emergency. The massive flow of IDPs to the camps reached more than 50% of Dili's population. The conditions of the IDP camps were not appropriate for such a large influx of people (the numbers increased by 300% in 24 hours), and substantial funds appropriated from regular programmes had to be used to respond to the initial stages of the emergency.

The IDPs in the camps live in fear as they see themselves as potential targets of violence. This dissuades their return and increases the need for support in the camps. In addition, other vulnerable persons, who are not yet living in the camps but who have been equally affected by the crisis and the shortage of food, require humanitarian assistance.

The massive presence of international military and police has since significantly reduced the violence and looting in Dili. However, rumours of violence reminiscent of the crisis in 1999 led the international community to believe that the return and especially reintegration process will be a lengthy one. There are many unsafe areas in Dili, and in some cases military escorts are still needed to provide food distribution and to facilitate the work of the teams providing other humanitarian assistance.

Politically, the situation is still tense, and the government is engaging in the facilitation of a process of reconciliation and reintegration. However, the contention between the *Lorosaes* (Easterners) and the *Loromonos* (Westerners) in the country, a previously largely unknown factor contributing to this crisis, seems to be deeply rooted in the local population and needs to be taken into serious consideration in the planning for reconciliation and reintegration.

The reconstruction of nearly 4,000 houses in Dili damaged or completely destroyed in the last month (out of an estimated total of 20,000 in the city) implies a lengthy period of support and a sustained process of assistance for at least 800 families.

The UN Country Team in Timor-Leste has initiated a series of planning meetings based on an assessment conducted by teams comprised of UN staff, NGOs and governmental partners, in order to have a clear understanding of the needs of the internally displaced persons in the approximately 35 camps in and around the city.

The Humanitarian Coordination Group, led by the Minister of Labour and Community Reinsertion, is in charge of coordinating the assistance. Their work has been mainly focused in Dili; however before the events of 25 May they were also able to focus on some of the districts in the interior of the country. As the security situation improves the HCG will increasingly branch out to these districts.

2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

Who is the most affected?

The majority of the Timorese population has been affected by the current crisis. In particular the inhabitants of Dili have borne the brunt of nearly all of the violence, looting and fighting. The situation in the Districts has been relatively calm and kept under control. Many inhabitants of Dili have moved out of the city to live with their relatives and friends and a large section of the population has moved to live in the very basic conditions provided by the improvised IDP camps. 65,000 IDPs are said to be living in 30 IDP camps in Dili and 35,000 IDPs are located in the districts. Of particular concern are the vulnerable groups including elderly people, women and children.

It is important to note that most of the efforts to attend to the immediate needs of IDPs have been focused in Dili. The needs of those who have moved out to the districts and who are living with their relatives and friends will need to be assessed and addressed once the security situation allows.

What are the needs as a direct and immediate result of this crisis?

Specific humanitarian areas that need to be immediately addressed include food, protection and emergency shelter, health, and water and sanitation. Assistance in these sectors is deemed imperative for calming the fears of and providing essential assistance to IDPs in the camps. In addition to providing the basic necessities of food, health and water and sanitation assistance, the provision of physical and material protection of IDPs through addressing specific protection concerns including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is essential. Once the socio-political situation stabilises, the focus can shift to the reintegration of IDPs into their communities and beginning of a reconciliation process.

What are the priority sectors for response?

Humanitarian partners have identified the following sectors as main priorities for response: Food and Nutrition, Protection and Emergency Shelter, Health, Logistics, Coordination of Humanitarian Response, Education and Early Recovery and Reconstruction.

The strategy of the HCG is to undertake activities that will immediately improve conditions for the IDPs while at the same time to remain focused on the longer-term strategy of supporting reconciliation and encouraging and assisting people to return home.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 FOOD ASSISTANCE

Total budget requirement: US\$ 5,256,811

Implementing Agency: WFP

3.1.1 Project: Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in Timor-Leste

Implementing Agency: WFP

Objectives

- To save lives in the immediate term through timely response to acute needs;
- To meet the immediate nutritional needs for IDPs (including pregnant and lactating women and children under five);
- To provide emergency food relief so that livelihoods can be protected until food security can be achieved.

Project Description

The target population for food assistance comprises all vulnerable displaced persons in camps in and outside of Dili as well as other affected persons within the community.

The WFP/Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) agreement details the support provided by WFP to the GoTL. WFP food assistance is designed to complement the good efforts of the GoTL in meeting the needs of the affected population. IOM will provide logistical support to the Government.

Beneficiaries: Total estimated figure of 100,000 persons.

- 60,000 IDPs in camps in Dili (including pregnant and lactating women and children under 5).
- 30,000 IDPs outside of Dili (including pregnant and lactating women and children under 5).
- Affected community populations.
- Hospital feeding: in-patient and maternal and child health supplementary feeding in affected areas in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, NGOs, UNICEF/UNFPA, among others.

Type of food assistance: Initial distribution will consist of a food basket containing diversified high-energy foods providing 2,100 Kcal per person per day.

Coverage: 30 IDP camps in Dili; IDPs fleeing Dili in 6 Districts (Ermera, Aleiu, Baucau, Lospalos, Liquica, Oecusse), the sub-district of Atauro, and selected vulnerable community populations.

Strategy: WFP will procure and provide a total of 4,443 MT of food to affected persons designed to complement Government distribution of rice in the Dili IDP camps as well as assist IDPs in the different Districts.

The approved CERF grant of \$1,199,219 will enable WFP to meet some of the initial and urgent needs of the operation for the upcoming few weeks. The remaining funding requirement for this project covers the resources needed for the full three months of the appeal period. This includes the procurement activities, oversees transport by sea and air, storage and handling, internal transport, distribution and monitoring expenses.

WFP is coordinating its food assistance with the GoTL and other partners through a Food Coordination Committee. WFP is also working with partners (GoTL, IOM, World Vision, Care International, Plan International, Hope, churches, and community committees) to ensure efficient and effective food delivery, distribution, and monitoring.

Expected Results

Through timely, prompt and appropriate Government and WFP action, it is expected that many lives will be saved in the immediate term as acute food needs are met. The safety net provided by the emergency food relief will allow people the chance to return home, seek or resume work, rebuild their homes and replace lost assets once security prevails.

TIMOR-LESTE CRISIS

Without such food assistance, existing levels of malnutrition (already amongst the highest in Asia) and food insecurity will be exacerbated leading to a rapid decline in health and nutrition and a possible period of sustained and widespread hunger.

It is further expected that meeting food needs will assist with stabilising the security situation, as past experience has proven that food shortages create further social and political instability.

PROJECT TABLE

	Food Assistance	\$
WFP TIM-06/F01	<p>Project Title Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in Timor-Leste</p> <p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To save lives in the immediate term through timely response to acute needs; • To meet the immediate nutritional needs for IDPs (including pregnant and lactating women and children under five); • To provide emergency food relief so that livelihoods can be protected until food security can be achieved. <p>Beneficiaries 100,000 (49,500 women and 47,000 children)</p> <p>Partners Government, UN, local Red Cross (CVTL), IOM, NGOs (PLAN, CARE, HOPE), churches</p>	<p>4,057,592</p> <p>(full budget of \$5,256,811, minus approved CERF allocation of \$1,199,219)</p>

3.2 PROTECTION / EMERGENCY SHELTER

Total budget requirements: \$7,677,533

Implementing Agencies: UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, ILO

3.2.1 Project: Shelter and Protection of IDPs

Implementing Agency: UNHCR

Objectives

- To ensure a coordinated protection response within the IDP sites in Dili with a particular and immediate focus on supporting existing national capacities to address SGBV issues.
- To work with national and international actors on the ground to improve the living conditions in the worst of the existing IDP sites within Dili and in the Districts through the provision of family shelters and other non-food items.
- To work with national and international partners to establish new IDP sites according to needs, as a means of decongesting the worst of the existing sites. Such sites will be designed to ensure the security of women and children.

Project Description

Within the context of an inter-agency response and as part of the UNCT, UNHCR will work with existing government structures to improve conditions in existing IDP sites and to identify new land for properly planned camps. These will be designed in such a way that the security of women, children and the elderly, in particular, will be protected, and that they will allow for the provision of the full range of humanitarian assistance. New sites will be used for a phased decongestion of the worst existing camps. UNHCR will supply tents and non-food items for up to 30,000 of the most vulnerable among the IDP population for them to either relocate to newly established camps or, where possible, to receive stabilising shelter and NFI assistance where they are currently located.

The security situation in a number of the existing camps is assessed as very fragile and volatile. Armed elements are known to have entered a number of camps and fighting between rival groups has already broken out in some camps. In addition, rumours are circulating that attacks are planned against some of the existing camps. Against this backdrop, in parallel with its efforts to create new camps as a means of stabilising the existing ones, UNHCR will focus on advocating with the national government and international actors for the rapid deployment of an international police force to be dedicated to the provision of security at all IDP camps determined to be at high risk. In addition, UNHCR will take on a leading role in coordinating an appropriate protection response in cooperation with the various actors engaged in the existing and newly created IDP camps with an immediate focus on improving the capacity of existing national organisations to respond to SGBV issues.

Expected Results

Improvements for IDPs in the following:

- physical security;
- living conditions;
- protection for all, but especially for women and children.

PROJECT TABLE

		Protection / Emergency Shelter	\$
UNHCR TIM-06/MS01	Project Title	Shelter and Protection of IDPs	
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure a coordinated protection response within the IDP sites in Dili with a particular, and immediate focus on supporting existing national capacities to address SGBV issues. Work with national and international actors on the ground to improve the living conditions in the worst of the existing IDP sites within Dili and in the Districts through the provision of family shelters and other non-food items. Work with national and international partners to establish new IDP sites, according to needs, as a means of decongesting the worst of the existing sites. Such sites will be designed to ensure the security of women and children. 	3,491,517
	Beneficiaries	30,000 beneficiaries	(Full budget of \$4,820,350, minus approved CERF allocation of \$1,328,833)
	Partners	Ministry of Labour, UN agencies, IOM, NGOs working in the camps	

3.2.2 Project: Support to Camp Coordination

Implementing Agency: IOM

Objective

To provide a secure camp environment for displaced persons including access to adequate resources and assistance.

Project Description

- Assist the Government and other involved agencies to identify high-risk areas, number of persons potentially affected, their conditions and needs/vulnerabilities.
- Assist the Government to meet gaps in demand in shelter/tents/NFIs that exceed UNHCR's planned capacity to house 30,000 persons. IOM will have additional shelter capacity for approximately 500 families (2,500 people) in IDP centres and other locations as required and provide non-food items to the most vulnerable.
- Assist and support efforts to strengthen the capacity of the national authorities and civil society camp managers.
- Assist the Government and existing camp managers to undertake the registration of the camp population, paying particular attention to gender, age and diversity dimensions.
- Establish and maintain distribution mechanisms (for food and NFI) with clear management role for women, as well as men.
- Ensure the provision of basic services either directly or through partners.
- Develop a camp closure plan and down-size camps as needed.
- Directly manage camps where there is an identified gap and/or requested by partners.

Expected Results

The population residing in camps receive adequate assistance to meet their basic rights and improve living conditions. The Government of Timor-Leste is able to identify, monitor, and respond adequately to gaps in the camp situations.

PROJECT TABLE

		PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	\$
IOM TIM-06/S/NF01	Project Title	Support to Camp Coordination	240,687 (Full budget of \$939,137, minus approved CERF allocation of \$698,450)
	Objective	To provide a secure camp environment for displaced persons including access to adequate resources and assistance.	
	Beneficiaries	Up to 500 families	
	Partners	GoTL, NGOs	

3.2.3 Project: Prevention and Support for Victims/Survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) among IDPs

Implementing Agency: UNFPA

Objective

To provide emergency services, support and safe spaces to victims/survivors of sexual violence (including health care, psycho-social care, legal assistance and information).

Project Description

The number of reported gender-based and sexual violence cases in Timor-Leste in 2004 was 300 (source: Vulnerable Person Unit, national investigation division, national police [PNTL] records). According to official data GBV is a widespread problem in Timor-Leste. There is a need to further assess the situation. It is well known that in normal settings 10% of the population experiences some form of violence. Hence, given the crisis circumstances in Timor-Leste, IDPs are expected to experience increased incidences of GBV. Information and support for potential victims is to be provided.

Expected Results

Emergency services, protection, support, and care provided to GBV victims and survivors in the IDP sites.

PROJECT TABLE

		PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	\$
UNFPA TIM-06/P/HR/RL01	Project Title	Prevention and Support for victims/survivors of GBV among IDPs	59,400
	Objective	To provide emergency services, support and safe spaces to victims/survivors of sexual violence (including health care, psycho-social care, legal assistance and information).	
	Beneficiaries	100,000 IDPs (51% and 40% of women and children respectively)	
	Partners	Ministry of Health and local NGOs (<i>Pradet, Rede feto, MKV, Fokupers</i>)	

3.2.4 Project: Protection of Children and Adolescents

Implementing Agency: UNICEF

Objectives

- Ensure that children are protected from violence, abuse, and exploitation while in the camps and not separated from their families, by setting up monitoring and identification, registration and tracing systems.
- Create safe spaces for children, where children and adolescents can voice their needs and have opportunities to promote peace and non-violence in the camps and in communities, situation allowing.
- Provide support to psychosocial interventions along with participatory reconciliation and conflict resolution programmes.
- In the overall framework for prevention of gender-based violence and protection of victims, ensure that young people have access to correct information on HIV/AIDS prevention and to Peace Education Package (PEP) and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) kits and psychosocial counselling.
- Work with national and community media for disseminating credible information to camps and communities on protection of children and child rights. Ensure opportunities for children and young people for creative expression through media art, photography, and theatre.

Project Description

The Child Protection Working Group is a sub-committee of the overall Protection Coordination Group led by UNHCR. The Protection Coordination Group will address general protection concerns of the IDPs, including gender-based violence.

The Child Protection Working Group is undertaking assessments specifically on child protection concerns within IDP camps. Due to the conditions in the camps, children are at heightened risk of violence, abuse, and neglect. Cases of children separated from their parents have been reported. Establishment of child protection monitoring systems, child protection focal points, and safe spaces for children in all the camps (around 35 at the moment) is therefore a priority.

Child-friendly safe spaces will be used for educational and recreational activities along with providing psychosocial support, helping to mitigate the effect of trauma and alleviating psychological distress. (see 8.1 - Project on Education). The safe spaces will provide a healthy place for children and young people to get together and discuss and voice their concerns. These spaces could also be used for a broad range of message dissemination, including on health, child protection and education (including HIV). Where rape cases are identified, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) will provide PEP kits and psychosocial counselling within the framework of the Protection Group.

Prevention and protection interventions addressing violence against children (including sexual violence) will be undertaken in collaboration with UNFPA and UNHCR. It is estimated that at least 20,000 children in the camps and their families will benefit from this support.

UNICEF will work with partners (Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion; ICRC and PLAN International) in identifying and registering all unaccompanied and separated children and establishing a systematic approach to trace families of unaccompanied and separated children and reunifying them with their families.

Communication and mobilisation will be vital in support of the programmatic aspects for child protection and peace building. Children and young people will also have opportunities for creative expression through media, art, photography, and theatre. There is a need to work with national and community media for disseminating credible information to camps and communities on the protection of children and child rights.

PROJECT TABLE

PROTECTION / EMERGENCY SHELTER			\$
UNICEF TIM-06/P/HR/RL02	Project Title	Protection of Children and Adolescents	850,000
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that children are protected from violence, abuse, and exploitation. Set up registration and tracing systems (reaching approx. 30,000 children). • Create safe spaces for children. Provide psychosocial interventions and conflict resolution programmes (reaching approx. 30,000 children and adolescents). • Ensure that young people have access to correct information on HIV/AIDS prevention and to PEP and STI kits² and psychosocial counselling (reaching approx. 10,000 children and young people). • Disseminate credible information to camps and communities on children. Ensure opportunities for children and young people for creative expression (in all camps and in selected communities, reaching approx. 20,000 children). 	
	Beneficiaries	See above under objectives, some beneficiaries overlapping.	
	Partners	Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion, PLAN International, CARE International, local NGOs, Ministry of Education and Culture; Secretary of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Health, media partners, major national and international NGOs, UNFPA and UNHCR. ³	

² PEP Kits and psycho-social counseling for rape cases will be supported by UNFPA.

³ The ICRC works in close cooperation with UNICEF, especially on matters related to tracing.

3.2.5 Project: Work for Conflict Reduction and Meeting Basic Needs

Implementing Agency: UNDP

Objectives

- Keep IDPs and other vulnerable groups engaged in constructive and productive activities, which would help reduce the occurrence of disturbances and conflict.
- Provide IDP and other families, especially the most vulnerable, with access to the much-needed cash, enabling them to meet immediate basic needs.

Project Description

This short-term intervention will help bring order to IDP and other communities and provide immediate, albeit short-term, access to cash to those in acute need so as to increase their ability to meet their basic needs. In principle, one person from each household, preferably a youth, will be engaged on a cash-for-work basis in activities that will be of benefit to the community, such as: shelter and other construction activities, maintenance and cleaning of public facilities/spaces, information dissemination activities (e.g. through leaflets), and other activities to be identified in consultation with relevant ministries, such as the Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion (MoLCR) and organisations extending humanitarian assistance. UNDP and ILO have been supporting MoLCR in the implementation of a vocational training and employment creation project, STAGE, and the proposed initiative will build on its experience. Following the STAGE implementation arrangement, the funds will be channelled through UNDP while ILO provides technical backstopping.

Where relevant, the organisation of these activities and the administration of wages will be subcontracted to local and/or international NGOs/organisations. Wages will be determined in consultation with the MoLCR.

Expected Results

Through the implementation of this project, it is expected that protection of IDPs and other vulnerable groups will be increased resulting in reduced tension and enhanced stability, increased sense of solidarity and decreased incidence of vandalism. Immediate living conditions will be improved as a result of access to cash for basic needs.

PROJECT TABLE

	Protection / Emergency Shelter	\$
United Nations Development Programme TIM-06/P/HR/RL03	Project Title Work for Conflict Reduction and Meeting Basic Needs Objective To keep IDPs and other vulnerable groups engaged in some constructive activities, which would help reduce the occurrence of disturbances and conflict among displaced persons and the Dili population. To provide IDP and other families with access to cash, enabling them to meet immediate basic needs. Beneficiaries IDPs and other conflict affected population in Dili Partners Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion, UN Agencies including UNV, NGOs/civil society organisations (CSOs)	1,008,646

3.3 HEALTH

Total budget requirements: \$ 2,402,125

Implementing Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA

3.3.1 Health Coordination, Epidemic Preparedness, Early Warning and Response

Implementing Agency: WHO

Objectives

- To support the Ministry of Health (MoH) in coordinating the international humanitarian assistance.
- To support the MoH in reinforcing the existing emergency health surveillance system that currently monitors disease trends and provides early warning of epidemics to IDPs.
- To support the MoH in rapidly detecting and controlling epidemics in Timor-Leste.
- 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 of and response to outbreaks.

Project Description

The project will strengthen the health coordination mechanism already in place by building consensus on priority health needs and actions. The project will support the existing emergency health surveillance system focusing on early warning of communicable disease outbreaks among the IDP population. The project will also ensure that laboratory support is available to test clinical specimens for epidemic-prone communicable diseases. WHO will continue working with the MoH surveillance unit and communicable disease department to further train national and NGO health staff in early detection and response to outbreaks.

Expected Results

WHO already works with the MoH on surveillance and communicable diseases and therefore the timeline is ongoing. However the new element of working with the IDPs will begin immediately and continue until the IDPs return home. The project detects and monitors disease trends, provides early warning systems and control of communicable diseases. The project will also continue the capacity building of the MoH staff in the area of disease surveillance and control of communicable diseases especially in humanitarian crisis situations. Regular health coordination meetings and joint health assessments will be performed.

PROJECT TABLE

		HEALTH	\$
WHO TIM-06/H01	Project Title	Health Coordination, Epidemic Preparedness, Early Warning and Response	441,375
	Objective	Health coordination and epidemic control is improved	
	Beneficiaries	The entire population of Timor-Leste	
	Partners	Ministry of Health, National and International NGOs	

3.3.2 Project: Drugs and Consumables for Emergency Response

Implementing Agency: WHO

Objectives

- To supply drugs and consumables for IDPs including patients requiring hospitalised care.
- To supply drugs and consumables for communicable disease with epidemic potential.
- To continue to support proper distribution of drugs and consumables to the IDP camps and health facilities.

Project Description

Existing stock levels for the most essential drugs and consumables are adequate for the current immediate emergency response; however, there is a risk that additional supplies may be needed in the near future. Some regular procurement are expected to arrive within one month, but if shipping agents are delaying transports due to the security situation in the country, there is a risk for depletion of stocks and the need for emergency re-supply. The increased number of trauma cases will also require some additional supplies.

Expected Results

Ensure adequate quantities of drugs and consumables for IDPs, including patients requiring hospitalised care. Guarantee adequate quantities of drugs and consumables for possible epidemic responses, especially measles, diarrhoea (including cholera, and respiratory tract infections).

PROJECT TABLE

	HEALTH		\$
WHO	Project Title	Drugs and consumables for emergency response	842,750
	Objective	Provide adequate quantity of drugs and consumables	
TIM-06/H02	Beneficiaries	The entire population of Timor-Leste	
	Partners	Ministry of Health, National and International NGOs	

3.3.3 Project: Health and Nutrition Assistance

Implementing Agency: UNICEF

Objective

To prevent major outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases and address severe malnutrition among children.

Project Description

UNICEF works in cooperation with members of the Health Working Group, led by the Ministry of Health and comprised of WHO, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF, AusAID, Concern, CRS, Health Alliance International, Auscare, MSF-F and Oxfam. The Health Working Group has begun planning for a measles vaccination and Vitamin A campaign in IDP camps, which will be fully funded by UNICEF.

There is an immediate need to ensure that major outbreaks of vaccine-preventable and water-borne diseases, particularly measles and diarrhoea are prevented especially in IDP camps and surrounding areas. This will be done through vaccination campaigns, provision of vitamin A and iron supplements, ORS, and through the comprehensive water and sanitation programme that UNICEF is developing (see WES Project). It is also necessary to prevent deterioration of the nutritional status of the many young children staying in the camps, as well as monitor and address all moderate and severe malnutrition cases. In Timor-Leste malnutrition has been a problem due to large family size and low levels of food security.

Expected Results

- Measles vaccination of all children 6 months to 14 years and provision of vitamin A supplements to 6-59 month olds in IDP camps and non-IDP children in host families.
- TT vaccination for about 5,000 pregnant women and provision of iron supplements and vitamin A supplementation to post-partum women.
- Assistance to ensure improved sanitary conditions preventing diarrhoea amongst children (in close coordination with Water and Sanitation Programme).
- Monitoring of the nutritional status by setting up a system and carrying out nutritional assessments.
- Early referral and provision of therapeutic milk to severely malnourished children.
- Advocacy for exclusive breast-feeding for all infants and timely complementary feeding (in coordination with WFP distributions of supplementary food).

PROJECT TABLE

Health		\$
UNICEF TIM-06/H03	Project Title:	Health and Nutrition Assistance
	Objective	Objective: Prevent major outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases and address severe malnutrition among children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60,000 children vaccinated against measles • 25,000 children provided Vitamin A • 5,000 pregnant women given TT vaccination and iron supplements • 5,000 post-partum women received vitamin A supplements
	Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified moderately malnourished children (based on nutritional assessment) for supplementary feeding • Provision of therapeutic milk for severely malnourished children (based on assessments) • IDP women who benefit from advocacy campaigns on breastfeeding and timely complementary feeding
	Partners	WHO, HealthNet International, Oxfam
		600,000

3.3.4 Project: Maternal Health support for Internally Displaced People

Implementing Agency: UNFPA

Objectives

- To provide life-saving and emergency support to pregnant, lactating and delivering women.
- To provide hygiene supplies to women and girls.
- To establish a surveillance system to follow prenatal and post natal care.
- To provide pregnant women experiencing complications, at risk for caesarean sections and blood transfusions with access to referral systems.

Project Description

Based on the results of the rapid assessment carried out by the HCG currently in Dili, more than 30 IDP camps have been identified but the number is still changing due to the volatile situation. The initial calculations after the assessment demonstrate that approximately 65% of the population in the IDP camps in the city are women. According to this initial estimate, IDP camps have around 3,000 pregnant women and some of them in late stages of pregnancy (rapid assessment by Ministry of Health and UNFPA).

The crisis significantly affected the health delivery system in Dili. Presently, only 2 out of 6 community health centres in Dili are providing services. The situation has also affected the health service at the district level due to restriction of movements throughout the country. There is a risk that although drugs are available at the central level, there could be shortages due to lack of distribution.

Expected Results

- Reduced maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality of affected population.
- Hygiene supplies provided to affected population.
- Surveillance system established.
- Provision of adequate and timely transfer to referral facilities for women experiencing complicated deliveries.

PROJECT TABLE

HEALTH			\$
UNFPA TIM-06/H04	Project Title	Maternal Health Support for Internally Displaced Population (IDP)	518,000
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide life-saving and emergency support to pregnant, lactating and delivering women. • To provide hygiene supplies to women and girls. • To establish a surveillance system to follow prenatal and post-natal care. • To provide pregnant women experiencing complications to referral services. 	
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the District Health Services in conducting mobile maternal health services in IDP camps. • Collect basic demographic information of the affected population and identified pregnant women. • Provide hygiene supplies to women and girls. • Provide emergency obstetric care at the national hospital. • Reinforce referral system (including means of communication and transport) for obstetric emergency cases from the camps to health facilities. • Provision of information on how to access health referral services. 	
	Beneficiaries Partners	22,000 women at reproductive age and 4,000 pregnant women Ministry of Health, UN agencies and local NGOs (Alola Foundation, <i>Rede fetu</i> , MKV, UNICEF, WHO)	

3.4 WATER AND SANITATION

Total budget requirements: \$1,658,700

Implementing Agency: UNICEF

3.4.1 Project: Water and Environmental Sanitation

Implementing Agency: UNICEF

Objectives

To ensure proper access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitary facilities to the affected population, preventing major outbreaks of water-borne diseases by:

- providing clean water to 70,000 IDPs and affected families in Dili and other affected districts;
- providing drinking water storage and distribution;
- providing basic family water and hygiene kits for about 12,000 families;
- providing temporary latrines for use in the camps for 20,000 IDPs and affected families;
- providing water testing kits;
- implementing an environmental sanitation programme (emptying of septic tanks, cleaning of drainage and swampy areas) among displaced families and IDP camps;
- improving garbage and solid waste collection and management facilities in 3 districts;
- providing technical assistance for hygiene promotion and sanitation engineering.

Project Description

UNICEF is one of the leading agencies in the area of water and environmental sanitation and participates actively in the WATSAN Sector Working Group. UNICEF is also providing technical assistance for water distribution, latrine construction, hygiene promotion, water quality testing and monitoring in all sites.

The ICRC and the Timor-Leste Red Cross (CVTL) have taken charge of the Comoro pumping station, the only facility that delivers clean water for trucking. Over 200,000 litres of water are being supplied

daily to various humanitarian organisations; half of this is being delivered by Red Cross trucks to 10 camps. UNICEF will increase these capacities by the provision of three water trucks. Additional storage facilities such as water tanks and jerry cans will be provided. For local water, quality monitoring water testing kits will be made available through district Water and Sanitation Offices.

There is an urgent need to ensure improved environmental sanitation for families to prevent outbreaks of diseases. UNICEF in partnership with local NGOs will prioritise sanitation and hygiene promotion in the major IDP camps in Dili and the affected districts. UNICEF will provide water and hygiene kits to 12,000 families. Five hundred improved pit latrines will be installed in IDP camps and other affected areas according to need and in coordination with UNHCR and IOM. Local contractors or local NGOs will be hired for construction of pit latrines and maintaining safer environmental sanitation in the IDP camps in Dili and outside Dili. Hygiene promotion materials will be produced and distributed in the camps and among affected communities. International NGOs have taken responsibility for IDP camp management in Dili and UNICEF will work closely with them.

The DNAS office has only two water trucks which are not adequate for the emergency situation. Similarly the DNAS has insufficient capacity for collecting garbage outside Dili and it does not have trucks for emptying septic tanks, which is an urgent need. Considering the gaps, UNICEF will provide additional trucks for garbage collection/disposal and septic tanks cleaning.

All the WES activities will be implemented in coordination with the DNAS and the Community Water and Sanitation Division (CWSD) and NGOs.

Note: This project builds upon the activities started with the immediate reprogramming of UNICEF resources and the CERF allocation of \$733,700.

PROJECT TABLE

Water and Sanitation			\$
UNICEF TIM-06/WS01	Project Title	Water and Environmental Sanitation	925,000
	Objective	Ensure proper access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitary facilities to the affected population, preventing major outbreaks of water-borne diseases.	(Full budget of \$1,658,700, minus approved CERF allocation of \$733,700)
	Beneficiaries	70,000 displaced people (children and their families)	
	Partners	Oxfam, Department of Water and Sanitation (DNAS), Community Water and Sanitation Division (CWSD), CARE, CRS and local NGOs	

The ICRC will coordinate with UNICEF as is necessary to achieve efficient operational complementarity.

3.5 LOGISTICS

Total budget requirements: \$935,468

Implementing Agencies: IOM

3.5.1 Project: Logistics and Transport Food

Implementing Agency: IOM

Objectives

- To optimise and complement the logistics capabilities of cooperating agencies during the initial phase of humanitarian operations.
- To assist MoLCR to coordinate the logistics capabilities of the Government and other cooperating humanitarian agencies during the relief operation.

Project Description

As the principal provider of logistics and transport support to the Government and international agencies during the present crisis response, IOM shall increase its logistics and transport capacity in order to meet the dramatically increased requirements of the situation. To date, IOM has supported the Government not only in the transport and distribution of the vast majority of food commodities, but also in providing planning and coordination support to MoLCR (the Government agency responsible for the coordination and provision of humanitarian assistance to IDP centres and affected communities).

Expected Results

- Improved coordination leads to maximised use of assets and targeted humanitarian assistance.
- Current inter-agency transport capacity increased by up to 48 MTs daily.

PROJECT TABLE

	Project Title	Logistics and Transport Food	\$
IOM TIM- 06/CSS01	Objective	Support the Government in the coordination of logistics arrangements and effective and timely delivery of supplies and services to affected persons at IDP centres and communities	760,855 (Full budget of \$935,468, minus approved CERF allocation of \$174,613)

3.6 COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Total budget requirements: 503,463

Implementing Agencies: OCHA and UNDP

3.6.1 Project: Support to UN Assistance Coordination

Implementing Agency: OCHA

Objectives

- To support coordinated assessment, planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance with the Government, the UN Country Team and the broader humanitarian community in delivering urgent assistance to displaced people in Timor-Leste.
- To ensure effective communication between the Government and humanitarian actors in Timor-Leste and the donor community by providing timely and accurate information on the humanitarian context, the delivery of humanitarian assistance and unmet needs of the displaced population.

Project Description

OCHA will support existing coordination mechanisms such as the Humanitarian Coordination Group, led by the Minister of Labour and Community Reinsertion, the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and the UN Country Team by:

- mobilising and coordinating inter-agency assessments;
- supporting the development and revision of the flash appeal and the development of a Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) if necessary;
- facilitating joint planning and implementation of humanitarian response;
- facilitating principled and effective coordination between the humanitarian community and national and international military forces;
- providing effective information management support (including mapping capacities) to the humanitarian community and Government;
- monitoring and reporting on the implementation of humanitarian assistance and the evolution of the humanitarian situation in Timor-Leste;
- with UNDP, supporting the planning and integration of early recovery activities into ongoing humanitarian programmes.

Expected Results

- Accurate needs assessment and effective targeting of humanitarian assistance;
- Effective information management systems in place;
- Effective coordination between the humanitarian community and international military forces;
- Timely reporting on the evaluation of the humanitarian situation in Timor-Leste.

PROJECT TABLE

COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE			\$
OCHA TIM-06/CSS02A	Project Title	Support to UN Assistance Coordination	310,863
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support coordinated assessment, planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance with the Government, UN Country Team and the broader humanitarian community in delivering urgent assistance to displaced people in Timor-Leste. • Ensure effective communication amongst all the Humanitarian Assistance actors. 	
	Beneficiaries	Government and aid agencies, and ultimately the residents of Timor-Leste affected by the situation.	
	Partners	Government, UN Country Team, aid agencies, international forces.	

3.6.2 Support to UN Assistance Coordination

Implementing Agency: UNDP

Objectives

This Project will complement OCHA's initial coordination during the 3 months covered by the Flash Appeal by laying the foundation for the continued support to the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and to immediately start the process of longer term recovery planning.

Project Description

- Assist overall coordination between the Government, NGOs and civil society organisations, and UN Agencies in launching of appeals, including the CAP.
- In close coordination with OCHA, support the planning and integration of early recovery activities into ongoing humanitarian programmes.
- Assist continuous inter-agency assessment processes.
- Organise conferences and meetings.
- Assist resource negotiation and mobilisation, as well as reporting.
- Support resource management and administration, if necessary.

Expected Results

Through the implementation of this project, better coordination among UN agencies will result in timely delivery of support and better allocation of scarce resources. In addition, it is expected that through a coordinated medium and longer term planning at an early stage by UN agencies, the recovery phase will be launched in a timely and effective manner.

PROJECT TABLE

COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE			\$
United Nations Development Programme TIM-06/CSS02B	Project Title	Support to UN Assistance Coordination	192,600
	Objective	To ensure seamless support to the coordination role of the RC/HC and support early planning and launching of the recovery phase, including preparation of the CAP.	
	Beneficiaries	Total Number: 110,000 IDPs and Government	
	Partners	Government, UN Agencies, NGOs/CSOs, Donors	

3.7 EDUCATION

Total budget requirements: \$300,000

Implementing Agency: UNICEF

3.7.1 Project: Education for Children in Emergency

Implementing Agency: UNICEF

Objective

Establish safe learning spaces within the IDP camps for providing primary school education and for children, unable or unwilling to return to school, with support from teachers and Parent Teacher's Association (PTA) members and hence support the reintegration of children in schools.

Project Description

Schooling and related activities can bring some elements of physical protection to the majority of children – providing a safe place to play, offering an alternative to destructive behaviour, giving access to nutritious meals, providing regular adult supervision, and just as importantly preventing students' progress in schooling from being unnecessarily impacted by the emergency.

For children who have been especially victimised by the conflict, coming together for educational activities may make it easier to identify those needing special help, and programmes can be tailored to their specific needs. This project will commence with a rapid assessment of student and teacher attendance at school, in the camps, in the rest of Dili and in the districts and will be conducted in coordination with other assessments outlined in this proposal.

The rapid assessment will be followed by the development of an emergency education plan in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and Culture and other partners (e.g. Plan International, CARE). For students and teachers who are not willing to leave the camps to attend schools, spaces need to be provided for classes to be established using the teachers available in the camps. Some of these spaces will be the safe spaces established under the child-protection project (2.3 above). Other sites will need to be dedicated to schooling, depending on the numbers of children requiring support.

As well as providing a space, teachers and students will need a basic set of teaching and learning materials. School-in-a-box kits will be purchased and/or produced from locally available materials for this purpose. The re-establishment of the regular curriculum will complement the other activities in the child protection project (2.3 above) to help children deal with the trauma incurred by the violence.

In summary, the project aims to set up temporary learning spaces with minimum infrastructure where none exists to deliver the regular curriculum in camps and therefore support the future reintegration of children in schools.

PROJECT TABLE

Education			\$
UNICEF TIM-06/E01	Project Title	Education for Children in Emergency	300,000
	Objective	Establish sites within the IDP camps for providing primary school education and non-formal education for children with support from teachers and Parent Teacher Association (PTA) members. Support the reintegration of children in schools.	
	Beneficiaries	40,000 displaced children and their teachers	
	Partners	Ministry of Education and Culture, Plan International, CARE	

3.8 EARLY RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

Total budget requirements: \$ 239,108

Implementing Agency: UNDP

3.8.1 Project: Timor-Leste Urgent Damage Assessment and Recovery Planning

Implementing Agency: UNDP

Objectives

To date, it has been estimated that at least 650 houses and buildings have been completely destroyed in Dili; however, this number is likely to increase.

The twofold objective of this project is to:

- carry out a reliable and unbiased assessment of the various dimensions of the destruction, including the geographical scope, the extent and the nature of damages and the cost of rebuilding;
- develop, in coordination with the relevant ministries, a detailed plan for quick recovery activities.

Project Description

In close coordination with the Ministry of Public Works, the National Disaster Management Office of the Ministry of Public Works, the Land and Property Office of the Ministry of Justice, as well as the Ministry of State Administration, the project will implement the following activities in a phased manner. The Ministry of Interior will be the overall lead agency.

Phase I: Assessment of Damages and Losses (1 month)

- Using satellite imagery and geographic information systems available to UNOSAT (UN Organisation for Image Processing in Disaster Management), produce a damage map plotting all houses destroyed in the affected area.
- With the damage map, identify districts, sub-districts and *sucos* (villages), primarily in Dili, in which the damage/loss assessment will be conducted.
- Design and conduct the survey, including rapid training of enumerators.
- Proceed with the data entry in the existing database, analyse the data and prepare consolidated final maps and reports.

Phase II: Recovery Planning (2 months)

On the basis of the information and assessment undertaken during Phase I:

- identify the most affected population and communities requiring priority assistance;
- conduct a conflict resolution needs assessment in affected communities;
- identify appropriate sites for the reconstruction of houses and buildings;
- advise government counterparts on the adaptation of existing policies/regulations on housing to the emergency situation;
- advise the government on land dispute resolution and possible relocation of houses and families;
- estimate the cost of reconstruction; and
- assist the government with development of a detailed recovery plan.

The project team will comprise a Geographical Information System (GIS) Expert, a Conflict Resolution Expert, an Advisor on Property Rights and an Engineer. Given the limited availability of national expertise in these areas, the incumbents are expected to be internationals. National surveyors will also be part of the team. The existing UNDP National Disaster Reduction Adviser will provide lead support. UN-HABITAT will also provide technical backstopping.

Expected Results

An accurate assessment of the extent of the damage and loss will be mapped and quantified. On the basis of this assessment, a plan for the reconstruction and relocation of destroyed/damaged houses and buildings will be prepared.

PROJECT TABLE

EARLY RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION			\$
United Nations Development Programme TIM-06/ER/101	Project Title	Timor-Leste Urgent Damage Assessment and Recovery Planning	239,108
	Objective	To conduct an assessment of the extent and nature of building destruction and to develop a plan for their reconstruction and relocation.	
	Beneficiaries	Total Number: Estimated 650 and more families whose properties were destroyed or damaged.	
	Partners	Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion, UN-HABITAT	

3.9 COMMUNICATION

Total budget requirements: \$642,660

Implementing Agency: UNDP

3.9.1 Project: Communication Support to Humanitarian Assistance (for IDPs)

Implementing Agency: UNDP

Objectives

- To create an effective network of communication for disseminating two types of information in IDP camps in the absence of usual channels of communication: disseminating information on health and sanitation issues and humanitarian assistance information/news on the evolving situation.
- To support, in particular, the dissemination of information and messages generated by the Information Service Centre being established within the Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion.

Project Description

The project will open a channel of communication (two-way information sharing) with IDPs in and outside of Dili, and in particular with opinion leaders in the camps (camp managers, local leaders, church leaders, respected elders).

It will be critical to involve government agencies, all UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes, INGOs and NGOs to avoid duplication of messages and ensure their consistency. To that end, a coordination mechanism will be maintained with all partners involved in humanitarian assistance. The project will be implemented in close collaboration with the Humanitarian Coordination Group, led by the Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion and comprising many agencies. These include WHO, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, Catholic Relief Service, CARE International, AUSTCARE, Red Cross, Oxfam Australia, Plan International, MSF, World Vision, and CONCERN. Many local organisations also participate, as do donors such as AusAid and USAID.

The project will require adequate resources for translation. To ensure maximum reach and understanding, all materials for IDPs need to be produced in Tetun, Bahasa Indonesia, and Portuguese for the NGOs/partners.

Channels of information dissemination to be used:

- Focal points network: Initially through creation of a network of communication focal points in the camps and establishment of an 'information point' (notice board).
- Loudhailer: Through loudhailer or other sound projection device, supplied information, such as safety/ security information and humanitarian aid updates should be read out in at least two languages (Tetun and Bahasa Indonesia) by the opinion leaders (*chefes, padres* etc). Q & A sheets should be done daily. In the districts where loud hailers are available the supplied information should be read out in gathering places like market areas.
- Information meetings: Information for IDPs in Dili on health and sanitation should be provided as small, informal workshops with clear demonstrations to ensure new practices are understood fully. There should be written backup of all this material. These mini workshops gatherings should be conducted in Tetun, Bahasa Indonesia and Portuguese and should be targeted at the women opinion leaders of the group – usually older women and mothers. This process should be done three times a week while IDPs are still in camps, with regular monitoring. Information for IDPs in the districts on health and sanitation should be provided as mini informal workshops with clear demonstrations to ensure new practices are understood fully. There should be written backup of all this material – for example simple Question and Answer sheets. Workshop materials will be sourced from pre-existing resources from NGOs and partners, e.g. UNHCR INFO, health info flipcharts from UNICEF, etc.

Expected Results

An effective system of communication to all IDP camps will be established. Disseminating news on the general situation and on humanitarian assistance efforts in IDP camps will be critical to restoring the confidence of the people and providing a sense of security and calm. Additionally, communicating messages on health and sanitation issues will assist the humanitarian effort in preventing the spread of diseases in IDP camps.

PROJECT TABLE

COMMUNICATION		\$
UNDP TIM-06/CSS03	<p>Project Title Communication Support to Humanitarian Assistance (for IDPs)</p> <p>Objective To create effective network of communication for disseminating two types of information in IDP camps in the absence of usual channels of communication: disseminating information on health and sanitation issues, humanitarian assistance information and news on the evolving situation.</p> <p>Beneficiaries Total Number: 65,000 IDPs in Dili, and IDPs outside Dili</p> <p>Partners Government, UN Agencies including UNV, NGOs/CSOs</p>	642,660

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Ministry of Labour has been tasked as the coordinator of the efforts in humanitarian assistance. All local and international agencies, as well as UN agencies, have formed the HCG which began working on 1 May, three days after the violent acts of 28-29 April.

Within the HCG, there are five working groups that comprise specialised agencies and NGOs: Health, WATSAN, Food, Database, Child Protection and Camp Management. Even though the nature of the HCG's work was very specific, the emergency has re-shaped and re-vamped its functions and it is expected that the HCG will continue its role for several months.

ANNEX I ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CONCERN	Concern
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CVTL	<i>Cruz Vermelha do Timor-Leste</i> (Timor-Leste Red Cross Society)
CWSD	Community Water and Sanitation Division
DNAS	Department of Water and Sanitation
F-FDTL	Falantil Force Defence Timor-Leste
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoTL	Government of Timor-Leste
GU	HF Radio in Timor-Leste
HCG	Humanitarian Cooperation Group
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HOPE	(an NGO)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MKV	Markov Analysis (Item toolkit for web)
MoLCR	Ministry of Labour and Community Re-insertion
MSF-F	<i>Médecins sans Frontières-France</i>
MT	Metric Tonne
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
OXFAM	Oxfam
PEP	Peace Education Package
PLAN International	An NGO
PNTL	<i>Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste</i> (National Police)
PTA	Parent Teacher's Organisation
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
STAGE	Vocational training and employment creation project
STI	Sexually-Transmitted Infection
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOSAT	UN Organisation for Image Processing in Disaster Management
UNOTIL	United Nations Office in Timor-Leste
UNV	United Nations Volunteers

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

ANNEX II LIST OF PROJECTS BY APPEALING ORGANISATION

Timor-Leste Flash Appeal 2006
List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 12 June 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 2

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
IOM			
TIM-06/CSS01	COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES	AND Logistics and transport food	935,468
TIM-06/S/NF01	SHELTER ITEMS	AND NON-FOOD Support to Camp coordination	939,137
Sub total for IOM			1,874,605
OCHA			
TIM-06/CSS02A	COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES	AND Support to UN Assistance Coordination	310,863
Sub total for OCHA			310,863
UNDP			
TIM-06/CSS03	COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES	AND Communication Support to Humanitarian Assistance (for IDPs)	642,660
TIM-06/CSS02B	COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES	AND Support To UN Assistance Coordination	192,600
TIM-06/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY INFRASTRUCTURE	AND Timor-Leste Urgent Damage Assessment and Recovery Planning	239,108
TIM-06/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Work for Displaced Persons for Conflict Reduction and Meeting Basic Needs	1,008,646
Sub total for UNDP			2,083,014
UNFPA			
TIM-06/H04	HEALTH	Maternal Health Support for Internally Displaced Population (IDP)	518,000
TIM-06/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Prevention and support for victims/survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) among IDPs.	59,400
Sub total for UNFPA			577,400

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 June 2006. For continuously updated information on this appeal's projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

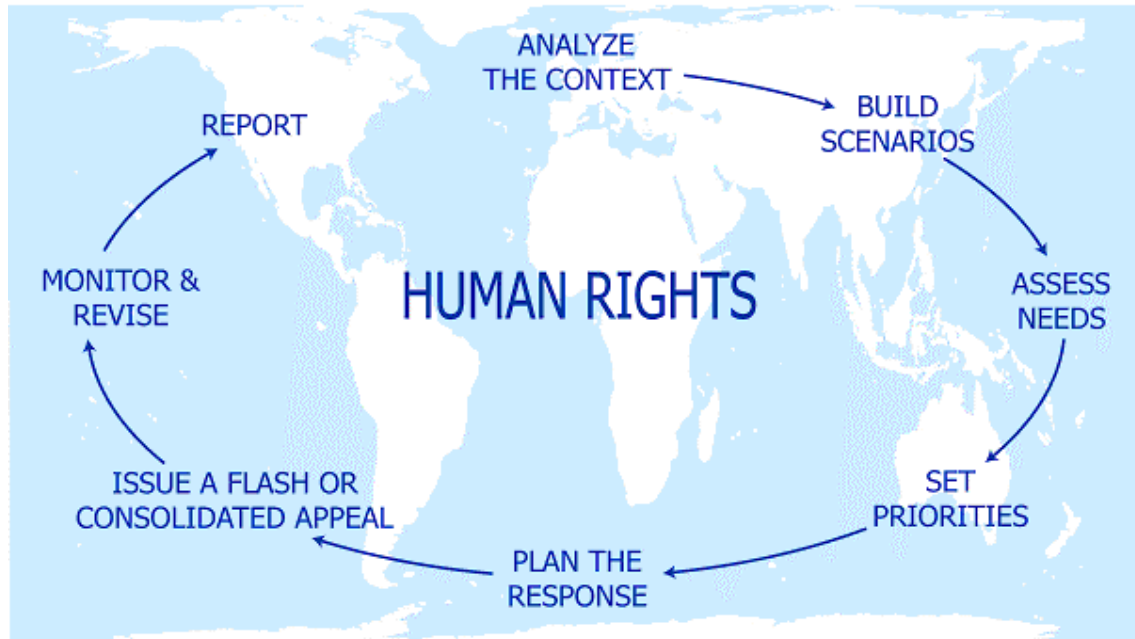
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Page 2 of 2

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
UNHCR			
TIM-06/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Shelter and Protection of IDPs	4,820,350
Sub total for UNHCR			4,820,350
UNICEF			
TIM-06/E01	EDUCATION	Education for Children in Emergency	300,000
TIM-06/H03	HEALTH	Health and Nutrition Assistance	600,000
TIM-06/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of Children and Adolescents	850,000
TIM-06/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and Environmental Sanitation	1,658,700
Sub total for UNICEF			3,408,700
WFP			
TIM-06/F01	FOOD	Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in Timor-Leste	5,256,811
Sub total for WFP			5,256,811
WHO			
TIM-06/H02	HEALTH	Drugs and consumables for emergency response	842,750
TIM-06/H01	HEALTH	Health Coordination, Epidemic Preparedness, Early Warning and Response	441,375
Sub total for WHO			1,284,125
Grand Total:			19,615,868

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CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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