

Timor-Leste

2007



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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DAN CASPERSZ / OCHA

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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 and Red Crescent 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 2007.

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 2007:

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	INTERSOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	ILO	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste achieved independence from Portugal in 1975, and from Indonesia in May 2002. In September of 2002 it officially became a United Nations member state after more than 400 years of occupation. In April and May 2006, renewed violence erupted in Dili with violent clashes and displacement of up to 150,000 people (equivalent to two-thirds of the capital city's population). In response to the crisis the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) supported immediate emergency assistance and a Flash Appeal was launched in June, and later extended until 31 December 2006.

Although the political and security situation is becoming relatively stable, the majority of the displaced populations have been unable to return to their homes. In addition, the complex historical, political, socio-economic and institutional causes of the crisis remain largely unresolved and are likely to persist beyond the general elections, scheduled for April/May 2007. Taking into account the current humanitarian situation and likely developments during the next six months, it was determined that a CAP for Timor-Leste was needed to cover the period from January to June 2007.

The current humanitarian situation in Timor-Leste is characterised by:

- An estimated 100,000 displaced people (10% of the population) living in camps and with host families in the districts;
- Increasing levels of food insecurity and limited access to basic social services in the districts;
- High rates of malnutrition, mortality and morbidity in the districts;
- A total or partial destruction of over 3,000 homes in Dili affecting at least 14,000 IDPs.

Improvements in the IDP situation in 2007 will depend on progress made to increase the sense of security and safety of the population as well as the level of confidence in the judicial system, but also on the ability to stabilise the socio-economic situation and resolve the political crisis through dialogue, national reconciliation and the holding of democratic elections. The Government has made significant efforts in addressing key issues and preparing a number of national policies. Concerted efforts at reconciliation between fractured communities are also in progress and will eventually bear fruit. The presence of the new United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) is expected to make a difference in supporting the Government towards addressing the key roots of the conflict.

The CAP for Timor-Leste intends to address the following key strategic priorities between January and June 2007:

- Support the return, resettlement and reintegration of displaced populations;
- Reduce vulnerability among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups particularly in the districts;
- Ensure emergency preparedness and response to new crises and natural disasters;
- Support national reconciliation initiatives to ensure the sustainable reintegration of IDPs.

This Appeal proposes 31 projects in nine key sectors, submitted by ten United Nations Agencies, the International Organisation for Migration, five NGOs, and the Red Cross, and requests a total amount of **US\$16.6 million**¹ to address remaining humanitarian needs of displaced and other vulnerable populations including host communities, children, women and disenfranchised youths, particularly in the districts. While complementing ongoing programmes by the Government, non-governmental organisations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and other bilateral and multilateral partners, the appeal will also lay the foundations for the transition to urgently-needed early recovery and rehabilitation initiatives. It shall be reviewed in April 2007, to ascertain the need for a possible extension.

The international donor community has been extremely generous in supporting the Flash Appeal for humanitarian assistance to Timor-Leste in 2006, through the CERF and direct funding. It is hoped that donors will consider funding the CAP 2007 with the same generosity, to ensure that the most vulnerable people of Timor-Leste are given the best possible opportunity to emerge from the difficult days of their young history.

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2007 page.

Consolidated Appeal for Timor-Leste 2007

Summary of Requirements - by Sector

as of 12 January 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	2,005,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	977,140
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,620,360
EDUCATION	165,000
FOOD	5,974,178
HEALTH	761,778
MULTI-SECTOR	1,708,131
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,827,345
SECURITY	117,998
WATER AND SANITATION	1,422,000
Grand Total	16,578,930

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Consolidated Appeal for Timor-Leste 2007

Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation

as of 12 January 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
CCF	125,000
FAO	2,005,000
IOM	1,496,831
OCHA	370,000
OHCHR	163,700
OXFAM	200,000
PI	724,420
TGH	40,750
Timor-Leste Red Cross	1,300
UNDP	2,345,498
UNFPA	260,000
UNHCR	669,475
UNICEF	1,721,000
UNIFEM	210,000
WFP	5,974,178
WHO	271,778
Grand Total	16,578,930

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. 2006 IN REVIEW

The Flash Appeal for Timor-Leste was launched on 22 June 2006 to address humanitarian needs that could be met over a three-month period in the immediate aftermath of the crisis of April and May. The Appeal contained 17 project proposals, submitted by eight United Nations (UN) agencies across nine sectors. Total requirements amounted to \$19.6 million. In September 2006, the timeframe of the Flash Appeal was extended at no cost for a further three months.

As the Flash Appeal was being developed, the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) authorised the use of the CERF to provide rapid emergency assistance. The World Food Programme (WFP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) responded rapidly with emergency food, logistics support for food and shelter, shelter provision and water/sanitation.

Most ongoing programmes have now used all of the Flash Appeal funds and will be forced to end early in 2007 if further funding is not made available rapidly. WFP is in urgent need of funds and has applied to the CERF to ensure that its feeding programmes are not disrupted. Certain agencies were dramatically under-funded and unable to implement key parts of their planned programmes. The World Health Organization (WHO) received only 10% of the funds requested for two projects in the Flash Appeal. In view of the critical under-funding of the health sector, a project summary for emergency preparedness is attached as an annex, and recommended to be funded within the framework of the country programme. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), IOM and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have some carry-over funds from the Flash Appeal that will be used to support the implementation of four CAP projects in 2007. UNHCR also has carry-over funds with which 2007 programme implementation will continue. The table below indicates the funding status of the Flash Appeal as of 8 January 2007.

Organisation	Requirements in \$	Funding received in \$	Shortfall (-) or surplus (+)	% Covered
IOM	1,874,605	2,102,071	(+) 227,466	112%
OCHA	310,863	261,892	(-) 48,971	84%
UNDP	2,083,014	2,617,701	(+) 534,687	125%
UNFPA	577,400	662,007	(+) 84,607	114%
UNHCR	4,992,331	5,581,956	(+) 589,625	112%
UNICEF	3,408,700	4,372,624	(+) 963,924	128%
WFP	5,256,811	6,842,240	(+) 1,585,429	130%
WHO	1,284,125	131,725	(-) 1,152,400	10%
TOTAL	19,787,849	22,572,216	(+) 2,784,367	114%

Source: Financial Tracking Service, 12 January 2007

The objectives and outcomes of the 2006 Flash Appeal for Timor-Leste were:

Emergency food assistance for IDPs and vulnerable populations

- WFP and its partners worked with the Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion (MTRC) and IOM to provide IDPs with rations consisting of rice, beans and vegetable oil. As of early December 2006, a total of 5,319 Metric Tonnes (MT) in emergency food rations had been distributed;
- WFP established School Feeding and Maternal and Child Health programmes in Baucau (which saw the largest influx of IDPs) in response to the crisis and extended School Feeding coverage in other districts in cooperation with the government.

Adequate protection and shelter for IDPs

- More than 2,600 UNHCR emergency tents were distributed to some 31,000 beneficiaries at 45 locations between June and October 2006;
- 3,600 jerry cans, 3,568 kitchen sets, 1,400 stoves, 32,750 blankets, 4,974 tarpaulins and 30 rolls of plastic sheeting were distributed to 46 Dili IDP camps and 12 locations in the districts. 1,858 emergency tents and 1,000 plastic sheets were provided to the government to assist with their contingency planning measures;
- IOM established a mobile camp management team to assist camp managers and international site liaison support in identifying problems and addressing issues through creating stronger links between camp management structures and service providers;

- UNHCR and its partners conducted regular training on the 'Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement' for humanitarian agencies, law enforcement and other government officials, civil society and IDPs;
- A registration system was set up by the Protection and the Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFIs) working groups to track IDP arrivals and departures;
- UNHCR supported NGOs and the national Human Rights institution in the establishment of a protection and returnee monitoring system to improve safety for returning IDPs;
- IOM increased the Government's logistics and transport capacity through the rehabilitation of vehicles and the provision of fuel for emergency operations.

Protection of children and adolescents

- Safe, child-friendly spaces for children were established in 55 camps in Dili;
- More than 200 child protection focal points were trained to assist in providing safe areas for children to play and activities for children;
- Support teams were trained in psychosocial actions and conflict resolution through play, recreation, trust-building and team-building exercises. At least 30,000 children living in the camps and communities benefited;
- More than 200 posters and 10,000 fliers with child protection messages were distributed;
- Toys including 130 recreation kits and 3,000 toy sets were provided to children;
- Information centres for adolescent girls and young people were established in three districts.

Emergency health action

- 110,000 children were vaccinated against measles, more than 58,000 provided with vitamin A supplements and almost 87,000 de-wormed. More than 350 pregnant and post-partum women were provided with iron supplements, 174 pregnant women received Tetanus and Toxoid (TT) vaccination and 38 post-partum women vitamin A supplements;
- UNICEF and its partners screened 3,276 under five children for malnutrition in 52 Dili camps. 122 moderately malnourished children were identified and 10 were referred for treatment;
- UNFPA and its partners set up a referral system in camps to ensure prenatal and obstetric care for pregnant women in camps. A maternity waiting camp was established at the national hospital. Hygiene kits were provided to thousands of displaced pregnant and postpartum women in Dili and the districts;
- Health service delivery is being strengthened by providing ambulances and medical equipment to hospitals. Maternal and reproductive health (including Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) awareness) have been promoted among IDPs;
- WHO and its partners provided 50,000 tests of Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs), and Coartem tablets for 42,450 treatments to support the Ministry of Health in improving malaria diagnosis and treatment. An additional quantity of 8,750 tests of RDT and Coartem tablets for 10,050 treatments is expected to arrive in January 2007;
- WHO provided technical support to the Ministry of Health in coordinating health care, environmental and health, nutrition and disease surveillance activities for IDPs and in developing the epidemic preparedness and response plan for IDPs aimed to minimise the risk of epidemics and to ensure adequate response in case of an outbreak. Activities of the Ministry of Health included risk communication, entomological surveillance and vector control, disease surveillance, the establishment of rapid response teams and the production of guidelines for health workers.

Prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and support to victims/survivors

- UNFPA and its partners provided emergency services, protection, support and care to GBV victims in IDP camps. They also supported Rede Feto, a local women's network, to conduct GBV initiatives in IDP camps. Rede Feto also carried out a GBV needs assessment and awareness raising/training for IDPs;
- UNFPA worked with partners to strengthen the referral network for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse in times of emergency.

Adequate safe water and sanitation for IDPs

- UNICEF contractors collected garbage and emptied septic tanks, 6 days a week, in nearly all Dili IDP camps as well as in Baucau and Liquica districts;
- Water and sanitation services were provided to IDP camps; water supply, water quality and water needs were monitored; water pumps replaced, water storage facilities and technical assistance to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DNAS) in Dili provided;

- More than 2,500 family water kits, 25,000 jerry cans, 120kg detergent and 20,000 chlorine tablets distributed; 312 latrines and 219 bathrooms were constructed in IDP camps in Dili;
- UNICEF distributed cartoon-style fliers in the local language (Tetum), encouraging hygiene among children and their parents.

Education for IDP children

- Following a rapid educational assessment of 34 camps in Dili, a non-formal curriculum was developed and training provided to more than 200 teachers in Dili and Baucau;
- \$7,000 worth of stationery supplies was delivered to seven sites (schools, seminaries and convents) which only required stationery in order to re-commence schooling;
- Eight 'school-in-a-box' kits and 20 tents for emergency schooling were delivered to IDP camps to assist with non-formal schooling;
- UNICEF and partners worked with the Ministry of Education on a 'Back-to-School' campaign.

Coordination of humanitarian assistance

- Inter-agency and inter-sector coordination was promoted to support Government coordination mechanisms, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC);
- Effectiveness of communication of all humanitarian actors was strengthened through the collection, analysis and dissemination of information products;
- Civil-Military Coordination between the International Stabilisation Force, the International Police Contingents / United Nations Police (UNPol) and humanitarian actors was effectively facilitated;
- Contingency Planning for natural disasters was supported;
- An Aid Coordination and Resource Mobilisation Advisor as well as an Information Management Officer supported the Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion (MTRC).

Urgent damage assessment and recovery planning

- The survey of damaged homes continues and provides a basis for the government to plan IDP return and prioritise the repair and reconstruction of IDP housing. As of 19 December 2006, 596 damaged houses have been surveyed;
- The IDP camps-based survey on declared intentions, location and condition of houses has been completed for all the main IDP camps in Dili (29 IDP camps). The data on 4,080 displaced households (representing 28,206 persons) have been entered in the database;
- Another survey including mapping was conducted in 205 villages to determine community attitudes toward the returned families.

Conflict reduction and assistance for IDPs to meet basic needs

- Short-term employment opportunities were provided to IDPs and other vulnerable groups, targeting unemployed youth. The project has so far generated a total of 244,492 workdays, providing short-term employment for 2 weeks to 21,222 people;
- The project overcame the initial reluctance of community leaders to involve IDPs, who now represent 38% of beneficiaries.
- The Project was executed by ILO in partnership with the Division of Employment and Skills Development of the Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion. UNDP channelled donor funding, ensured field monitoring and reporting to donors, being ultimately accountable for the performance of the Project.

Communication support for IDPs

- Information teams have ensured that timely information reaches IDPs in Dili and the districts. 148 information points are now updated on a regular basis;
- A multi-media team develops radio programming, fact sheets, educational materials and conducts surveys to assess the information needs of IDPs;
- Three daily newspapers are distributed to every IDP camp each day;
- There is a daily broadcast of security updates in the IDP camps from mobile sound systems;
- Technical support is being provided to the Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion to produce the weekly '*Simu Malu*' radio and television programme.

In addition to the assistance provided to Timor-Leste through the Flash Appeal, emergency assistance was provided by FAO from January to December 2006 in the agricultural sector for IDPs and rural populations affected by malnutrition. In the aftermath of the civil unrest earlier this year, some

100,000 IDPs fled Dili seeking shelter with friends and family in the districts. The influx of people added pressure on already marginal food supplies. In response, FAO targeted 100 villages with over 7,000 families with the provision of a food production package for home gardening including livestock and related training programme. By the end of 2006, the provision of these inputs, for a value of \$1.2 million, resulted in increased food production, livestock raising and improved nutritional standards of communities hosting IDPs.

3. THE 2007 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

3.1.A The Context

Political overview

An estimated 10% of the population remain displaced throughout Timor-Leste. Approximately 150,000 people were displaced at the height of the crisis in April and May 2006, and current government estimates indicate that 29,000 people are still living in camps in Dili and more than 70,000 are with host families in the districts.

The crisis originates from a complex combination of factors with political elements; extreme poverty, institutional failure and demographic factors being underlying causes. Timor-Leste declared its independence from Portugal on 28 November 1975. Nine days later Indonesia invaded and occupied the new country. Timor-Leste finally gained its independence in 2002, after 24 years of occupation, during which an estimated 180,000 Timorese died in a bloody resistance war. Divisions that formed during resistance times were carried over into the post-conflict government and the newly developed national security forces. Virtually all of the current political class are or were once members of the dominant political party, the Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of East Timor (FRETILIN). A long series of disagreements finally erupted in outright fighting on 25 May 2006, when members of the armed forces (*Falintil – Forças Democráticas de Timor-Leste* (F-FDTL)) and police forces (*Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste* (PNTL)) confronted each other. The violence was fuelled by a perceived regional division between people from the West (Ioromonu) and the East (Iorosae) stemming from deep divisions within the ruling elite, which spread quickly through state institutions and into broader society.² Violent clashes were followed by arson and fighting, mainly carried out by gangs of youths in the absence of law and order.

Following a request by the Government, international forces were deployed to Timor-Leste on 25 May 2006 and have remained in the country since that time. In August, the UN Security Council voted to establish the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) and a 1,600-strong international police force began to replace the Australian-led military force. The mission is mandated "to facilitate the provision of relief and recovery assistance and access to the Timorese people in need, with a particular focus on the segment of society in the most vulnerable situation, including internally displaced and women and children"³.

UNMIT is responsible for overall security in Timor-Leste, with PNTL still active in several districts. Policing in Dili is the responsibility of UN Police (UNPol), accompanied by screened PNTL and supported by international security forces. A UN Independent Special Commission of Inquiry was established to investigate the events leading up to the conflict and reached the conclusion that "the fragility of various state institutions and the weakness of the rule of law were the underlining factors that contributed to the crisis."⁴ Recommendations were made regarding prosecutions and areas requiring investigation.

The fragile security situation could worsen in the run-up to the elections due to political tension, inter-gang rivalry, criminality, a culture of impunity, weaknesses in the judicial system and delays in the implementation of the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry report. The situation is confounded by the absence of a comprehensive government public information strategy and the limited presence of UNMIT and humanitarian partners in the districts. There are fears that greater humanitarian actions in the districts in the coming year may expose staff and programmes to greater security risks.

While acknowledging its limited capacity, the Government of Timor-Leste shows great willingness to address key problems and engage with international partner organisations. The Prime Minister has identified the following government priorities:

- Consolidate security in Dili and throughout the country, and ensure that the displaced populations can return to their homes;

² A socio-economic rather than a regional issue. Eastern Timorese are perceived by Westerners as the political elite, privileged in education, employment and business.

³ Security Council Resolution S/RES/1704 of 24 August 2006

⁴ Report of the UN Independent Special Commission of Inquiry for Timor-Leste, 2 October 2006

- Stimulate economic activity in rural areas of the country (where most people live);
- Encourage and actively facilitate employment activity;
- Give extra attention to the needs of the youth of the country (nearly half of the population);
- Honour and support the veterans who fought to liberate the nation;
- Conclude the delimitation of border issues with Indonesia;
- Prudently reform the security sector.

The Government's investment plan allocates \$180 million for power supply, \$160 million for transport, \$40 million for domestic and international business, \$50 million for water and sanitation, and \$10 million for the construction of new housing and the rehabilitation of damaged homes. The total budget for 2007 is currently being revised. The Government has also developed a series of policy documents relating to population displacement and a National Food Security Policy. The overarching strategy for IDP return and reintegration has been named '*Simu Malu*' (accept each other) and aims to:

- Facilitate the return of displaced populations to their homes or their resettlement elsewhere, and create an environment of peaceful coexistence and mutual acceptance in the villages and *sucos*⁵ through the promotion of community dialogue;
- Create a secure environment for everyone through protection programmes in the *bairros* (urban neighbourhoods), villages and *sucos*;
- End violence in the *bairros*, villages, *sucos* and IDP centres.

The *Simu Malu* programme is supported by a parallel initiative led by the President of the Republic with support from the Madrid Club, the European Commission and Norway among other partners. The Government has also invited the PNTL and F-FDTL to engage in the *Simu Malu* process and support IDP return, resettlement and reintegration. They will be engaged in community dialogue and indirect support to reconstruction efforts, under the condition that any PNTL officer involved in humanitarian activities be duly screened and the F-FDTL unarmed.

According to an ongoing comprehensive assessment of damaged houses, at least 3,197 homes are known to have been destroyed (1,846) or damaged (1,351) in Dili during the crisis. The same survey will now be carried out in the districts. Estimates suggest that some 14,000 of those currently displaced in Dili no longer have homes to return to. There is also a considerable number of land and property disputes that the legal system has been unable to address. The judicial system is generally overwhelmed due to limited human resources, structural constraints and a significant increase in criminal cases arising from the crisis. The backlog of cases awaiting prosecution, which was a concern even before the crisis, has now surpassed 2,500. This, combined with significant gaps in legislation, increases the sense of impunity and widespread lack of confidence in the judicial system.

Socio-economic overview

The situation in Timor-Leste is aggravated by prevailing poverty, with one-fifth of the population living on less than \$1 per day.⁶ Per capita income was just \$389 in 2003, ranking 142nd among the 177 countries included in the 2006 UNDP Human Development Report,⁷ below Sudan and the Republic of Congo. Life expectancy for men is at 57 and for women 59 years of age. 44% of the population do not have access to safe water and 81% have no access to sanitation facilities⁸.

High in-migration rates to Dili and rapid urbanisation of the city have been added stress factors⁹. Massive population movements into Dili have seen the population double in size to 174,000 people between 1999 and 2004. Unemployment and lack of opportunities have created enormous social tension. The 2004 Census of Population and Housing shows that 8.5% of the population were unemployed nationwide in 2004, rising to 26.9% in Dili and to as high as 44% for urban youth¹⁰. These figures are likely to have risen significantly since the census took place. Youth unemployment is expected to remain an urgent challenge. 53% of the population is below the age of 20, and the median age of the population is just 18.2 years. Timor-Leste has one of the highest levels of fertility in the world (7 children per woman), with population growth among the very highest (3.2%).

⁵ Association of villages.

⁶ Household Living Standard Measurement Survey, 2001.

⁷ UNDP, Human Development Report, 2006

⁸ UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2003

⁹ UNFPA, The Demographic Component of the Crisis in Timor-Leste, 2006

¹⁰ Report of the Secretary-General on Timor-Leste of 8 August 2006 (S/2006/628)

The infant mortality rate¹¹ is 60, the under-five mortality rate 129,¹² and 45% of children under five years of age are underweight. 27% of the population between the age of 15 and 24 are illiterate. Only 15% of the population aged 18 years or older hold a high school diploma, 2% have a university degree,¹³ and half of all adults are illiterate.¹⁴

Since the signing of the Timor Sea Oil Treaty, petroleum has become Timor-Leste's dominant source of revenue. The IMF is of the opinion that oil and gas wealth offers the potential of a significantly more prosperous future¹⁵ and forecasts that, of an estimated \$172 million of revenue contained in the central Government budget for 2006, a full 94% (\$161 million) can be accounted for by gas and oil revenues.

In spite of this, significant improvements in the socio-economic situation during the next twelve months are not expected. The crisis has disrupted the private sector, causing a significant rise in inflation, from previously 1% to 6% in 2006. Annual economic growth rates of 7% or more will be needed to reduce poverty significantly. There is an urgent need for growth and job creation in the non-oil private sector, to encourage the creation of a business-friendly environment, accompanied by the necessary legal structure.

As outlined in Security Council Resolution 1704, the Government is currently working with other partners "to promote a compact between Timor-Leste and the international community for coordinating Government, United Nations and other multilateral and bilateral contributors to priority programmes."¹⁶ One of the objectives of the compact is to reorient the existing National Development Plan and external bilateral and multilateral financing, to establish a common coordination platform for recovery and address the crisis and its causes. It would need to focus particularly on the political, institutional and security dimensions of the crisis such as national reconciliation, public safety and security sector reform, governance, economic development, peace-building and reconciliation, basic social services and disenfranchised groups including youth employment, elections, security, public information, justice and the rule of law, decentralisation and humanitarian assistance.

The UNMIT will play the key role in the coordination of the overall assistance from the international community and identify priority areas of cooperation in 2007/2008 according to the Secretary General's report (S/2006/628).

UNDP Damage Assessment of Houses in Dili District			
House Condition	Percentage	Number of Households	Number of People
Destroyed	45.2	1,846	12,574
Damaged	33.2	1,351	9,372
Undamaged	14.3	584	4,288
Unknown	7.3	299	1,972
TOTAL	100	4,080	28,206

Source: UNDP Timor Leste, Dec 2006

¹¹ Deaths under 1 year of age by 1,000 live births

¹² Deaths under-5 years of age by 1,000 live births. Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2004

¹³ Household Living Standard Measurement Survey, 2001

¹⁴ UNDP Human Development Report, 2006

¹⁵ IMF, Fourth Consultation Discussions with Timor-Leste, 2006

¹⁶ Security Council Resolution 1704 of 2006, paragraph 4.

3.1.B The Humanitarian Consequences

The analysis contained in this Appeal is based on rapid needs assessments and surveys carried out between 2005 and 2006¹⁷.

The humanitarian situation in Timor-Leste is a direct consequence of the prevailing political and socio-economic crisis, and is marked by internal displacement of at least 10% of the population, widespread chronic malnutrition and stunting among children, food insecurity in the twelve districts, and very limited access to basic social services including health, water / sanitation and education. The situation is particularly grave in the districts.

The displaced populations are concentrated mainly at locations in Dili such as the airport, the national hospital, the seaport, the UN compound, Government buildings and churches. In June 2006 the Government put the number of IDPs at 150,000, with 50% at 56 camps in Dili. As of December 2006, the Government estimates that, although a number of families have moved to the districts or returned home, 29,000 IDPs remain in Dili and a further 70,000 within small camps and host communities in the districts. Other sources estimate that the current number of IDPs in Dili camps is closer to 35,000 people and food distribution figures are even higher. The accuracy of IDP figures is highly questionable. Formal registration of IDPs has been prevented by the resistance of camp leaders to providing information, and by direct threats against humanitarian staff attempting to conduct registrations. The best available figures are based on food distribution data and information provided by Government entities.

Continuing violence in Dili, although at much lower levels of intensity, has failed to reassure many of the displaced people, and a significant number of them are unable to return because their homes were destroyed or damaged during the violence. There have been incidents of attacks on IDPs in camps and gang violence has been fuelled within the camps themselves. Besides, ten IDP camps in Dili have been identified as being at high risk of flooding and vulnerable to disease outbreaks. The Government maintains that violence against IDP camps is of a criminal rather than political nature, and plans to close down the four most critical camps for security and public health reasons¹⁸.

UN agencies, NGOs and the Timorese Red Cross conducted a multi-sector rapid joint assessment of IDPs in the districts in June 2006¹⁹. The assessment revealed that 96% of IDPs in the districts were living with host families and that the main concern was food security due to the sudden increase in the population. The assessment further revealed chronic water shortages in district capitals, limited availability of medical supplies, some disruptions to schools and universities, and rising tensions between IDPs and host communities regarding aid distributions.

Although significant secondary movements between camps and communities of origin and between Dili and the districts continue to be observed, IDPs are generally reluctant to return, relocate or resettle elsewhere, alleging security reasons and requesting compensation for lost property. In order to facilitate this exercise, an "Operational Plan" for assistance to IDPs wishing to leave current IDP camps²⁰ was developed by the Government in October, in close consultation with the IASC, UNMIT and the International Security Forces.

The plan provides six options for IDPs wishing to leave their current place of displacement including: return to the place of former habitual residency; move to other existing camps; move to a newly established short-term shelter site; move to transitional shelter for persons whose homes have been destroyed; temporary or permanently move to another district; or move to another site or host family in Dili. The Operational Plan, which started being implemented in December with the onset of the wet season, also contains a detailed return or relocation package.

¹⁷ WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2005 and WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment, 2006; UNICEF quick nutrition survey in Dili IDP camps June-July 2006; Multi-sector Rapid Joint Assessment of IDPs in the districts, June 2006; Ministry of Health and DNAS, survey in IDP camps in Dili, September 2006; Household Living Standard Measurement Survey, 2001; UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2003; Census of Population and Housing, 2004.

¹⁸ Airport, Seaport, National Hospital, Obrigado Barracks (UN compound).

¹⁹ Rapid Joint Assessment of IDPs outside Dili, 21- 30 June 2006.

²⁰ The Plan has been approved and translated into the official languages Tetum and Portuguese.

Despite all ongoing efforts to promote the return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs, this issue is far from resolved, as the majority are expected to remain displaced for the next months to come. IDPs reluctance or inability to return, relocate or resettle in other sites or districts, is substantiated by a number of reasons, some of which are outlined below:

- a) **Volatile security situation.** Despite the establishment of police stations and posts throughout Dili and 24-hour patrolling, and the presence of PNTL in the districts, violence between gangs of youths continues on an almost daily basis. There is a high risk of escalation of the conflict in the run up to the elections, particularly in Dili.
- b) **Lack of progress with reconciliation and justice.** Although the *Simu Malu* process has resulted in some returns, community reconciliation requires more time. Most IDPs remain cautious and are waiting to see results before they have the confidence to return. There is also a lack of confidence in the judicial system and a widespread sense of impunity.
- c) **Destroyed/damaged houses and unresolved land and property disputes.** At least 1,846 houses were destroyed and 1,351 damaged in Dili during the crisis.²¹ According to the Government, 20% of the displaced population have no homes to return to. House ownership changed during the Portuguese and Indonesian occupations, leading to unresolved property disputes, illegal occupation of houses, and more recently to retaliation acts including burning of entire compounds. Conflicts between neighbouring communities persist, with a critical lack of legislation in this area. There are reported cases of returnees who go back to camps to improve their chances of property compensation, encouraged in some cases by camp leadership.
- d) **Perceived divide between east and west.** The crisis came to a head in May 2006 when F-FDTL petitioners alleged discrimination on the basis of their origins. Lack of trust between the two communities persists.
- e) **Socio-economic factors.** Limited access to basic social infrastructures and services, lack of employment opportunities, income generation and other activities in the areas of return are a great impediment to IDP return. There is an urgent need for sustainable actions in order to reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance, facilitate the reintegration of displaced populations, and foster peaceful co-existence with hosting communities.

This Appeal's common humanitarian action plan is based on the following key strategic objectives:

1. **Support the return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs;**
2. **Reduce vulnerability among IDPs and other groups at risk, particularly in the districts;**
3. **Ensure emergency preparedness and response to new crises and natural disasters;**
4. **Support national reconciliation initiatives to ensure the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of IDPs.**

The humanitarian response

Agriculture

The agricultural sector is currently in a crisis situation. The large influx of people into the districts has strained food supplies and is jeopardising food security for many thousands of host families. The monsoon, which was expected during the first week of November, is more than a month late and has further exacerbated the situation.

The emergency food assistance needs to be complemented with agriculture support to eventually wean people from external food aid and enhance local production capacity. The burden the host families are facing with the increased number of IDP members in their families needs to be reduced through enhanced food production. Strengthening homestead food production through sustainable use of locally available resources, combined with appropriate nutrition education, is essential to rehabilitation and recovery. Meanwhile, with the success of complementing WFP's school feeding programme in the past through school gardening, it is also very important to continue to support school gardening to supplement school meals with vegetables. This appeal will strive to enhance food security in the districts through the provision of agriculture inputs and additional initiatives to reduce post-harvest losses.

²¹ According to an ongoing UNDP damage assessment.

Coordination and Support Services

Coordination of assistance takes place under the leadership of the MTRC. Issues raised at camp management / site liaison support level feed into the Sector Working Groups, which on their turn bring up key issues at weekly *Simu Malu* meetings. The Minister of Labour briefs the Inter-Ministerial Committee chaired by the Prime Minister on the concerns and recommendations of the *Simu Malu* meetings. In addition, the IASC-Timor-Leste meets twice a month with or without Government participation, and briefs donors on key issues of concern on a monthly basis.

Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

In order to address the return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs, which is a key strategic objective of this appeal, the humanitarian community expects to support the Government with the assessment of damaged houses, the establishment of community dialogue centres, and the improvement of the livelihoods of female-headed IDP households. The *Servi Nasaun* Project (Cash-for-Work), implemented by UNDP, ILO and MTRC, was instrumental in the support to IDPs and communities in the after-crisis period. In the present Appeal it is proposed an extension of the Project, which is considered to be crucial over the next six months while the situation remains unstable, particularly in the district of Dili. *Servi Nasaun* will play a key role in achieving social reintegration and socialization among youth, contributing to the overall objectives of *Simu Malu*.

Shelter is a key issue in this context. Emergency shelter has been provided to IDPs in the form of tents and plastic sheeting. However, with the end of the emergency assistance phase, shelter will need to be addressed in a more sustainable way. While the Government makes progress with its plans to rebuild transitional shelter for IDPs whose houses have been destroyed, there is a need to develop emergency or short-term shelter sites to temporarily accommodate or resettle those who cannot return, and others who need to be relocated due to flooding of their current camps. The humanitarian community is seeking to establish a focal point to provide technical support to the revised Shelter Working Group. Although shelter assistance has been provided mainly in Dili, because of the concentration of camps in the capital, assistance will now be refocused on the districts. For the purpose of this Appeal, shelter assistance has been included in the Multi-Sector section. Damaged infrastructure will have to be rehabilitated in the mid- to longer-term, within the framework of a transition to development programme.

Education

The situation in this sector remains critical despite a number of ongoing initiatives. While most children in Dili are now attending school, classes are overcrowded due to lack of sufficient teachers and classrooms. The arrival of IDPs in the districts such as Baucau and Liquica has worsened the situation. There is also a need to strengthen Government-led coordination in Dili and the districts.

Food Aid

Food insecurity persists due to the high price of fuel, harvest losses and localised population increase caused by displacement. Food insecurity is particularly high in the districts, while in Dili it has improved due to the resumption of economic activities since the early days of the crisis. It has been agreed that general food distribution in Dili will end on 31 December 2006 and will be limited to the most vulnerable populations, as assessed by the Government. Food distribution to IDPs and host communities in the districts will continue, with the aim of reducing malnutrition rates and encouraging agricultural production. There is a need to ensure the continuation of food assistance during the lean season and possibly additional assistance due to high potential for drought caused by delayed rains. There is limited access to agricultural equipment and expertise. The WFP conducted food security assessments before and after the current crisis began.²² Pre-crisis data indicate that approximately 213,000 people (20% of the total population) are food-insecure, with an additional 468,000 people (44% of the total population) vulnerable to food insecurity. The second post-crisis assessment found that vulnerability has increased, including among IDPs cut off from their livelihoods and host families feeling the strain of additional household members.

Health

Socio-economic factors and the volatile security situation have reduced access to basic health services. Feeding habits and food insecurity have contributed to one of the highest rates of malnutrition among children in the world: 47% chronic and 12% acute. However, in IDP camps in Dili, the nutrition situation does not seem to be critical. The screening of more than 3,000 children under-five years of age at 52 IDP camps in Dili in June and July 2006 identified 121 moderately

²² WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2005 and WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment, 2006

malnourished (4%) and only 7 severely malnourished children. Of these, 10 were referred to hospital for treatment. Infant mortality is estimated at 60 per 1,000 live births, while maternal mortality is as high as 420 to 800 per 100,000 live births. Key priorities for this sector include maternal and reproductive health support as well as the establishment of an effective vector control system to mitigate a possible disease outbreak in IDP camps during the rainy season.

Multi-Sector

The Multi-Sector section of this Appeal aims to ensure maximum impact in promoting the return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs as well as the immediate and effective implementation of the Operational Plan. It seeks to simultaneously address a number of related issues such as camp management at all sites, preparation of new sites for relocation or resettlement, transportation and logistics of returning IDPs, *Simu Malu* activities to ensure conflict prevention in the areas of return or resettlement, and the promotion of return, resettlement and reintegration. Camp management coordination is particularly important in light of the vulnerabilities and tensions that result from prolonged displacement and the need to prevent instability at the camps from feeding into wider conflicts. Support is also required to ensure the protection of vulnerable persons and groups in the camps. The transition to vulnerability-based feeding within the IDP camps will also require a more effective camp coordination system and the support from camp managers. The Multi-Sector section also includes sensitisation campaigns and public information in support of returning or resettling IDPs.

Protection

The number of projects in this appeal reflects the high level of needs in the sector. They aim to complement ongoing programmes by ensuring protection against child abuse, GBV, juvenile justice, discrimination, sexual exploitation and human trafficking, and also to facilitate the return, relocation and reintegration of IDPs, including through peaceful co-existence projects. The Child Protection sub-working group has been very successful at identifying key issues, proposing solutions and taking action to ensure the protection of children. The office of the Provider for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ) and the Human Rights NGO Monitoring Network (RMDH) monitor the human rights situation of IDPs and returnees in Dili and the districts. Through participation in Government and inter-agency meetings, the PDHJ / RMDH contribute to the ongoing development of Government policies on IDPs.

Water and Sanitation

A recent water and sanitation assessment shows that only 39% of primary schools (58 out of 148 cases studied) have access to safe and reliable water supply and to sanitary latrines throughout the year. The projects in this sector propose to address basic water and sanitation needs in camps and communities hosting IDPs, and to improve drainage conditions in eleven IDP camps at high risk of flooding and disease outbreak in Dili.

Priority districts for this sector are Dili, Baucau and Liquica. Although hygiene kits have been distributed by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNICEF and other partners in some districts, there remains a need to support the remaining ones. More than 50% of the rural population do not have access to safe water supply. This sector is particularly critical due to recurrent floods and droughts that usually affect a number of districts. National contingency planning is currently underway and is expected to make recommendations regarding water and sanitation support.

Natural disaster preparedness

Timor-Leste is vulnerable to natural disasters and other emergencies including flooding, earthquakes, landslides, cyclones, tsunamis and drought. During January- February 2006, a powerful storm heavily affected the districts of Ainaro, Viqueque, Baucau, Ermera and Oecusse, where many farmers lost their standing crops, roofs of houses and schools were destroyed, and water supply sources damaged. Small-scale earthquakes are also frequent. The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), based in the Ministry of the Interior, is working in close coordination with the MTRC and the humanitarian partners to finalise and verify the effectiveness of the National Contingency Plan for Flooding.

An Emergency Coordination Group has been established by MTRC / NDMO to oversee disaster response, incorporating key ministries, humanitarian organisations, UNPol, PNTL and F-FDTL. A Contingency Plan for drought / food shortages, earthquake / tsunami and conflict is also envisaged to be prepared by the NDMO with the technical support of humanitarian coordination partners. The Plan will also include a massive public information campaign throughout the country, to reduce the number

of possible victims in case of emergency. UN Agencies, NGOs, IFRC and the Timorese Red Cross will provide the necessary support.

3.2 SCENARIOS

Best case

- *Simu Malu* and other confidence-building measures succeed - stability throughout the country. The security situation improves significantly through the deployment of UNPOL and PNTL throughout the country. Most IDPs return home, others leave the camps during the rainy season and move to host communities;
- No need for humanitarian assistance as of March 2007, as remaining humanitarian needs can be dealt with by the Government. The reintegration and rehabilitation programme begins.

Worst case

- The political and security situation remains volatile, with a significant increase in security incidents in and around IDP camps and in the districts. Elections are postponed. Only a few IDPs return home, the others remain in camps, host communities and alternative sites. Additional displacement;
- Flooding and disease outbreak affect IDP camps as well as local communities. Drought and late rains due to El Nino causes severe food insecurity in the districts. Additional assistance is required for IDPs in camps and local communities, and to alleviate the impact of food insecurity and displacement on host communities in the districts. Other natural disasters.

Most likely

- Security incidents and tensions continue and increase in Dili and the districts towards the preparations for the elections. No significant progress in the judicial system;
- Some IDPs return home, most of them move to alternative sites / temporary shelter until they can rebuild their houses. Need for continued humanitarian assistance in Dili camps and the districts until mid 2007;
- Drought / delayed rains / floods, increased food insecurity across the districts, and limited access to basic social services and sources of income revenue lead to increased vulnerability.

3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The strategic priorities for the first half of 2007 have been proposed by the IASC-Timor Leste in close consultation with the remaining humanitarian community. They take into account the current humanitarian needs and likely developments during the next six-month duration of this Appeal. The objectives, actions and indicators determined by these priorities are defined in more detail in the sector response plans that follow in section 3.4.

PRIORITY 1: Support the return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs

Strategy

- Support formal registration and ensure accurate recording of data on population movements;
- Support the implementation of the Operational Plan and the National Shelter Recovery Plan;
- Implement a Multi-Sector approach to promote effective IDP return or relocation / resettlement and reintegration;
- Provide objective and accurate information to IDPs, particularly on entitlements and national policies.

Key indicators

- Number of IDPs who either return to their homes or voluntarily resettle and reintegrate into communities;
- Information system established and functioning.

PRIORITY 2: Reduce vulnerability among IDPs and other groups at risk, particularly in the districts

Strategy

- Provide emergency food assistance and agriculture inputs to IDPs and host communities in the districts, and develop sustainable agricultural initiatives to strengthen livelihood mechanisms; particular focus will be given to introduce conservation agriculture and retrieve indigenous knowledge to reduce future vulnerability and increase the resilience of agricultural production systems against natural disaster (drought, flood);
- Provide adequate shelter and non-food items to IDPs, ensure access to safe water, sanitation and health services, and continuity of child education;
- Develop a referral system for victims and survivors of GBV, other abuses and exploitation;
- Support the socio-economic reintegration of displaced youths;
- Develop appropriate training and communication for communities and local institutions.

Key indicators

- Decreased malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates amongst children;
- Reduced number of diseases among children under five;
- Percentage of access to health, water, sanitation and education for IDPs and other vulnerable groups.

PRIORITY 3: Ensure Emergency Response and Response Capacity to new crises and natural disasters

Strategy

- Support the Government in the preparation of contingency plans for new crises and natural disasters, and ensure the availability of sufficient stocks of emergency supplies;
- Improve living conditions in IDP camp sites in preparation for the wet season by strengthening health and water and sanitation services in anticipation of a deterioration of conditions;
- Enhance water and sanitation measures as well as public information to minimise the impact of possible natural disasters on the population.

Key indicators

- A contingency plan for future emergencies and natural disasters is finalised and approved by the Government;
- Emergency procedures, effective coordination mechanisms and contingency stocks are in place.

PRIORITY 4: Support national reconciliation initiatives to ensure the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of IDPs

Strategy

- Support the government's dialogue and national reconciliation programme (*Simu Malu*) by encouraging dialogue between IDPs and receiving communities;
- Support community-based reconciliation mechanisms and peace/stabilisation projects;
- Provide livelihood and income generation activities for IDPs.

Key indicators

- Number of IDPs including women, who participate in livelihood or income-generating activities;
- Number of IDPs including youths, who actively support community dialogue and reconciliation.

3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

3.4.A Agriculture

Agriculture initiatives will be carried out by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Analysis of Need

The agriculture sector remains the foundation of the country, with some 80% of the country's estimated 1,000,000 inhabitants involved in the sector. However, food security is becoming an increasing problem as the population expands at a rate of 3.4% annually, while the country's steep

terrain and generally poor soils limit agriculture expansion. Post-harvest losses are a significant problem as 30% of the maize production is lost during storage²³.

The assessments conducted in 2006²⁴ have indicated a need to focus on longer-term food security (43% of the population is either food-insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity). There also remain pressing needs related to the crisis for the duration of the lean season (through March 2007) and up to the elections. The current lean season has begun much earlier than normal for most households dependent on subsistence farming, and the already delayed rains mean that this season, during which people are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, will last longer than normal as well. Additional displacement and/or uncertainty are also anticipated in the run-up to the general elections in May 2007.

Lingering civil unrest and the planned national elections will most likely keep the IDPs staying with their host families through the better part of 2007, if not until 2008. As indicated by the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), IDPs in the districts plan to cope in the coming months by relying on host families (27%), selling assets (17%) and farming more land (14%). Given the overall food security situation in the districts, host families will, for the most part, not be able to feed the IDPs. Furthermore, unless the IDPs identify alternative sources of income, they will not be able to cope by themselves. It is thus extremely important to provide agriculture assistance in terms of inputs to enhance local production capacity.

The large influx of people into the districts has strained food supplies, is jeopardising food security for many thousands of households, and affects basic services of the receiving communities and IDPs alike. To further complicate an already dire situation, the monsoon is already more than a month late. The Australia Government Bureau of Meteorology claim that it is due to the El Nino effect and that 2007 will be drier than average with a corresponding negative impact on agriculture production and the lean pre-harvest period for the population has already been extended by one month.

While the short, medium and long-term needs with regards to food security will have to be addressed, the main priority needs for the next six months are:

- Introduce Conservation Agriculture (CA) as concept for farming and gardening;
- Provide required inputs like no-till planters (jab planters), good quality seed and other inputs;
- Increase diversity of production as part of the CA concept to better handle the lean months;
- Expand home gardens for vegetable and fruit tree production and support school gardening;
- Improve food storage and processing activities;
- Expand agriculture production through a second harvest during the monsoon;
- Provide appropriate food and nutrition education and training and ensure systematic linkages with the social sector.

Strategy

The overall strategy is to provide emergency assistance during this current monsoon-planting season to address the urgent need for enhanced food production, especially among host families of IDPs. While introducing at the same time conservation agriculture with technical assistance and some required inputs to start, the ability of the population to adapt and respond to future extreme climatic events like draught or excessive rainfall will be increased.

Objectives

- Boost food production for the host families;
- Reduce vulnerability of farming system;
- Increase diversity of on-farm production;
- Reduce post harvest losses;
- Improve household food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

²³ University of Timor Leste, 2005

²⁴ World Food Programme Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), 2006
Emergency Food Security Assessment in Dili, 2006
Inter-Agency Rapid Joint Assessment in the Districts, 2006
Emergency Food Security Assessment in the Districts, 2006

Proposed Action

The target population for assistance comprises vulnerable persons including IDPs, with a focus on subsistence farmers and those with limited non-farming income generating activities. The FAO is also coordinating its efforts with the Government of Timor-Leste and other partners through the Food Security Working Group, and working with all stakeholders to ensure efficient and effective delivery of seeds and other agricultural inputs, training and monitoring. The agriculture sector plans to undertake a number of programmes to strategically address the most immediate needs and issues related to the extended and more severe lean season, while at the same time addressing some of the root causes of food insecurity in Timor Leste. The programmes will focus on an immediate provision of seeds and tools for staple food production, home and school gardening all under CA, metal silos for reducing post-harvest losses, transfer of technical skills through training and communication activities. Training will be facilitated through trainers while farmers will spread the messages in farmers-to-farmers training.

Indicators

- Increased agricultural production;
- Improved household food and nutrition security;
- Increased ability to absorb, cope with and recover from future shocks.

Stakeholders for each project activity will undertake specific monitoring activities related to their branch.

If these programmes are not implemented, the effect of a longer-than-normal and more severe lean season will begin to manifest itself in an already highly food-insecure country. There will be less production as seeds will be consumed, and higher post harvest losses will result in increasing food insecurity. The immediate actions proposed in this Appeal are needed to curb the impacts of the crisis, ensure seed protection and improve households resiliency to deal with the next lean season.

3.4.B Coordination and Support Services

Analysis of needs

There has been no significant improvement in the socio-economic and political situation in Timor-Leste since the beginning of the crisis throughout the implementation of the Flash Appeal. Widespread displacement prevails, although since July 2006 some 30,000 IDPs left the camps to unknown locations. IDPs are likely to remain in camps or in the new relocation sites in the run up to the elections. The number of IDP camps may even increase with the establishment of new relocation sites, and as a result of a possible resumption of violence near to the elections.



Credited to: Ze'sopol Carlito Caminha

The root causes of the conflict persist and cannot be addressed on a short-term basis. Such a context prompts the need for continued support to the Government of Timor-Leste and other humanitarian partners. The Coordination and Support Services Sector will therefore strive to facilitate and monitor the implementation of the CAP 2007 strategic objectives as detailed above.

Objectives

- Support the coordination of humanitarian assistance with all relevant partners;
- Facilitate communication and information management between key partners including the Government, donors, the UNMIT, the IASC, UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and also with beneficiaries;
- Advocate for the fundamental humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality and humanity, and for the involvement of beneficiaries in decision-making;
- Ensure that humanitarian assistance addresses the basic needs of the most vulnerable populations, particularly in the districts;
- Facilitate contingency planning to ensure emergency preparedness and response capacity, and minimise the negative impact of new crises and natural disasters.

Proposed Action

The coordination of humanitarian assistance in Timor-Leste is led by the Government in partnership with the UNHC, UN agencies, NGOs, donors and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will continue to support existing humanitarian coordination and communication mechanisms, while encouraging greater capacity for the districts. The humanitarian situation in the districts will be regularly assessed, particular with regards to food security and access to basic social services. Coordination structures will be reinforced to deal with humanitarian needs, while at the same time advocating and preparing the ground for the transition to early recovery and rehabilitation programmes.

The Coordination and Support Services Sector will continue to work with the Government and other humanitarian partners to promote the return, relocation / resettlement and reintegration of IDPs; facilitate the relocation of IDPs living in camps at risk of flooding; support the development of contingency plans for new crises and natural disasters; ensure access of all partners, including beneficiaries, to regular objective and accurate information; support community-based dialogue for national reconciliation and mutual acceptance; and ensure access of the most vulnerable groups to adequate assistance in order to reduce malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates in the districts.

OCHA will continue to ensure that humanitarian principles, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the International Humanitarian Law as well as the views of beneficiaries are taken into account in all decision-making. It will continue to support the Information Unit at the MTRC in support of staff training and the production of maps, databases, websites and other information products and services, and monitor the availability of funds for the proposed programme to ensure that key humanitarian needs are addressed.

UNDP will continue its information and communications campaign to ensure that IDPs are well informed regarding their rights, entitlements and Government policy on return, resettlement and reintegration.

Indicators

- Effective functioning of humanitarian coordination and information-sharing mechanisms;
- Adequate levels of assistance provided to the most vulnerable populations, particularly in the districts;
- IDPs provided with the best available information to facilitate their voluntary return or relocation;
- IDPs in camps vulnerable to flooding are voluntarily relocated to safe locations;
- Contingency plans for new crises and natural disasters developed and updated.

Organisations and mechanisms involved in this sector

The *Simu Malu* programme is the overall policy framework guiding and facilitating the reconciliation, return and reintegration of the internally displaced populations. It is co-chaired by the Minister of Labour and Community Reinsertion, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of State Administration, and goes hand in hand with high-level reconciliation efforts initiated by the President of the Republic. The Minister of Labour and Community Reinsertion provides leadership on the coordination of the humanitarian assistance component of the *Simu Malu* programme.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee chaired by the Prime Minister provides the overall legal framework and guidance for humanitarian assistance programmes as well as return and reintegration strategies. The Sector Working Groups consisting of Government departments, UN agencies, as well as national and international NGOs, report to the *Simu Malu* Working Group. All relevant actors are represented in the *Simu Malu* Working Group, including the International Stabilisation Force and UNPOL. Besides, the UNHC chairs fortnightly IASC meetings and briefs donors on the evolution of the humanitarian situation on a monthly basis.

It is expected that by February 2007, UNMIT will have two Humanitarian Affairs Officers on the ground, so that OCHA can hand over coordination functions and prepare to phase out from Timor-Leste by the end of June 2007. The smaller OCHA presence will continue strengthening coordination and information sharing among all partners, monitor the implementation of the CAP 2007, support the preparation of a broader Contingency Plan for emergencies and natural disasters, and ensure a smooth transition from humanitarian assistance towards sustainable, early recovery and rehabilitation actions, in cooperation with the Government of Timor-Leste, UNMIT and the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR).

Implications if this response plan is not implemented

- Disconnect between humanitarian partners - limited communication and planning constraints;
- Less likelihood that the views of beneficiaries will be taken into account in decision-making;
- Limited information made available to IDPs;
- No contingency plans in place for new crises or natural disasters.

3.4.C Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

Analysis of Needs

One of the major consequences of the civil strife that erupted in Timor-Leste in April and May 2006 was the large-scale destruction of both private property and public social infrastructure in Dili. Around 3,197 homes are estimated to have been damaged (1,351) or destroyed (1,846) in Dili alone. Schools, health centres and water distribution systems also sustained widespread damage.

Return and resettlement will ultimately depend on IDPs having habitable homes and safe neighbourhoods to return to, i.e., neighbourhoods that are peaceful enough with a minimum level of functioning social services such as water points, schools and health facilities. IDPs will also need to feel that they have a good prospect of meeting their family's daily sustenance requirements.

Currently, the Government lacks the programmatic and information capacity necessary to address these issues in a comprehensive manner. Filling that gap adequately will require time and a concerted support by the international community. This process falls under the purview of the 'International Compact'. In the interim, the process can still be advanced through a number of targeted activities to address the basic needs of IDPs and other vulnerable groups.

Objectives

- Finalise the Shelter Recovery Plan and design its implementation system, thereby contributing to the building of the foundation for the full-scale recovery programme to be formulated in early January 2007 for the 'International Compact';
- Sustain the degree of social harmony already achieved, thereby strengthening the momentum generated in terms of restored social cohesion and moving the situation further along into the post emergency phase.

Proposed action

- Data collection and analysis in support of shelter recovery planning and delivery (continuation and expansion of on-going activity);
- Livelihood and income plus employment generation for youth and IDP women with emphasis on female-headed households;
- Provide 500 youths with one month of employment each (\$2/day - cash for work) in the building of 10 Community Centres (6 in Dili, 2 in Baucau and 1 in each of 2 other districts) to serve as meeting places/venues for community dialogue among the youth and among the members of the community at large.
- Cash-for-Work opportunities targeting unemployed youth living in the district of Dili, through the implementation of youth-friendly labour-based works.

Indicators

- Assessment of and report on shelters belonging to IDPs in and outside of the camps in Dili and the districts completed;
- Land and property dispute mediation committees established in each of the six districts designated as IDP priority districts by the MTRC;
- Number of community centres built through cash for work provided to 500 youths;
- Community dialogue meetings held four times a week in each of the above mentioned 10 Community Centres, including two meetings per week between youth groups; this would lead to increased community harmony, measured by a 50% reduction in the number of violent youth conflicts in the individual communities.
- 70,000 workdays providing 3,000 youth with short-term employment.

3.4.D Education

Analysis of needs

Education in Timor-Leste was severely affected during the 1999 departure of the Indonesian forces, as most educational facilities were destroyed and more than 50% of the teaching force was Indonesian nationals who opted to leave. Over the past years the focus has been on the rehabilitation of the school infrastructure as well as on training of teachers - both qualified and unqualified – and on the development of a new curriculum and teaching learning materials in the two national languages, Tetum and Portuguese.

The crisis in Dili has affected all children at school age, regardless of whether or not they live in IDP camps. Nearly all schools closed at the onset of the crisis in late April 2006, and despite efforts to resume education, many schools still provide normal services, while others remain closed due to extensive damage or threats to teachers and children. The majority of Dili's schools have reopened, but most face extreme hardship as classrooms, water sources, toilets are damaged, furniture broken or looted, and school materials stolen. In addition, there continue to be security concerns around schools, which affect regular attendance by teachers and children. The majority of school-aged children living in camps attend regular schools. For camps with large populations of school aged children not attending school, temporary schooling has been established in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

The Ministry of Education, UNICEF and partners responded to the crisis by conducting first a rapid assessment, and then an in-depth assessment to identify displaced children at school age and to identify their needs. In August 2006, an Emergency Education Working Group was formed in the Ministry of Education to coordinate all educational activities and provide consolidated feedback to the overall relief coordination forum. This working group includes representatives from UNICEF, IOM, PLAN, CARE, Christian Children's Fund (CCF), Peace Winds as well as bilateral donors such as New Zealand and Brazil. It coordinates actions and the provision of services such as teachers training, school supplies, and monitoring of schools and IDP camp educational activities.

Support is being provided to the Ministry of Education to conduct a nationwide registration of all teachers and students in primary, pre-secondary and secondary schools. This data will provide a clear idea of the extent of the displacement of children at school age, the location of teachers as well as the impact of the crisis in terms of school dropout. A psychosocial training of teachers in IDP camps affected by the crisis is currently being implemented and is expected to continue in 2007. UNICEF is presently seeking funding from SIDA to develop capacity in the Ministry of Education for the preparation of national and district level emergency preparedness plans. The Ministry of Education has also committed to including a Ministry-level budget for rapid emergency response as of 2008, and to look into strengthening their ability to access the Prime Minister's relief fund for emergency education in 2007.

Objectives

- All children in Timor-Leste displaced by the current crisis attend or return to school by the onset of the new school year 2007/08;
- All educational facilities affected by the crisis are repaired and provided with facilities to improve the teaching - learning environment;
- All children affected by the crisis in Timor-Leste to be educated in a safe and secure environment.

Indicators

- Percentage of school age children attending school, by gender;
- Percentage of teachers who continue to teach, by gender;
- Number of radio programmes, media events and campaigns on education provided;
- Percentage of Dili schools rehabilitated by the Government;
- Decrease in vandalism of schools and threats to schools and school going children and teachers (number of schools, children and teachers threatened/vandalised).

Implications if this response plan is not implemented

- If vandalism of schools and school facilities will continue, children and teachers will not attend classes on a regular basis. This will result in increased school dropout and repetition rates;
- A further interruption of schooling caused by vandalism, stolen materials and security threats will only deepen the country's problems and increase the number of illiterate children living in extreme poverty.

3.4.E Food Aid

Food assistance will be provided mainly by the WFP in the districts, while the MTRC will provide food aid to vulnerable groups outside of Dili IDP camps.

Analysis of Need

A Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) carried out by WFP across Timor-Leste in January 2006 provided the first ever nationwide baseline on food security and vulnerability. It showed that 43% of the population is either food-insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity, and that food-insecure households are found throughout the country. The key underlying causes of food insecurity were identified as *inter alia* poor access to food, prevalent poverty, limited access to adequate farmland and underdeveloped agricultural markets.



Credited to: Ze'sopol Carlito Caminha

Food security is also becoming an increasing problem as the population expands at a rate of 3.4% annually, while the country's steep terrain and generally poor soils limit agriculture expansion. Furthermore, Timor-Leste is not only a food deficit country with regards to production, but even with the current level of imports, the country is still unable to meet the populations' requirements.

Following the political and civil unrest that led to the displacement of approximately 150,000 people to camps in Dili and with host families in the districts, food security was immediately identified as one of the key sectors of concern. Lingering civil unrest and the planned national elections for May 2007 will most likely keep IDPs staying with their host families through the better part of 2007, if not until 2008. As indicated by district-level EFSA, IDPs in the districts plan to cope in the coming months by relying on host families (27%), selling assets (17%) and farming more land (14%). Given the overall food security situation in the districts, host families will, for the most part, not be able to feed the IDPs. Furthermore, unless the IDPs identify alternative sources of income, they will not be able to fend for themselves. Ongoing emergency assistance also needs to be combined with agriculture initiatives to enhance local production capacity.

The country remains in a protracted crisis situation. The large influx of people into the districts has strained food supplies, is jeopardising food security for many thousands of households, and affecting the receiving communities' access to basic social services such as health care, education, water and sanitation. To further complicate the situation, the monsoon, which was expected the first week of November, is already more than a month late. The Australia Government Bureau of Meteorology claims that it is due to the El Nino effect, and that 2007 will be drier than average, with a corresponding negative impact on agriculture production. The lean pre-harvest period for the population has already been extended by one month.

In addition, a number of assessments conducted in 2006²⁵, including the CFSVA, and the Dili and district-level EFSA, have indicated a need to focus on longer-term food insecurity. There also remain

²⁵ World Food Programme Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), 2006

pressing needs related to the crisis for the duration of the lean season (through March 2007) and up to the elections. The current lean season has begun much earlier than normal for most households dependent on subsistence farming, and the delayed rains mean that this season, during which people are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, will last longer than normal as well.

While the short, medium and long-term needs with regards to food security all need to be addressed, the main priority needs for the next six months are:

- Immediate food assistance through the lean season to vulnerable populations;
- Supplementary feeding and school feeding programmes for specific vulnerable groups.

Strategy

The overall strategy is to provide emergency assistance during this current monsoon planting season to address the urgent need for enhanced food production (especially among host families of IDPs) as well as urgent food assistance throughout the lean season for food-insecure/vulnerable households. Lessons learned will be utilised to expand assistance across the country under the subsequent International Compact.

Objectives

- Provide emergency food aid to protect and develop livelihoods and meet immediate and acute food gaps during the hungry season;
- Meet the immediate nutritional needs of vulnerable populations (pregnant women, lactating mothers and children);
- Boost food production for the host families;
- Improve household food security and nutrition.

Proposed Action

The target population for assistance comprises vulnerable persons, including the displaced, with a focus on subsistence farmers and those with limited non-farming income generating activities. Further food assistance will be provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers and children under five. Emergency contingency stocks will also be restored to ensure the ability to respond to additional food emergencies related to natural disaster (e.g. drought, flood, storms/wind, etc.). WFP is coordinating its food assistance with the Government of Timor-Leste and other partners through the Food Security Working Group. WFP is further working with partners (Government, World Vision, Concern and the NGO Forum) to ensure efficient and effective food delivery, distribution and monitoring.

A number of programmes will take place within the food security sector that will strategically address the most immediate needs related to the extended and more severe lean season this year, while at the same time addressing the root causes related to food insecurity in Timor-Leste. These programmes will focus on a combination of immediate support (food) and activities designed to contribute to an overall reduction in food insecurity and vulnerability (Food-For-Work/Training).

Indicators

- Specific vulnerable groups, including IDPs in the districts, have sufficient food during the ongoing lean season;
- Number of IDPs who recover their livelihoods after having returned home or resettled;
- Improved maternal and child health and nutrition, school attendance and performance;
- Improved household food security and ability to absorb, cope with and recover from future shocks.

Participating organisations

Stakeholders for each project activity will undertake specific monitoring activities related to each project. A follow-up food security assessment will also be conducted. Additional food security monitoring will be undertaken by the Government of Timor-Leste, WFP, FAO, NGOs and other stakeholders through the development and implementation of a standard monitoring checklist. This will provide anecdotal information during the lean season and enable the monitoring of needs in case of drought due to the El Niño effect, and allow for a more rapid response if necessary.

Implications if this plan is not implemented

If these programmes are not implemented, the immediate effect of a longer-than-normal and more severe lean season will begin to manifest itself in an already highly malnourished and food-insecure country. These initiatives are also needed to curb the impact of the crisis and improve households' resilience to deal with the next lean season. Given the likely El Niño effects this monsoon season, the importance of these programmes is even greater than before.

3.4.F Health

Analysis of needs

Population displacement in Timor-Leste poses an increased risk to public health. The major disease threats among the internally displaced populations, particularly in the districts, are respiratory tract infection, diarrhoeal diseases, malnutrition and malaria.

Health indicators in Timor-Leste are similar to other developing countries, with priority areas being communicable diseases, childhood illnesses, under-nutrition and maternal health. Tuberculosis, malaria, dengue, diarrhoeal diseases, Japanese encephalitis, intestinal parasitic infections, filariasis and leprosy remain the major health problems. HIV/AIDS prevalence, while small in comparison with the above diseases, is of concern despite being confined primarily to high-risk populations. Malnutrition, in particular under-nutrition resulting from food insecurity, continues to be a matter of concern for the majority of the population.



42.6% of children below five years of age have been found to be underweight, and 46.7% of children are "too short" or stunted in Timor-Leste. Only 60% of newborns and 20% of infants up to five months of age were exclusively breastfed. Food security plays a significant contribution to cases of malnutrition. Timor-Leste has the highest fertility rate in the world (8.2% during the last two years). This is consistent with extremely short birth intervals. The recent Demographic Health Survey (DHS) indicated that over 60% of women and 70% of men failed to recognise any method of common contraception methods. Timor-Leste has unacceptable high maternal mortality rates of up to 860 deaths for every 100,000 live births. A compromised physical state of the majority of expectant mothers stems from a combination of malnutrition; close spaced births, malaria and possibly other diseases or conditions.

A number of key determinants contribute to the continuation of poor health:

- Extremely low education levels which impact on the knowledge, skills and behaviours of the community;
- Limited number of trained health personnel;
- Housing is basic and conducive to harbouring disease;
- Poor access to health services and water and sanitation facilities influences inappropriate behaviours and hygiene practices;
- Public security and limited access to public information also impact on health and well-being.

Objectives

- Develop effective systems of surveillance, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the situation in IDP camps and IDP hosting communities;
- Ensure and strengthen health service delivery in anticipation of further deterioration of conditions, particularly in IDP camps during the rainy season;
- Build capacity among national counterparts, partners and humanitarian staff.
- Conduct information, education, communication activities and social mobilisation.

Proposed action

- Ensure health service delivery by providing treatment and food supplementation to combat moderate and severe malnutrition including Vitamin A, iron and iodised salt to reduce micronutrient deficiencies;
- Prevent and treat major communicable diseases including malaria, dengue and other diseases with epidemic potential, particularly in IDP camps and IDP hosting communities, and provide access to reproductive health services that focus on maternal health, family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention;
- Conduct information, education, communication and training activities by disseminating preventive and promotional health education messages through health facilities, community leaders, religious organisations and IDP camp managers;
- Ensure supervision, monitoring and evaluation by developing indicators and a long-term health plan based on data from monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening the health surveillance system.

Participating organisations

The Ministry of Health will coordinate all health activities with the technical assistance of WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, NGOs and the Red Cross. WHO will focus on the implementation of the health surveillance system and epidemic control of malaria, dengue and other diseases with epidemic potential, and also strengthen the laboratory, managerial and leadership capacities in the central and district health services. UNICEF will support infant and young child feeding in emergencies as well as the overall identification, referral and treatment. UNFPA will support the provision of maternal health services for displaced women of reproductive age in all affected areas, with technical assistance and logistic support to the Maternal and Child Health Department of the Ministry of Health.

The Health Working Group has selected three project proposals to address key health and nutrition needs of IDPs and other targeted beneficiaries in Dili and the districts. In view of the fact that the overall health sector is critically and dangerously under-funded, and that public health issues go beyond the scope of this Appeal, a project summary is annexed to this Appeal as a reminder. The international community is urged to consider urgently funding the proposal within the framework of the regular country programme, for the sake of the health of the Timorese population at large.

Indicators

- Number of health staff in all districts trained on standard malaria laboratory diagnosis using RDT and Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) treatment;
- All district Public Health Officers trained to rapidly respond to any epidemic disease;
- Required diagnostic kits and reagents for laboratory diagnosis of communicable disease with epidemic potential procured, staff trained and kits used in the field;
- Percentage of the identified severely malnourished under-five children who were referred and treated;
- Number of displaced pregnant and postpartum women identified and referred for appropriate maternal health services.

3.4.G Multi-Sector

Priority needs and response strategy

Nearly eight months of displacement has created increasingly difficult camp dynamics that increase the need for external technical and coordination assistance. Effective protection of, and service delivery to IDPs requires regular and close contact with the IDP camp population and a multi-sector strategy. It is foreseen that the number and composition of IDP populations will continue to fluctuate in line with the current security and political environment.

Strong in-camp support is essential during the wet season. Contingency shelter arrangements must be made in better-protected sites and



Credited to: IOM

UNHCR tents may need replacement. The Government and the international community are preparing contingency sites to accommodate IDPs affected by flooding. The capacity of these sites is inadequate for the number of IDPs currently living in camps at high risk of flooding. The movement to, and management of these sites must be organised.

The successful return and reintegration of displaced persons is dependent on the willingness of host communities to accept former residents and the voluntary decision of the IDP to return. Commonly reported factors affecting the return of IDPs include the destruction or occupation of the former home, general and specific security fears, and the reported unwillingness of communities to receive displaced residents. Support to the safe and sustainable return of IDPs to their communities therefore requires a comprehensive approach involving close community-level support and follow-up.

Priorities

Camp Management and Coordination:

- Proper functioning of all Sectors in the camps;
- Equitable distribution of services to all IDPs;
- Camp population safe from internal and external security threats;
- Logistics support for emergency movements due to flooding.

Return and Reintegration:

- Understand conflict factors and assist communities to identify ways to manage tension between community members and IDP;
- Conditions conducive to sustainable return (avoid renewed displacement);
- Informed decisions regarding return;
- Logistics assistance to return.

Shelter/NFIs:

- Adequate shelter policies and distribution of NFIs;
- Provision and maintenance of shelters to IDPs in camps and flood contingency sites.

Response Strategy

Camp Management and Coordination:

- Camp Managers will have personal contact with a wide-ranging section of the population (beyond camp leaders) so as to ensure the needs of vulnerable populations are addressed;
- Camp Managers will share information with Sector Working Groups and follow-up on Sector activities in the camps;
- Timely and accurate information on Government policies and local camp issues will be provided to camp residents.

Return and Reintegration:

- Support *Simu Malu* initiatives through facilitation of intra/inter-community dialogues, 'Go and See' and 'Come and Talk' visits);
- Provision of organisational and other support to local Government structures and *suco* councils so as to enhance their ability to manage conflict and better address community needs;
- Provide organisational development support to *Suco* Councils and technical and material support to community peace/stabilisation projects in communities where parties formerly in conflict work together on a common mutually agreed and beneficial objective;
- Facilitate interaction and information exchange with security forces and other relevant actors;
- Development of a logistics system capable of supporting IDP return movements;
- Gather return data and provide adequate information to post-return monitoring mechanism (UNHCR and Office of the Ombudsman).

Shelter/NFIs:

- Develop and implement appropriate shelter and flood contingency policies consistent with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Pinheiro Principles;
- Sufficient material (tarpaulins and tents) and logistics surge capacity to accommodate increases in demand for shelter;
- Select and establish adequate flood contingency sites;
- Assess needs and coordinate the delivery of NFIs.

Organisations

AustCare, BELUN, CARE, CONCERN, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), *Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste* (Timor-Leste Red Cross (CVTL)), IOM, Peace Winds Japan and UNFPA will contribute to the Sector strategy through the provision of site liaison support (SLS).

Objectives

The key objective of this Sector Response Plan is to provide equitable delivery of assistance to IDPs and successful sustainable return and reintegration.

Camp Management and Coordination:

- Avoid duplication or gaps in the delivery of available services to camp populations through coordination with Sector Working Groups and local camp managers;
- Prepare IDPs and, within the existing site and policy constraints, camp sites for the wet season through the implementation of the wet season contingency plan;
- Support IDPs to exercise their right to free movement;
- Respond to significant population movements by expansion and/or decommissioning of sites and data collection of population flows;
- Provide accurate and timely information to camp population through the development of appropriate communications materials and strategies.

Return and Reintegration:

- Confidence-building between IDPs and neighbouring and/or receiving communities;
- Voluntary and informed return/resettlement of IDPs;
- Stability of communities post-return.

Shelter/NFIs:

- Provide adequate shelter to IDPs;
- Coordinate distribution of available NFIs.

Indicators

- Efficient, equitable and effective service delivery to IDPs;
- Continued and improved dialogue and confidence-building activities, small community peace/stabilisation projects between IDPs and neighbouring and/or receiving communities;
- Adequate shelter provided to IDPs;
- Number of IDPs ready to return, resettle or relocate elsewhere.

Monitoring of Objectives

The Sector Working Groups will meet regularly with Camp Managers to evaluate the effectiveness of service delivery and ensure the protection of IDPs. Gaps and inefficiencies will be identified and brought to the attention of service providers. Camp Management agencies will additionally participate in the MTRC-led Safe and Sustainable Return Working Group and ensure all dialogue/trust-building activities are coordinated.

Implications

- Tensions exacerbated within camps and between camps and communities and consequent political instability;
- Delayed departure from camps and some IDPs unable to exercise freedom of movement;
- Service delivery compromised by political tensions related to upcoming elections;
- Increased manipulation of information within the camps, and decreased participation in decision making;
- Lack of coordination resulting in non-delivery of vital services and wasteful and inequitable allocation of resources to IDPs and returnees;
- Failure of the protection system;
- Renewed displacement of returnees and of persons not previously displaced;
- Increased tensions in communities of reception.

3.4.H Protection

Analysis of needs

Since the onset of the crisis in Timor-Leste in April/ May 2006, a broad range of stakeholders have worked together in addressing the protection of displaced persons in various Sector Working Groups including the Protection Working Group and Sub-Working Group on Child Protection, which are co-chaired by the MTRC.



Credited to: Dan Caspersz/OCHA

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement are consistent with the International Human Rights Law and the International Humanitarian Law and therefore form the basis for all protection initiatives in Timor-Leste. With the onset of the wet season, the conditions in the IDPs camps will deteriorate with the potential for water and sanitation problems as well as public health concerns. Despite this, it is believed that many of the IDPs will be unwilling to return or relocate elsewhere, until their safety and security can be assured.

In Dili, several relocation sites have been identified as an interim measure for IDPs who can no longer live in their present camps and are also unable to return home. The Protection Sector will continue to advocate for a collaborative response to the IDP situation, ensure that the basic rights and needs of the IDPs are respected, and that actions are gender and age sensitive, involving as many segments of the IDP population as possible. At the same time, it is recognised that continued support to IDP camps is not a solution in the longer term, and that it could result in negative spill-over effects to surrounding host communities and will further entrench the level of distrust between communities.

The Child Protection sub-sector aims to promote the overall psychosocial well being of children and their families by promoting resilience and coping strategies at a structural, systemic and individual level and strengthening the prevention and response mechanisms. While the immediate target was the displaced people in IDP camps in Dili, the focus has since been expanded to include children affected by the crisis in the districts. Efforts have also been undertaken to continue support to activities in communities, thereby assisting in the process of reintegration of displaced families in their communities.

Accordingly, the humanitarian community is working in conjunction with Government institutions to seek durable solutions for the IDPs, through the implementation of peace and reconciliation projects to help facilitate dialogue between and within communities, thus paving the way for sustainable IDP return to communities of origin.

Priorities

- Ensure protection issues are embedded in all return/reintegration programmes to promote and ensure durable solutions for IDPs;
- Advocate for the safe and voluntary return of IDPs to villages of origin and/ or alternative relocation areas;
- Establish community based protection systems for IDPs, in particular children and other vulnerable groups in Dili and in districts;
- Strengthening referral pathways and services available for vulnerable individuals and/or families in special need of protection;
- Help prevent and/or minimise the risk of future forced displacement.

Strategy

- Consolidating current registration data from a range of sources to assist in the reintegration programmes;
- Support the *Simu Malu* dialogue and reconciliation process;
- Support to communication and advocacy initiatives, ensuring access to information, which facilitates safe return of IDPs;

- Strengthening of support programmes for children and their families, promoting their psychosocial well-being, in IDP camps and communities in Dili and districts. Focus on prevention and early actions for children and women's protection by empowerment of communities;
- Greater participation from IDPs, returnees and local communities, in particular young people, on the design and implementation of protection strategies and programmes;
- Referral mechanisms for victims of violence and abuse (women and children) strengthened in IDP camps and communities and information about services readily accessible.

Indicators

- Decrease in the number of IDPs in camps and increasing number of IDPs returning and social bonds and trust re-built in communities;
- Increased access to psychosocial support programmes, including play, recreational and non-formal education activities in IDP camps, communities and in schools (after school-hours);
- Enhanced capacity of Child Protection Support Teams and Focal Points, including in relation to conducting activities for children and for prevention, monitoring and referral;
- Referral mechanisms for victims of violence and abuse (women and children) strengthened in IDP camps and communities and information about services readily accessible resulting in an increased number of cases reported in camps and communities and better data.

Organisations working in the Protection Sector

The Protection Working Group is co-chaired by the MTRC and UNHCR. Key partners include IOM, UNICEF, PLAN International, CCF, TRIANGLE, MTRC/Department of Safety and Security (DSS), UNFPA, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UNHCR. The Child Protection Working Group is chaired by the Division of Social Services of the MTRC with support from UNICEF and PLAN.

Monitoring of Objectives and Indicators

The Protection Working Group and the Child Protection Working Group will regularly meet with the SLS, *Simu Malu* counterparts, camp managers and *Suco* Councils, to ensure effective coordination and the smooth delivery of protection-related initiatives, identify possible gaps and propose appropriate action.

Implications if this plan is not implemented

The rights of IDPs as per the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement may not be adhered to, their voices will probably not be heard and their views not taken into account. IDPs would not know whom they could turn to for help, in case of violation of their rights. Tensions in the camps and possibly even in the surrounding locations could escalate, resulting in more violence.

3.4.1 Security

Analysis of Needs

This Sector concentrates on the impact of security on humanitarian action. Since May 2006 agencies have increased the number of staff and their programmes, in Dili and in the districts. At the same time, levels of violence and instability have fluctuated, but the peaks of violence are steadily reducing. Although humanitarian partners have not as yet been specifically targeted, agency staff and programmes have been negatively affected.

As aid agencies increase their activities in the districts, and therefore their exposure, it is expected that the security risk to the humanitarian community and their activities will increase in the early part of 2007. This risk is countered to some extent by the deployment of UNDSS and UNPol officers in Dili and in the districts. However, as food insecurity increases due to El Nino and late rains, the most affected areas are remote, and agencies will be vulnerable and open to targeting by frustrated populations. Agencies distributing food are particularly at risk if changes in Government distribution policies are not well communicated/received. In general, the agencies most at risk are NGO implementing partners of the Government or UN Agencies, as they have limited access to security information and procedures, and are not Minimum Operational Residential Security Standards / Minimum Operational Security Standards (MOSS/MORSS) compliant.

Until rule of law is established in Dili, which is dependent not only on the presence of a police force, but also on an effectively functioning judicial system, humanitarian staff and operations remain at risk of attacks by gangs operating under a sense of impunity. Under UN Security Council Resolution

1704, UNPoI has full responsibility for security in Timor-Leste. With a full strength of 1,600 officers in country (60% in the districts), their ability to prevent violence should increase. However, UNPoI is still limited in its capacity to react to multiple incidents, and does not have a specific mandate to provide security specifically for the humanitarian community's needs.

Humanitarian staff currently relies on Agency Security Focal Points for their advice, training, equipment, information and security procedures. The levels of compliance vary across the agencies. UN Staff are covered by UNDSS and MOSS and MORSS. UNDSS is expected to have a full strength of 60 people in 2007, and are in the process of deploying Field Security Officers into district offices. UNDSS manages the SOC, the day-to-day Security Operations Centre responsible for staff tracking, passing security information and responding to incidents involving UN staff. UNDSS holds daily security meetings with some agency focal points and a weekly security focal point meeting for all agencies.

There are a number of organisations with security responsibilities, each with their own operations centres. There is no central coordination mechanism between the Security Operations Centre (SOC), the Joint Operations Centre (JOC), the Joint Mission Analysis Centre (JMAC), National Operations Centre (NOC), the International Stabilisation Force Headquarters, and the soon to be established Disaster Operations Centre (DOC). In lieu of a single national operations room, and due to the newness of many of these organisations, there are gaps, duplications and inefficiencies within the system. This reduces the level of effectiveness of response and protection afforded to humanitarian agencies, with the NGOs being the most vulnerable.

Priorities

- Integration with and strengthening of Government security bodies;
- Improved coordination between the various national and international security organisations and forces: UNDSS - SOC; UNMIT – JOC and JMAC; UNPOL – NOC; Military - ISF HQ;
- Regular collation, analysis and dissemination of information from and to all stakeholders;
- Formal and institutionalised inclusion of the humanitarian community (UN agencies and international NGOs) in the national security management system, and for UNMIT to include humanitarian security in their mandate;
- Compliance with country specific standard operating procedures (including MOSS and MORSS for UN agencies);
- Integrated communications system and contingency plans (including evacuation plans and mission tracking);
- Security Risk Assessments – e.g. of new projects and missions, to update existing programmes, activities and locations.

Indicators

- Full passage of information – timely, two-way, and accurate;
- 100% access to vulnerable groups;
- Safe implementation of all projects;
- Decreased incident figures;
- Stability in the political process.

Monitoring

- Self-compliance checks;
- Ombudsman's office;
- Donor audits of projects.

Implications of non-implementation

- Death or injury of staff leading to reduction in humanitarian action;
- Loss of access to vulnerable groups, gaps in delivery of assistance leading to a worsening humanitarian situation;
- Damage and increased costs to agencies, leading to increased project costs / reduction in output.

3.4.J Water and Sanitation

Analysis of Needs



Credited to: Angela Sherwood/IOM

It is expected that the relocation to alternative / short-term shelters within Dili of those IDPs who are unable to return home, will need continuous support for water, sanitation and hygiene activities. An estimated 20,000 to 25,000 IDPs are currently living in eleven high-risk camps in Dili. There is a continued need for humanitarian assistance to the IDPs in Dili, exacerbated by the anticipated impact of the wet season weather, which could result in public health risks through flooding of IDP camps. IDPs living in Dili camps face the following problems:

- Localised and broader scale flooding, which will require much effort and resources to minimise the spread of disease;
- Need for additional temporary sanitation facilities;
- Wet season stress on septic tanks (and pit latrines) within IDP camps;
- Need for continuous support to rubbish / sewage management, collection and transportation, due to wet season;
- Inadequate number of trucks for water trucking, and continuous need for water treatment and quality monitoring.

The Government of Timor-Leste has decided to build four transitional shelter sites for those IDPs whose houses were destroyed, and to establish six alternative / short-term sites in Dili in less flood prone areas, for the relocations of IDPs living in the camps at high risk of flooding. According to initial assessments, the water and sanitation conditions at the proposed sites is poor due to lack of infrastructure, which will need to be built before they can be used by IDPs.

For the over 8,000 IDPs living in camps in Baucau district, the problems include lack of safe drinking water, poor sanitation facilities, lack of kitchen areas in the IDP camps, and increased possibility of conflict because of unequal water distribution between IDPs and community members. In Liquica, the District Water and Sanitation Department (DWSD) provides support in water and sanitation to IDPs, in cooperation with national and international NGOs. IDPs living with host families have been provided with water containers and buckets. Support for water and sanitation systems has been integrated with the community and urban water and sanitation programming.

In addition to the displacement crisis, natural disasters such as floods, drought, severe storms, tsunamis, land/mud slides and earthquakes are among the major recurrent challenges for Timor-Leste. Due to Timor Leste's poor infrastructure and lack of capacity, particularly in the districts, natural disasters could have a significant impact on water and sanitation infrastructure, systems and practices. The result is an increasing potential of public health risks and the transmission of preventable diseases. The district-level Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) have been facing difficulties in providing immediate response to affected populations due to:

- Failure and breakdown of basic sanitation systems;
- Lack of access to clean water during floods;
- Low capacity of DNAS staff to respond to natural disasters;
- Unavailability of materials, tools and equipment in local markets;
- Access difficulties during flood/rain;
- Lack of awareness.

It is expected that the late commencement of the 2006/2007 wet season will cause flooding in Dili and districts, and that the disruption of water and sanitation systems in the districts may cause serious water borne disease outbreaks in some areas. The proposed water and sanitation initiatives aim to reduce the severity of these possible effects.

Objectives

- Ensure adequate quantity and quality of safe water and sanitation in IDP camps and in host communities in the districts;
- Mitigate the impact of anticipated flood and other natural disasters in the country.

Proposed Action

- In responding to the immediate emergency water and sanitation needs, the sector aims to strengthen the capacity of the DNAS and of the DWSD for gradually taking over the water and sanitation support responsibilities;
- Complement the role of UN agencies and NGOs in responding to the needs of basic social services of displaced persons as well as to localised and large scale floods;
- Respond to negative wet season/monsoon impacts through expansion of district based water and sanitation programming;
- Capacity building of the DWSD staff to respond to major natural disasters such as floods and storms;
- Monitor the lack of access to services, increased tensions in the districts and increasing levels of vulnerable people and IDPs in the districts;
- Improve the leadership capacity of DNAS including the DWSD;
- Ensure that policy frameworks for humanitarian response in the Water and Sanitation Sector are pragmatic, transparent and developed through consultative processes by key actors responsible for providing technical assistance to DNAS, including UNICEF, Oxfam, PLAN, World Vision, the Timorese Red Cross and others;
- UNICEF and the key NGO partners will continue to address the immediate water supply and sanitation needs of the displaced populations in Dili, Baucau and Lautem. Essential hygiene education and promotion, nutrition and education services alongside the water and sanitation actions will be integrated;
- Oxfam and Plan International will continue to improve water supply systems and sanitation facilities in the 35 IDP camps in Dili and Mitinara as required, throughout the wet season. UNICEF will continue to support water and sanitation facilities in 30 IDP camps in Dili, Liquica and Baucau and environmental sanitation support in all 60 IDP camps in Dili;
- Solid waste management and septic tanks emptying works, to date carried out by UNICEF, World Vision and other NGOs, will gradually be handed over to the Government.

Indicators to measure progress

- Percentage of targeted IDP camps and IDP hosting communities with adequate water supply;
- Percentage of targeted IDP camps and IDP hosting communities with adequate number of latrines and bathrooms;
- Percentage of targeted families who have received hygiene kits;
- Percentage of targeted DWSD departments fully prepared for disaster response, with local emergency supply stock, knowledge acquired through training, and experience gained through simulation exercises.

Expected Results

- Absence of major water-borne diseases in the IDP camps and host communities;
- Improved access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities for IDPs and host communities in Dili and in the districts;
- Greater access to, and use of, hand-washing facilities and soap, safe and reliable water supplies, and clean and private sanitation facilities in IDP camps, host families, and crisis/ disaster affected communities and schools;
- Enhanced preparedness for disaster response by the DWSD.

Implementing Agencies

The agencies involved in water, sanitation and hygiene activities for IDPs are UNICEF, OXFAM, PLAN International, CARE Timor-Leste, World Vision, Catholic Relief Service, Caritas, Triangle and the CVTL. Due to the large number of IDP camps the Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) sector team has split up WATSAN responsibilities across the number of camps. DNAS provides overall leadership in the water and sanitation sector, with UNICEF and NGOs providing significant water and sanitation support to DNAS across geographical and functional divisions (i.e. UNICEF is providing rubbish collection and septic pumping and Oxfam is providing water tankering).

The Department of Environmental Health of the Ministry of Health provides support and guidance in environmental sanitation activities. Hygiene promotion and education activities among IDPs are implemented by NGOs with the support from the Ministry of Health and UN agencies. At the district level, DDMC takes the lead on natural disaster responses. The NDMO has recently prepared a Flood Contingency Plan for Timor-Leste, with the support of humanitarian partners.

4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

There are effective coordination structures in place to monitor the implementation of the proposed common humanitarian action plan. They function as follows:

Camp Managers liaise with SLS officers at each IDP camp, and the SLS provide inputs for the Sector Working Groups. The *Simu Malu* meetings co-chaired by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of State Administration and the Vice-Minister of Public Works, analyse the inputs provided by the Working Groups, recommend appropriate action and raise the issues of concern with the Inter-Ministerial Committee, which is chaired by the Prime Minister. If needed, humanitarian issues can be brought to the attention of the Council of Ministers. A national Emergency Coordination Group made up of the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Health, the Institute for Meteorology, the police, the fire brigade and other ministries will meet and decide on appropriate action in case of natural disasters or other emergencies.

The UNCT meets on a monthly basis and the IASC fortnightly, under the overall leadership of the UNHC for Timor-Leste, to analyse and evaluate the evolution of the humanitarian situation and propose follow-up action. The IASC monitors the context by analysing trends and liaising closely with UNPOL and ISF regarding security conditions. The IASC monitors its planning scenarios, including the underlying assumptions and triggers for improvement and deterioration of the situation through Sector Working Groups and security forces. It meets on a monthly basis to discuss and agree on major shifts in strategy. IASC members, Sector Working Group Leads and relevant agencies and the Government, particularly the Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, UNPOL and the ISF, participate in discussions regarding strategic reviews. The UNHC for Timor-Leste, in his capacity as chair of the IASC, briefs donors on a monthly basis.

5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

The idea of preparing a CAP for 2007 came following a Humanitarian Review exercise, which started in the second half of November 2006. During the review it became clear that there would be remaining humanitarian needs during the first half of 2007 that would require additional resources. The IASC Timor-Leste decided not to extend the Flash Appeal, but to prepare a CAP for the first six months of 2007, to address the most critical needs and bridge the gap between the end of the Flash Appeal in December 2006 and the preparation of a more sustainable, early recovery and rehabilitation programme.

Based on this decision, and despite the short deadline, a half-day brainstorming session was held with the participation of UN Agencies, NGOs, ICRC and some representatives of the Government and the donor community, who agreed on the main needs, key strategic priorities for action and a calendar of activities. The Sector Working Groups then prepared Response Plans for nine Sectors and submitted projects to match the identified priorities and objectives of each sector. The UNHC reviewed the final field draft, eliminated one project proposal and requested the revision of three others to better match the strategic priorities of the CAP 2007 and reduce the requested amount.

All projects included in this CAP are therefore in line with the strategic priorities identified in the document and expected to have an impact within the next six months. The submitting UN Agencies and NGOs are experienced organisations with sufficient human resources capacity to implement the proposed activities within the set timeframe. The selected projects are expected to address the most urgent humanitarian needs and prepare the ground for early recovery and rehabilitation programmes. The majority of them will address multi-sector needs of IDPs in Dili and the districts. Others aim at more sustainable actions in the districts including support to IDPs, their host communities, children, women and youths, by improving their nutrition status, access to potable water, basic health care, food security and mutual coexistence.

The annexes to this Appeal include, among others, the Work Plans of OXFAM, CARE and the international Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) as well as a WHO project proposal to be funded within the framework of the bilateral country programme for Timor-Leste.

6. SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Strategic Priority	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives		Associated Projects
Support the return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	Finalise the Shelter Recovery Plan and design its implementation system; Sustain social harmony to move the situation into the post-emergency phase.	IOM Multi-sector assistance to IDPs; OCHA Support to assistance coordination; UNDP -Communication support for IDPs; UNDP -Urgent damage assessment, recovery planning and IDP reintegration; UNHCR Peace and reconciliation projects for IDPs; UNDP / ILO – income generation for IDP women; UNIFEM – IDP women project to facilitate peace-building, reconciliation, return and reintegration
	Multi-Sector	Voluntary and informed return/resettlement of IDPs; respond to significant population movements by expansion and/or decommissioning of sites and data collection of population flows; Provide accurate and timely information to camp population through the development of appropriate communications materials and strategies; Confidence building between IDPs and receiving communities.	
	Protection	Promotion of protection awareness in return/reintegration programmes to promote and ensure durable solutions for IDPs.	
Reduce vulnerability among IDPs and other groups at risk, particularly in the districts	Education	Increased public awareness of education and greater public support for education; Increase in regular attendance of students and teachers in Dili; Increase in the number of Dili District schools rehabilitated by the Government; Decrease in vandalism of schools and threats to schools.	WFP Emergency Food Assistance and safety net; FAO Emergency Seed and input Provision and technical assistance to ensure staple crop production; UNDP Diversifying livelihood strategies for women; FAO Home gardens for food security and improved nutrition for IDP host families; FAO Reduction of post harvest losses for enhanced food security; FAO School gardening programme for improved nutrition; WHO Preparedness and response to diseases with epidemic potential; UNICEF Infant and young child feeding and nutrition surveillance; UNFPA Provision of maternal health services for IDPs; OCHA Support to assistance coordination; UNDP Communication Support for IDPs; IOM Multi-sector assistance to IDPs; UNICEF Protection of children and youths; UNFPA Prevention and management of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) among IDPs; UNHCR Support protection actions in the IDP camps; OHCHR IDP monitoring project;
	Food	To provide emergency food relief to prevent hunger, protect livelihoods and meet immediate and acute food gaps during the hungry season; To meet the immediate nutritional needs of vulnerable populations.	
	Agriculture	To boost food production for host families; To increase diversity of farm production; To reduce post harvest losses; To improve household food security and nutrition.	
	Health	Ensure and strengthen health service delivery in anticipation of further deterioration of crisis conditions; Build capacity among national counterparts, partners and humanitarian staff; Conduct Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities and social mobilisation; Develop effective systems of surveillance, supervision, monitoring and evaluation.	
	Multi-Sector	Avoid duplication or gaps in the delivery of available services to camp populations through coordination with sector working groups and local camp managers; Provide accurate and timely information to camp population through the development of appropriate communications materials and strategies; Provide adequate shelter to IDPs; Coordinate distribution of available NFIs.	

Strategic Priority	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives		Associated Projects
	Protection	Develop capacity of community protection and other national supervisory mechanisms; Undertake a broad range of collaborative measures to ensure that all IDPs in camps/ transitional shelter sites have adequate material assistance and are able to live safely; Promotion of protection awareness in assistance programmes; Address protection needs of IDPs.	PLAN Child protection; CCF Community-based child protection; TRIANGLE Psychosocial support for children; UNICEF WASH for internally displaced and natural disaster affected people; PLAN Water, sanitation and drainage facilities in IDP camps; OXFAM Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for IDPs; UNIFEM Peace-building and reconciliation project to support return; UNDP / ILO – Support to women IDPs.
	Water and Sanitation	Ensure adequate quantity and quality of safe water and sanitation in IDP camps and in host communities in the districts.	
Ensure emergency preparedness and response to new crises and natural disasters	Food	To provide emergency food to prevent hunger, protect livelihoods and meet immediate and acute food gaps during the hungry season; To meet the immediate nutritional needs of vulnerable populations.	WFP Emergency food distribution and supplementary feeding. UNICEF Capacity building for emergency education and social mobilisation; UNICEF WASH for internally displaced and natural disaster affected people; FAO Reduction of post harvest losses for enhanced food security; WHO Preparedness and response to diseases with epidemic potential; OCHA Support to assistance coordination, information, early warning and contingency planning; UNDP Communication support for IDPs; FAO introduction of CA for staple food production, home and school gardening to enhance resilience of production systems FAO Emergency seed provision to ensure staple crop production; FAO Home gardens for food security and improved nutrition for IDP host families; FAO School gardening programme for improved nutrition; IOM Multi-sector assistance to IDPs.
	Agriculture	To boost food production for host families; To increase diversity of farm production; To reduce post harvest losses; To improve household food security and nutrition.	
	Health	Ensure and strengthen health service delivery in anticipation of further deterioration of crisis conditions; Build capacity among national counterparts, partners and humanitarian staff; Develop effective systems of surveillance, supervision, monitoring and evaluation.	
	Multi-Sector	Prepare IDPs and, within the existing site and policy constraints, camp sites for the wet season through the implementation of the wet season contingency plan.	
	Protection	Activities to prevent and/or minimise future forced displacement.	
	Water and Sanitation	Mitigate impact of anticipated flood and other natural disasters in the country.	

Strategic Priority	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives		Associated Projects
<p>Support national reconciliation initiatives to ensure the socio-economic reintegration of IDPs</p>	<p>Economic Recovery and Infrastructure</p>	<p>Finalise the Shelter Recovery Plan and design its implementation system; Sustain social harmony to move the situation into the post-emergency phase.</p>	<p>UNDP Damage assessment, recovery planning and IDP reintegration; UNDP Community based reconciliation through youth mobilisation and dialogue; IOM Multi-sector assistance to IDPs; UNHCR peace and reconciliation projects for IDPs; OCHA Support to assistance Coordination; UNDP communication support for IDPs.</p>
	<p>Multi-Sector</p>	<p>Confidence-building between IDPs and neighbouring and/or receiving communities.</p>	
	<p>Protection</p>	<p>Support the '<i>Simu Malu</i>' process by facilitating and putting in place confidence-building and reconciliation mechanisms to promote the voluntary return of IDPs.</p>	

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Timor-Leste 2007

List of Projects - By Sector
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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE			
TIM-07/A01	FAO	Emergency Seed and Input Provision to Ensure Staple Crop Production	340,000
TIM-07/A02	FAO	Homestead Food Production for Food Security and Improved Nutrition for IDP Host Families	665,000
TIM-07/A03	FAO	Reduction of Post Harvest Losses for Enhanced Food Security	730,000
TIM-07/A04	FAO	School Gardening Programme for Improved Nutrition	270,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			2,005,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
TIM-07/CSS01	OCHA	Support to humanitarian coordination	370,000
TIM-07/CSS02	UNDP	Coordination for effective recovery response	270,000
TIM-07/CSS03	UNDP	Communication Support for IDPs (Phase II)	337,140
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			977,140
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
TIM-07/ER/I01	UNDP	Damage Assessment, Recovery Planning for IDP Reintegration (Phase II)	433,970
TIM-07/ER/I02	UNDP	Diversifying Livelihoods for IDP Women Headed Households	270,000
TIM-07/ER/I03	UNDP	Community Centres (UMA SORU MOTU) for Youth Mobilisation, Employment and Dialogue	350,000
TIM-07/ER/I04	UNDP	Servi Nasaun2 "Work for conflict reduction and meeting basic needs" (Cash for work - Phase II)	296,390
TIM-07/ER/I05	UNDP	Diversifying Livelihoods for IDP Women Headed Households	270,000
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			1,620,360
EDUCATION			
TIM-07/E01	UNICEF	Capacity building for emergency education and social mobilisation	165,000
Subtotal for EDUCATION			165,000

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
FOOD			
TIM-07/F01	WFP	Emergency Food Assistance and Safety Net (PRRO 10388.0 Investing in People's Future)	5,974,178
Subtotal for FOOD			5,974,178
HEALTH			
TIM-07/H01	WHO	Emergency Vector Control among Internally Displaced Populations (IDP)	271,778
TIM-07/H02	UNICEF	Infant and Young Child Feeding and Nutrition Surveillance	350,000
TIM-07/H03	UNFPA	Provision of maternal health services for IDPs	140,000
Subtotal for HEALTH			761,778
MULTI-SECTOR			
TIM-07/MS01	IOM	Multi-sector assistance to IDPs	1,496,831
TIM-07/MS02	Timor-Leste Red Cross	Site Liaison Support (SLS) to IDP camps	1,300
TIM-07/MS03	UNIFEM	Promoting IDP women's participation in IDP return, resettlement, social reintegration and peace building	210,000
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR			1,708,131
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
TIM-07/P/HR/RL01	UNHCR	Achieving better Protection through Peaceful Co-existence and Reconciliation Projects for IDPs	669,475
TIM-07/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	Protection of Children and Youths	436,000
TIM-07/P/HR/RL03	UNFPA	Prevention and management of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) among IDPs	120,000
TIM-07/P/HR/RL04	OHCHR	IDP Monitoring Project	163,700
TIM-07/P/HR/RL05	PI	Child Protection	272,420
TIM-07/P/HR/RL06	CCF	Community-based Child Protection	125,000
TIM-07/P/HR/RL07	TGH	Psychosocial support for children	40,750
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			1,827,345
SECURITY			
TIM-07/S01	UNDP	NGO Security Focal Point	117,998
Subtotal for SECURITY			117,998

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
WATER AND SANITATION			
TIM-07/WS01	UNICEF	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for internally displaced and natural disasters affected people	770,000
TIM-07/WS02	PI	Provide drinking water, sanitation and drainage facilities in IDP camps in Metinaro and Dili	452,000
TIM-07/WS03	OXFAM	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion for IDPs	200,000
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			1,422,000
Grand Total			16,578,930

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Timor-Leste 2007

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
CCF			
TIM-07/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community-based Child Protection	125,000
Sub total for CCF			125,000
FAO			
TIM-07/A01	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Seed and Input Provision to Ensure Staple Crop Production	340,000
TIM-07/A02	AGRICULTURE	Homestead Food Production for Food Security and Improved Nutrition for IDP Host Families	665,000
TIM-07/A03	AGRICULTURE	Reduction of Post Harvest Losses for Enhanced Food Security	730,000
TIM-07/A04	AGRICULTURE	School Gardening Programme for Improved Nutrition	270,000
Sub total for FAO			2,005,000
IOM			
TIM-07/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Multi-sector assistance to IDPs	1,496,831
Sub total for IOM			1,496,831
OCHA			
TIM-07/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Support to humanitarian coordination	370,000
Sub total for OCHA			370,000
OHCHR			
TIM-07/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	IDP Monitoring Project	163,700
Sub total for OHCHR			163,700
OXFAM			
TIM-07/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion for IDPs	200,000
Sub total for OXFAM			200,000

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
PI			
TIM-07/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Child Protection	272,420
TIM-07/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Provide drinking water, sanitation and drainage facilities in IDP camps in Metinaro and Dili	452,000
Sub total for PI			724,420
TGH			
TIM-07/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Psychosocial support for children	40,750
Sub total for TGH			40,750
Timor-Leste Red Cross			
TIM-07/MS02	MULTI-SECTOR	Site Liaison Support (SLS) to IDP camps	1,300
Sub total for Timor-Leste Red Cross			1,300
UNDP			
TIM-07/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination for effective recovery response	270,000
TIM-07/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Communication Support for IDPs (Phase II)	337,140
TIM-07/ER/101	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Damage Assessment, Recovery Planning for IDP Reintegration (Phase II)	433,970
TIM-07/ER/102	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Diversifying Livelihoods for IDP Women Headed Households	270,000
TIM-07/ER/103	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Community Centres (UMA SORU MOTU) for Youth Mobilisation, Employment and Dialogue	350,000
TIM-07/ER/104	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Servi Nasaun2 "Work for conflict reduction and meeting basic needs" (Cash for work - Phase II)	296,390
TIM-07/ER/105	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Diversifying Livelihoods for IDP Women Headed Households	270,000
TIM-07/S01	SECURITY	NGO Security Focal Point	117,998
Sub total for UNDP			2,345,498

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNFPA			
TIM-07/H03	HEALTH	Provision of maternal health services for IDPs	140,000
TIM-07/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Prevention and management of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) among IDPs	120,000
Sub total for UNFPA			260,000
UNHCR			
TIM-07/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Achieving better Protection through Peaceful Co-existence and Reconciliation Projects for IDPs	669,475
Sub total for UNHCR			669,475
UNICEF			
TIM-07/E01	EDUCATION	Capacity building for emergency education and social mobilisation	165,000
TIM-07/H02	HEALTH	Infant and Young Child Feeding and Nutrition Surveillance	350,000
TIM-07/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of Children and Youths	436,000
TIM-07/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for internally displaced and natural disasters affected people	770,000
Sub total for UNICEF			1,721,000
UNIFEM			
TIM-07/MS03	MULTI-SECTOR	Promoting IDP women's participation in IDP return, resettlement, social reintegration and peace building	210,000
Sub total for UNIFEM			210,000
WFP			
TIM-07/F01	FOOD	Emergency Food Assistance and Safety Net (PRRO 10388.0 Investing in People's Future)	5,974,178
Sub total for WFP			5,974,178

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
WHO			
TIM-07/H01	HEALTH	Emergency Vector Control among Internally Displaced Populations (IDP)	271,778
Sub total for WHO			271,778
Grand Total:			16,578,930

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7. PROJECTS

AGRICULTURE

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO)
Project Title	Emergency Seed and Input Provision to Ensure Staple Crop Production
Project Code	TIM-07/A01
Sector	Agriculture
Objective	Provide good quality rice and maize seeds and other inputs and technical assistance in Conservation Agriculture (CA) to enable farmers to produce a second harvest during the current monsoon and make the production system less vulnerable
Beneficiaries	10,000 farm families hosting IDPs in Ermera, Liquica, Manatutu, Baucau, Viqueque and Cova-Lima districts. Children: 25,000 Women: 15,000 Other groups: 40,000 IDPs living with host families
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Local NGOs (LNGOs)
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$340,000
Funds Requested	\$340,000

Summary

Food security will be a critical issue during the first half of 2007, with some 70,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) currently living with host families in districts outside Dili and delayed onset of the monsoon due to the El Nino effect. The shortage of food is becoming serious and it is likely that the farmers will have less yield due to less rain this season. Farmers require urgent support to cultivate a second crop where feasible, during the current monsoon, to better address the overall high demand for food. Good quality seed remains a limiting factor for improved yield and shortage of good quality seed is a major issue in Timor-Leste. This project will enable a second harvest during the current monsoon and have a significant positive impact on food security for the families involved.

Objectives

To assist host families of IDPs with provision of good quality maize and rice seeds and enable them to realise a second harvest during the current monsoon.

Activities

- Identification of MAFF staff and partner NGOs in target districts;
- Identification of host families in the districts reliant on maize and rice production;
- Review of agriculture production and opportunities for a second harvest;
- Provision of high yield varieties of maize and rice seed for a second planting (March-May 2007);
- Training in appropriate agricultural techniques, conservation agriculture, seed collection and storage.

Outcomes

- Increased food production and food security through a second harvest;
- Farmers adopt a two-crop monsoon season;
- Farmers are able to retain seed for the next planting season in November/December 2007.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
International Coordinator	30,000
National Staff	15,000
Travel	20,000
Contracts (Letters of Agreement for distribution)	15,000
Inputs (maize, rice seed)	190,000
Transport	30,000
Administration	20,000
General Operating Costs	20,000
Sub-total	340,000
Minus available resources	0
Total funds requested	340,000

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)
Project Title	Homestead Food Production for Food Security and Improved Nutrition for IDP Host Families
Project Code	TIM-07/A02
Sector	Agriculture
Objective	Improve food security of families hosting IDPs
Beneficiaries	7,000 farming families Children: 20,000 Women: 10,000, 25,000 IDPs living with host families
Implementing Partners	MAFF, Ministry of Health (MoH), Local NGOs
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$665,000
Funds Requested	\$665,000

Summary

Strengthening and diversification of homestead food production is essential for both improved food consumption and strengthened livelihoods of vulnerable households. There are large numbers of IDPs living with host families in the districts. By diversifying production through development of home gardens, families will be more capable of providing nutritious foods for themselves and IDP guests. National staff, district-based Government staff and LNGOs have already been trained and will be able to implement this new project.

Objectives

The main objective of the project will be to enhance food security and nutritional status of the host families through the provision of agriculture inputs and technical support for homestead food production in districts outside Dili. The project will enable families to establish productive and sustainable home gardens for year round production. Diversity of agriculture production will be emphasised and increased use of indigenous plants will be encouraged through technical training.

Activities

- Identification of MAFF staff and partner NGOs in target districts;
- Technical briefings for the planned action;
- Identification of target host families;
- Provision of agriculture/horticulture inputs (including seeds, tools and technical training);
- Technical support for diversification of agriculture production, introduction of CA principles into home gardening, storage, processing and improved nutrition.

Outcomes

- Host families and IDPs have improved diets and better food security;
- Host families have long term food security through home gardening, fruit trees, and diversified agriculture production;
- Government staff and local NGOs have acquired skills for expansion of home gardening and diversified agriculture production systems.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
International Coordinator	45,000
National Staff	18,000
Travel	23,000
Contracts (Letters of Agreement for distribution)	30,000
Agriculture Inputs (seeds, tools, water systems, fruit trees)	410,000
Training / Evaluation	20,000
Transport	50,000
Administration	29,000
General Operating Costs	40,000
Sub-total	665,000
Minus available resources	0
Total funds requested	665,000

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)
Project Title	Reduction of Post Harvest Losses for Enhanced Food Security
Project Code	TIM-07/A03
Sector	Agriculture
Objective	Reduce post harvest losses through improved food storage
Beneficiaries	3,500 host families in Liquica, Ermera, Aileu, Lautem and Baucau districts. Children: 12,000 Women: 5,000 15,000 IDPs living with host families
Implementing Partners	MAFF, LNGOs
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$730,000
Funds Requested	\$730,000

Summary

Timor-Leste is a maize-dependent society, which continually faces food shortages during the annual pre-harvest period when maize and many other foods are not available. Farmers face serious problems with the storage of maize, typically losing a third of their harvest to weevils. Higher producing varieties are even more susceptible to weevil attack. FAO, with Japanese support, implemented a silo project in 2004 to produce and distribute 1,000 one tonne maize storage silos. The initial pilot activity was very successful and the Government has requested that 20,000 additional silos be produced. This project will enable a larger and more extensive grain storage programme.

Objectives

Reduce post-harvest losses through the provision of one tonne metal household grain silos to 3,500 host families for maize storage in Liquica, Ermera, Aileu, Lautem and Baucau districts.

Activities

- Identification of MAFF staff and partner NGOs in target districts;
- Identification of host families in target districts reliant on maize production;
- Review of agriculture production and storage opportunities;
- Establish grain silo production facilities in central locations;
- Provision of grain silos to families and training on sustainable use and management;
- Awareness-raising among target beneficiaries on post-harvest storage and high yield maize varieties.

Outcomes

- 3,500 host families of IDPs will own and use one tonne grain silos for maize storage;
- Post-harvest losses will be reduced and the food security of target families will be improved;
- Target families will be aware of high yield maize varieties for future production.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
International Coordinator	30,000
National Staff	15,000
Travel	20,000
Contracts (Letters of Agreement for distribution)	5,000
Silo Construction	510,000
Training / Evaluation	25,000
Transport	40,000
Administration	50,000
General Operating Costs	35,000
Sub-total	730,000
Minus available resources	0
Total funds requested	730,000

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO)
Project Title	School Gardening Programme for Improved Nutrition
Project Code	TIM-07/A04
Sector	Agriculture
Objective	Establish school gardens to provide fruits and vegetables for the school feeding programme
Beneficiaries	100 schools in Ainaro, Liquica, Manatuto, Baucau, Manufahi, Viqueque, Cova-Lima districts Children: 20,000 Women: 8,000 4,000 Parents and teachers
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education (MoE), MoH, MAFF, World Food Programme (WFP), LNGOs
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$270,000
Funds Requested	\$270,000

Summary

FAO provided vegetable seeds and tools to twenty schools for home gardening alongside the WFP school-feeding programme in 2006. This experience demonstrated that the school and home gardening component of the school feeding programme would not only educate children, but also directly contribute to improving their nutritional status, as well as stimulating local food production through the involvement of Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs). The Government has asked WFP to expand the school feeding programme throughout the country to ensure that school children receive at least one nutritious meal per day. FAO has been asked to continue working along side this programme to support the development of school and home gardens. This project will enable the establishment of 100 school gardens. Given the added burden of IDP children at rural schools, schools with high numbers of IDP children will be specifically targeted with this project.

Objectives

Establish productive and sustainable school and home gardens, which will contribute supplementary vegetables and fruits to schoolchildren.

Activities

- Identification of MAFF staff and partner NGOs in target districts;
- Identification of suitable schools in Ainaro, Liquica, Manatuto, Baucau, Manufahi, Viqueque, Cova-Lima districts (in close collaboration with MoE and WFP);
- Provision of high yield varieties of vegetable seed, fruit trees and agriculture tools to schools;
- Training on vegetable farming, Conservation Agriculture (CA) concept and practice and nutrition for school children, teachers and parents;
- Technical support for schools and PTAs on sustainable garden management.

Outcomes

- Nutritious vegetables available to the school feeding programme and contribute to improved nutrition among students;
- Fruit trees provided to students for planting at home to improve food security within communities;
- Nutrition education introduced in schools.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
International Coordinator	15,000
National Staff	15,000
Travel	10,000
Contracts (Letters of Agreement for distribution)	15,000
Agriculture inputs (vegetable seeds, fruit trees)	146,000
Training / Evaluation	25,000
Transport	15,000
Administration	13,000
General Operating Costs	16,000
Sub-total	270,000
Minus available resources	0
Total funds requested	270,000

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)
Project Title	Support to humanitarian coordination
Project Code	TIM-07/CSS01
Sector	Coordination and Support Services
Objective	Support coordination of humanitarian assistance with all partners, information management, early warning and contingency planning
Beneficiaries	Government and aid agencies, IDPs, host communities and other populations directly affected by the crisis
Implementing Partners	Government, IASC, UN Country Team, UNMIT, NGOs, international forces
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$370,000
Funds Requested	\$370,000

Summary

There is a need for continued coordination support in Timor-Leste. OCHA will maintain a country presence until the end of June 2007 in order to monitor the implementation of the Consolidated Appeal, support contingency planning and ensure adequate liaison between the Government, donors, the UN mission (UNMIT), the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UN agencies, NGOs and beneficiaries. It is expected that, with the planned recruitment of two Humanitarian Affairs Officers by UNMIT, OCHA will be able to gradually hand over its coordination functions to the mission and phase out in June 2007. Support will be provided to existing coordination mechanisms such as the Simu Malu process, the Humanitarian Coordination Group led by the Minister of Labour and Community Reinsertion, the UNHC, the IASC and the UN Country Team (UNCT).

Activities

- Facilitating joint planning and implementation of humanitarian response;
- Strengthening existing Government led sector coordination groups;
- Mobilising and coordinating inter-agency assessments;
- Supporting the preparation of information, early warning mechanisms and contingency planning;
- Facilitating principled and effective coordination between the humanitarian community and national and international forces;
- Providing effective information management support 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, and the review of the CAP 2007;
- Supporting the planning and integration of early recovery activities into ongoing humanitarian programmes.

Outcomes

- Accurate and reliable vulnerability data available;
- Effective targeting of humanitarian assistance and information management systems in place;
- Effective coordination between the humanitarian community and international military forces;
- Regular monitoring of and reporting of the humanitarian situation in Timor-Leste.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
International Staff	220,000
National Staff	10,000
Travel	20,000
Transport	30,000
Administration	20,000
General Operating Costs	70,000
Sub-total	370,000
Minus available resources	0
Total funds requested	370,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / DEVELOPMENT GROUP OFFICE (UNDP/DGO)
Project Title	Coordination for effective recovery response
Project Code	TIM-07/CSS02
Sector	Coordination and Support Services
Objective	Enable early recovery planning and programming and Implementation of Quick Impact projects at decentralised level.
Beneficiaries	Government, aid agencies, crisis affected communities & people.
Implementing Partners	UN Resident Coordinator's office, UNCT, UNMIT.
Project Duration	January - June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$270,000
Funds Requested	\$270,000

Summary

As the humanitarian phase begins to wind down in late March early April 2007 and the recovery phase begins to take shape, the existing humanitarian coordination mechanism will need to be transformed to accommodate additionally the increased needs for planning and coordination of the early-recovery and reconstruction initiatives of multiple development partners. This is essential to avoid gaps and ensure a seamless transition between the humanitarian and the recovery initiatives, especially at the field level where there are no locally based UN coordination mechanisms. The current project aims to strengthen the analytical, programming and coordination capacity of the office of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator at the decentralised field level, in order to extend effectively its lead role from HQ in Dili to the field operational level.

Objective

To strengthen the coordination and strategic planning, joint programming and monitoring capacity of the R/HC at the decentralised/operational level.

Activities

- Support the establishment of two Field Coordination Centres to serve as decentralised one-stop-shops for up-to-date and streamlined information and support, for efficient and effective planning, programming and implementation of the transition from humanitarian and relief to early recovery.
- Provide UN-wide advice and support to local Government and recovery partners on issues related to transition from relief to early recovery in the restoration of a minimum level of social infrastructure and services in areas severely impacted by the conflict.
- Support the development of quick impact humanitarian projects addressing specific needs of specific target groups including vulnerable groups in specific towns/villages particularly impacted by the conflict.

Outcomes

- Availability and increased accessibility of a Management Information System (MIS) of accurate and reliable humanitarian and early-recovery data jointly collected and/or vetted by Government, UN and NGOs.
- A portfolio of quick impact humanitarian and early-recovery projects addressing specific needs of specific target groups, including vulnerable groups, in towns and villages severely impacted by the conflict.
- Effective targeting of humanitarian and early-recovery assistance,
- Effective coordination and interface between humanitarian and early recovery initiatives.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Coordination officers & consultants	120,000
Data collection and processing	22,000
In-country Travel	50,000
Equipment & Supplies	45,360
Operations & Maintenance	15,000
GMS	17,640
Total	270,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title	Communication Support for IDPs (Phase II)
Project Code	TIM-07/CSS03
Sector	Coordination and Support Services
Objective	Enable IDPs to make informed decision on return, resettlement and access to Government assistance programmes
Beneficiaries	100,000 IDPs and host communities
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion (MTRC)
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$537,140
Funds Requested	\$337,140

Summary

The safe and sustainable return of IDPs requires clear and accurate information about Government and donor- resettlement plans, programmes and processes. The project will establish and maintain communication channels with IDPs throughout the country, enabling the Sector Working Groups and the Government to channel important information to IDPs in a timely and accurate manner. This will involve the use of multiple information dissemination techniques and media, ensuring that IDPs can access and understand information easily. The project will target IDPs in camps, IDPs newly returned from IDP camps, and those who moved in with relatives and friends instead of going to camps.

Objectives

Strengthen communication channels to IDPs and provide accurate and timely information about Government assistance policies and packages, security and human rights, in order to enable IDPs to make informed decisions about when and how to return, and how to access Government assistance before and after returning.

Activities

- Collect and compile timely and accurate information about Government policies and assistance packages, security and human rights;
- Assist the Government and Sector Working Groups with crafting messages to IDPs using easily accessible formats and language and through supporting the production of information materials;
- Disseminate information through:
 - Fixed information points in IDP locations throughout the districts;
 - Publishing of information in weekly newspapers;
 - Rehabilitating community radio stations across Timor-Leste, distributing one wind-up radio per village and community briefings;
- Broadcasting information on community radio stations, national radio and television.

Outcomes

- Existing communication channels strengthened throughout the country;
- IDPs well informed of the Government's resettlement plans and processes and thereby empowered to make informed decisions about when and how to return home;
- IDPs with damaged and destroyed homes availed of reliable information on how to access recovery and reconstruction assistance;
- Safe and sustainable voluntary return of IDPs promoted and enabled.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
International Personnel	100,000
National Personnel	50,000
Information Dissemination (13 Districts)	60,000
Community Radio Rehabilitation and Radio Distribution	200,000
Transport (13 Districts)	70,000
Telephone Costs, Office Rent, Miscellaneous	22,000
Sub-total	502,000
F&A (GMS)	35,140
Sub-total	537,140
Minus available resources	200,000
Total funds requested	337,140

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title	Damage Assessment, Recovery Planning for IDP Reintegration (Phase II)
Project Code	TIM-07/ER/I01
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	Finalise a reliable assessment of destruction; develop a detailed plan for quick recovery; establish/strengthen reconciliation mechanisms in communities and establish mechanism to issue and record Special Lease Agreements to returning IDPs.
Beneficiaries	100,000 IDPs
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Public Works, MTRC, and Ministry of Justice-Department of Land and Property.
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$503,970
Funds Requested	\$433,970

Summary: Although the damage assessment of households currently staying in IDP camps in Dili is nearly completed, IDP families sheltering elsewhere have still to be registered. This includes households displaced and sheltering in the districts. The Geographical Information System (GIS)-linked mapping of damaged/destroyed houses is also on going. Community reconciliation and acceptance of returning families to the homes they were forced to abandon are foundations of the recovery process. Rebuilding communities will not be possible until tensions, resentments and fear has been addressed. In addition, the verification and regularisation of occupancy will be crucial to prevent future conflicts over land.

Objectives: Provide technical support to the government of Timor-Leste for finalising a reliable and unbiased assessment of the destruction; to develop a detailed plan for quick recovery; to establish effective conflict resolution mechanisms and an effective consultative mechanism for the recording of Special Lease Agreements to all returning households based on a law that is pending consideration by the national parliament.

Actions

- Survey and data entry of displaced households;
- Assessment of damaged houses to determine extent of the damage;
- Capacity-building for dialogue team and deployment & support of same;
- Provide training for staff of the Land dispute mediation sections of the Directorate of Land and Property (DLP) of the Ministry of Justice and organise community consultation on land disputes;
- Provide direct support to the DLP of the Ministry of Justice in the processing of land claims emerging from the crisis.

Outcomes: Completed survey of IDP population including unregistered IDPs still in camps, and IDPs living outside of camps; Completed individual case files on damaged houses provided to the government; Operational management system for processing case files established; Administrative procedures for recording and addressing/solving land tenure disputes; National Campaign for Peace-Building and Reconciliation at the community level.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
International & National Consultants	135,000
Contractual Services	45,000
Travel	30,000
Sub-contracts	200,000
Communication, IT & AV Equipment	17,500
Rental & Maintenance - Premises and equipment	36,000
Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs & Miscellaneous Expenses	7,500
GMS	32,970
Total Project Budget	503,970
Minus available resources	70,000
Total funds requested	433,970

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	Diversifying Livelihoods for IDP Women-Headed Households
Project Code	TIM-07/ER/I02
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	Promote/support livelihood strategies for female-headed IDP Households
Beneficiaries	300 Women (200 IDP, 100 from host communities)
Implementing Partners	MTRC, qualified INGOs and LNGOs.
Project Duration	January - June 2006
Funds Requested	\$270,000

Summary: This project aims to promote and support livelihood strategies of IDPs and host community women with special emphasis on female-headed households, centred on non-farm income-generating activities. Women bore a disproportionate share of the hardship during the recent crisis in Timor-Leste. According to Timor's 2006 Human Development Report (which predates the crisis of May 2006), "Women in Timor suffer significant discrimination in the household, the workplace and the community, gender-based violence, sexual harassment in the workplace." According to the HDR, "The poorest people tend to be widows and orphans." They generally lack the manpower to make a living from farm activities alone, and need alternative home-based income generation. The Resource Centres will also provide civic education to support their participation in the coming elections, and training in natural resource management.

Objectives: Diversify livelihoods and promote income-generating activities of 300 IDPs and host community women through the provision of training, micro-grants and access to micro-credit. (Micro-credit to be provided through a grant to a Micro-finance Institution (MFI) under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)); Support the establishment of women-dedicated spaces in the form of two Resource Centres (either refurbished or new buildings) to serve as training and production centres managed and operated by women and for social mobilisation and interaction of IDP women and women from the host communities; Generate short-term cash-for-work employment to 100 youth in the host communities (50 per community) in the rehabilitation or building of the resource centre.

Activities

- Design and implementation of a training programme in participatory methods and techniques for three women community leaders per community and a team of five facilitators per community selected from among the beneficiary women;
- Based on market research, design and implement a training programme in various trades (e.g. rug and carpet making, food & agriculture processing);
- Design and implement a training of trainer programme in the above skills for the two trainees who finish top of the class in intermediate level training;
- Provide training in civic and rights based education to all 300 beneficiaries, with due emphasis on electoral issues. In addition, the facilitators and community leaders will receive training of trainer instruction in order to provide training to the wider community.
- Provide basic business development and management training to the project beneficiaries; and training in market research to the top performer in above basic training.
- Provide micro-grants and access to micro-credit to the target IDP and members of the host communities, the latter through a grant to an established MFI, under an MOU;
- Provide training to the project beneficiaries in sustainable management of the natural resource base in their areas of resettlement.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Personnel	36,000
Training	34,000
Equipment	20,000
Resource centre construction (2 Resource Centres)	60,000
Training in natural resource base management & environment protection	7,335
Miscellaneous	5,000
Micro-grant	30,000
Micro-credit fund, (through a grant to an established MFI)	60,000
GMS	17,665
Total funds requested	270,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title	Community Centres (UMA SORU MOTU) for Youth Mobilisation, Employment and Dialogue
Project Code	TIM-07/ER/I03
Sector	Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	Promote community based youth dialogue anchored around a shared project providing an employment and income dividend
Beneficiaries	1,400 youths
Implementing partners	UNDP / DEX plus NGOs.
Project Duration	January – April 2006
Total Project Budget	\$350,000
Funds Requested	\$350,000

Summary: Timor Leste's rapidly growing youth population presents both a potential resource for the country's development but also a challenge. About 34% of Timor-Leste's population is 12-29 years old, and the proportion is rising. Every year 15,000 to 20,000 young people enter the job market. Currently unemployment in the rural areas is at least 20%, and reaches 43% among urban youth. Many have fallen pray to political agitators and conflict entrepreneurs, while others have succumbed to the opportunity to loot and exact revenge based on purely personal and group considerations. This is contributing greatly to the worsening climate of insecurity taking hold in many parts of the country, especially Dili, and exacerbating the on-going crisis.

Objectives: Promote community-based youth dialogue anchored around a shared project providing an employment and income dividend.

Activities

1. Short-term employment for community youths: Provide cash for work to teams of 50 youth per community (total of 350 male and female youth) to build new and/or refurbish existing Community Centres (Total of seven Centres); Assemble male and female youth leaders and teams of skilled construction workers in close consultation with community leaders; and undertake construction of Community Centres.
2. Promote the social stabilisation of communities by supporting the holding of Community Dialogue meetings for the youth: Establish and train as required youth dialogue resource teams; Develop and agree on a working methodology with local community leaders and youth leaders; Initiate and facilitate Community-based youth Dialogue through meetings, and social events.
3. Provide training in basic social and employment skills as well as civic and right-based training to 1,400 youth: Develop and agree on a working methodology with Local community leaders and youth leaders; Initiate and facilitate Community-based youth Dialogue through meetings, and social events.

Outcomes

- 350 youths with income generated through employment in building of youth centres;
- A network of seven multipurpose Community /Resource Centres established in Dili (five) and in two districts (one/District) serving as centres for youth dialogue, peace building and basic skills learning;
- 1,400 youth trained in basic social and work skills (200 per community);
- A tried and tested methodology and plan for a National Campaign for Peace Building and Reconciliation targeting youth at Community level.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Description	\$
International UNV Consultants	36,000
Local Consultants 2x6x7x\$250/month	21,000
Travel	18,000
Construction of 7 Community Centres (including Cash for work)	210,000
Equipment and Furniture	17,000
Audio Visual and Information Technology Equipment	17,000
Operational costs & Miscellaneous Expenses	31,000
Total funds requested	350,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title	Servi Nasaun2 "Work for conflict reduction and meeting basic needs" (Cash for work - Phase II)
Project Code	TIM-07/ER/104
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	To reduce the potential for conflict and further destabilisation in Dili, by providing short-term job opportunities to disaffected youth groups.
Beneficiaries	5,000 unemployed youth living in Dili district.
Implementing Partners	International Labour Organization (ILO) and MTRC
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Funds Requested	\$296,390

Summary

In the immediate aftermath of the recent crisis, the Servi Nasaun project successfully contributed to the promotion of peace and stability by providing about 30,000 vulnerable people with short-term employment opportunities ("cash for work"). However, legions of unemployed youth, gangs of disaffected young males feeling socially, economically and politically excluded, are currently contributing to the escalation of the conflict, which is further exacerbated by recurrent confrontations among martial art groups of youngsters living both in their communities and in the IDPs camps. The current phase of the Servi Nasaun Project will focus on the rehabilitation and reactivation of recreational and sport sites in Dili district. The promotion of sport as a tool to achieve social reintegration will also encourage socialisation among youth, during and after the conclusion of the works, complementing the Simu Malu Project goals.

Actions

- Identification of five recreation and sport sites and "youth-friendly" activity to be supported;
- Identification in consultation with Community leaders and the Project Management Board of at least 3,000 young workers to be enrolled in the cash-for-work scheme;
- Rehabilitation of five recreation and sport sites in Dili district using a community-driven labour-based approach;
- Organisation of 10 sport and other youth-friendly social events, in collaboration with Simu Malu, and involving youth members of five youth Community Centres to be established in Dili under a separate initiative.

Outcomes

- Increased stability, by keeping unoccupied youth involved in productive activities during the pre-electoral period;
- At least 3,000 youths and other vulnerable groups, working together in peace and harmony and promoting peaceful coexistence in their communities; (the initiative is part of a broader youth employment promotion initiative that will include an additional 750 youth to be involved in the establishment of seven Community centres promoting and enabling youth dialogue, and 100 youth to be involved in the establishment of two Women Resource Centres)
- 70,000 workdays employing 3,000 youths created through "youth-friendly" labour-based works;
- Increased purchasing power of targeted youth and corresponding revival of the local economy;
- Increased sense of self-reliance of targeted youth and greater openness to later national employment or training schemes;
- Five recreation and sports facilities rehabilitated and reactivated in Dili town.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Workforce (Cash for Work)	150,000
Materials	54,000
International UNV	36,000
National Personnel	10,000
Equipment and supplies	7,000
Logistic & Miscellaneous	20,000
Sub-total	277,000
GMS	19,390
Total funds requested	296,390

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title	Diversifying Livelihoods for IDP Women Headed Households
Project Code	TIM-07/ER/I05
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	Promote/support livelihood strategies for female-headed IDP Households
Beneficiaries	300 Women (200 IDP women and 100 women from host communities)
Implementing Partners	UNDP/ILO and Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion.
Project Duration	January-July 2006
Funds Requested	\$270,000

Summary

This project aims to promote and support livelihood strategies of IDPs and host community women in Dili and Baucau with special emphasis on female-headed households. Women bore more than a proportionate share of the hardship caused during the recent crisis in Timor-Leste. According to Timor's 2006 Human Development Report, which predates the crisis of May 2006, "Women in Timor suffer significant discrimination in the household, the workplace and the community. According to the Human Development Report (HDR), "The poorest people tend to be widows and orphans ...". The present proposal will organise market relevant training, and will support the production and marketing. All activities conducted will be followed-up by the ILO/UNDP STAGE Programme, within the Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion, that will provide opportunities for further training and support to sustainable income-generation.

Objectives

- Diversify livelihoods and promote income-generating activities of 300 returned IDPs and host community women through rapid skills training directly linked with production of immediately marketable goods.

Activities

- Rapid skills training on production of T-Shirts, gloves and masks that are needed and will be purchased by Servi Nasaun and Serbisu ba Dame Projects;
- Create income-generating opportunities through training in cotton cultivation and manufacturing of derived products to be purchased by local partner organisations;
- Training for cotton production, including: (i) Land cleaning, preparation and compost; (ii) Irrigation, fence building, planting, and cultivating cotton tree;
- Training on cotton spinning and weaving and provision of traditional tool kits for home production.
- Business Management Training to Project beneficiaries;
- Facilitate linkages to finance through existing micro-finance institutions;

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Personnel	60,000
Training	131,100
Equipment	30,000
Miscellaneous	30,000
Support costs	18,900
Total funds requested	270,000

EDUCATION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Capacity building for emergency education and social mobilisation
Project Code	TIM-07/E01
Sector	Education
Objective	Ensure that all children in Dili district can attend school regularly in a safe and protected environment.
Beneficiaries	30,000 school-going children in Dili district, their families and communities.
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), UNICEF, CARE, Christian Children's Fund (CCF)
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$385,000
Funds Requested	\$165,000

Summary

The UNICEF education programme is mostly funded to continue supporting educational activities in camps in 2007, focusing on approximately 20,000 primary school-aged children in Dili affected by the ongoing crisis. The critical need is to strengthen the emergency preparedness strategy including resource stockpiling with the MEC, which will benefit all school-going children. This capacity building effort will be enforced by a social mobilisation campaign called "The Importance of Being Educated". A total of 40 senior staff from the MoE, 76 school principals and 600 teachers will benefit.

Objectives

- Build capacity of Government officials, schools principals and teachers to be able to prepare and respond to education needs in an emergency including assessment, monitoring and evaluation;
- Raise awareness of the importance of education and the positive impact education has on each and every aspect of our daily lives through the social mobilisation campaign.

Activities

- Train 40 MEC officials in education in emergencies, including rapid assessments, use of school-in-a-box kits, impact of emergencies on children and annual budgeting for emergency responses;
- Train school principals in 76 core schools from the child-friendly schools project in the psychosocial aspects of emergency education, care and recovery for children and teachers;
- Fund 76 follow-up workshops for 600 teachers in 76 clusters of the child-friendly schools project in the psychosocial aspects of emergency education, care and recovery for children and teachers;
- Prepare emergency preparedness materials for principals, parent-teacher associations and local administrators to enable them to do their own emergency planning;
- Translate rapid assessments and other emergency education resources into Tetun;
- Provide technical support to ensure effective management, monitoring and evaluation of these activities;
- A social mobilisation campaign which highlights the damage caused to schools, its implications and calls for action from all members of the community.

Outcomes

- MEC officials, school principals, teachers will be able to respond to educational needs in the event of all emergencies;
- Increased public awareness of education and greater public support for education;
- Increase in regular attendance of students and teachers in Dili;
- Increase in the number of Dili District schools rehabilitated by the government;
- Decrease in vandalism of schools and threats to schools.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Capacity building of MEC in emergency education	200,000
Social mobilisation campaign	150,000
Programme support costs	35,000
Sub-total	385,000
Minus available resources	220,000
TOTAL	165,000

FOOD AID

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Project Title	Emergency Food Assistance and Safety Net (PRRO 10388.0 Investing in People's Future)
Project Code	TIM-07/F01
Sector	Food
Objective	Provide emergency food relief to IDPs and other vulnerable populations.
Beneficiaries	249,000 people including IDPs, pregnant/lactating women, children under five, school children and other vulnerable groups Children: 163,650 Women: 47,675 Other groups: 100,000 disaster affected (50% women)
Implementing Partners	GoTL (MTRC, MoH, MoE), NGOs (Concern, World Vision, NGO Forum) and UN (FAO, UNICEF)
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Funds Requested	\$5,974,178

Summary

There remains an urgent need to ensure household food security of those displaced in the districts and other vulnerable households. In addition, emergency safety net programmes targeting traditional vulnerable groups such as women and children meet their immediate nutritional needs. A replenishment of contingency stocks depleted during the onset of the current crisis is urgently needed in light of the potential for drought and/or effects of negative impacts of heavy rains (flooding, landslides, crop loss). These stocks will be partially pre-positioned in regional stores before the rainy season.

Objectives

- To provide emergency food aid to prevent hunger, protect livelihoods and meet immediate and acute food gaps during the hungry season;
- To meet the immediate nutritional needs of vulnerable populations including pregnant women, lactating mothers and children.

Activities

- Provision of monthly emergency food assistance to vulnerable people;
- Identification of partners/projects and communities to link Food-for-Work/Training (FFW/T) and creation of assets;
- Provision of monthly FFW/T rations for direct participants in FFW/T schemes;
- Daily mid-morning meal provided to primary school children through schools to prevent short term hunger and for income transfer to vulnerable families;
- Provision of monthly supplementary take-home rations to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under five through community health centres;
- Conduct training on food preparation, storage and record-keeping/reporting;
- Replenishment of emergency food reserves.

Outcomes

Vulnerable people supported during their resettlement and the hunger period; Farmers claiming new land and creating new assets. A total of 10,066 Metric Tonnes (MT) of food aid provided under the various activities, including 5,816 MT in General Food Distributions; 534 MT in Food-for-Work/Training; 1,442 MT in supplementary feeding and 624 MT in School Feeding, and 1,650 MT for emergency/natural disaster response.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Direct Project Costs	5,583,344
Indirect Support Costs (7%)	390,834
TOTAL	5,974,178

HEALTH

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
Project Title	Emergency Vector Control among IDPs
Project Code	TIM-07/H01
Sector	Health
Objective	Reduce morbidity and mortality among IDP due to malaria and dengue through effective vector control and reduction of transmission of vector born diseases
Beneficiaries	Internally Displaced Populations
Implementing Partners	MoH, UN Agencies, National and International NGOs
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Funds requested	\$271,778

Summary

The MoH with the support from WHO, has conducted an entomological survey in a number of IDP camps in and around Dili. The survey included vector susceptibility tests to different insecticides, resting and biting behaviours and bed net usage, the results of which require immediate attention. Currently, Permethrin is being used throughout Timor Leste for insecticide treatment of long lasting bed nets and for spray operations. However, the tested mosquitoes were resistant to DDT and Permethrin and susceptible to Deltamethrin and Lambdacyhalothrin. This behaviour revealed that the peak biting period begins in the early evening before sunset and continues until 11pm, before recommencing in the early morning. This behaviour further limits the effectiveness of bed nets, as the peak biting activity is prior to people being protected by their bed net.

The survey also revealed that approximately 5% of the IDPs use a bed net. Those living in tents do not use a net at all, as there are no hanging facilities inside the tents. The Ministry of Health continues to conduct entomological surveillance including in areas around IDP camps. Prior to the beginning of the rains, a survey of mosquito breeding sites in and around the camps revealed that 25% of the sites were active. The absence of an appropriate and consistent approach to vector control, including inadequate and/or inappropriate use of insecticides, increases the likelihood of malaria and dengue epidemics. This situation is further compounded by the crowded and unhealthy living conditions in IDP camps. Effective vector control should be established immediately to mitigate the high risk.

Objectives

- Reduce morbidity and mortality associated with vector born diseases (malaria and dengue) among IDPs;
- Establish and maintain effective vector control activities in areas where IDPs are living.

Activities

- Provide technical support to the MoH for the entomological services and the vector control programme in IDP camps, and procure appropriate insecticides, equipment and other supplies;
- Continue micro-stratification and identification of high risk IDP camps, incorporating a needs assessment and prioritisation for the commencement of vector control;
- Coordinate vector control activities for IDPs in cooperation with other partners (UN Agencies, INGO, the Timorese Red Cross (CVTL));
- Educate the IDP community regarding personal protection practices, limiting breeding sites and sources, and continue entomological surveillance.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget items	\$
Technical support for entomological surveillance and vector control measures	45,000
Procurement of appropriate insecticides, equipment and supplies including protective clothing and personal protection equipment for spray operators	157,512
Operational expenses and coordination	23,000
Health Promotion education materials	10,000
Training of Spray Operators	5,000
Programme Support costs (13%)	31,266
Total funds requested	271,778

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Infant and Young Child Feeding and Nutrition Surveillance
Project Code	TIM-07/H02
Sector	Health
Objective	Reinforce the principles of infant and young child feeding
Beneficiaries	Pregnant and lactating women, children under 5 and IDP camp managers in 6 districts
Implementing Partners	MoH and NGOs
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Funds Requested	\$350,000

Summary

The continued political instability is likely to prolong displacement within and outside of Dili. The limitation in regaining sources of income, the higher pressure on host families' livelihoods and the upcoming rainy and hungry period may cause a prompt increase of the already alarming high rates of severe acute malnutrition prior to the crisis. Likewise during emergency times, internal and external influences of the crisis can lead to a decrease in exclusive breastfeeding and poor complementary feeding practices. Immediate, well-prepared and strategic responses are required to safeguard child health.

Objectives

Activities to strengthen the overall treatment of severely malnourished children are underway. However, areas of prevention, identification and referral need to be strengthened in response to potentially increased numbers of severely malnourished children. Underlying the current high rates of malnutrition are issues related to poor infant and young child feeding, which are further compromised by the current emergency situation. Guidelines on infant formula use are poorly understood and often contradicted by many camp managers, adding further danger to the situation. As health promotion activities are conducted, efforts need to be placed on improving the identification and referral mechanism for malnourished children, mainly through establishing and strengthening surveillance systems.

Activities

- Recruit a nutritionist for training, monitoring and technical guidance with establishing nutrition surveillance system;
- Implementation of nutritional surveillance in six districts;
- Training of IDP camp managers on infant and young child feeding in emergencies;
- Cooking demonstrations and other various breastfeeding complementary feeding activities;
- Material production and re-printing (breastfeeding flipcharts, complementary feeding recipe books, key health messages for camp managers brochure).

Outcomes

- Strengthened nutrition surveillance system in six most vulnerable districts;
- Identification and referral of severely malnourished children;
- Improved use of local nutritious foods for complementary feeding;
- Creation of conducive environments for continued exclusive breastfeeding.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staffing with international and local staff	85,000
Technical Support for establishing surveillance system	60,000
Training of Camp Managers and Health Staff	15,000
Health Promotion Activities	40,000
Health Promotion Materials	50,000
Emergency Health Kits	75,000
Programme Support Costs	25,000
Sub-total	350,000
Minus available resources	0
TOTAL	350,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
Project Title	Provision of maternal health services for IDPs
Project Code	TIM-07/H03
Sector	Health
Objective	Strengthen the provision of reproductive health services with a focus on maternal health for displaced women of reproductive age
Beneficiaries	Displaced women of reproductive age (WRA) with a focus on pregnant and postpartum women
Implementing Partner(s)	MoH and local NGOs
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Funds Requested	\$140,000
Funds Available	\$140,000

Summary

The MoH strongly encourages pregnant and postpartum women to access regular health facilities and regular ambulance services that are fully functional. UNFPA will continue to support the maternity waiting camp at the national hospital with the endorsement of the MoH and depending on the evolving situation i.e., continuing political unrest or flooding. It is essential to ensure access to emergency obstetric care, since it is estimated that up to 15% of all pregnant women will develop some kind of complication during delivery, with up to 5% developing complications that will require life-saving surgery. The project will address the wider health sector objectives and strategies namely, ensuring access to maternal health services particularly emergency obstetric care, conducting health promotion activities on reproductive health including Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention, and ensuring supervision, monitoring and evaluation of maternal health services for displaced populations in affected areas.

Objectives

Support the MoH to ensure provision of reproductive health services for IDPs with a focus on maternal health for pregnant and postpartum women.

Activities

- Identification of pregnant women at IDP camps in Dili and the districts;
- Follow up the implementation of the maternity waiting camp at the *Hospital Nacional Guido Valadares* (HNGV);
- Provision of comprehensive obstetric services at HNGV and Baucau Referral Hospital;
- Strengthening the referral system for emergency obstetric care, including provision of logistic and equipment support for maternal health services targeting IDP women in affected areas;
- Health promotion activities for reproductive health including HIV/AIDS prevention;
- Increased supervision and monitoring of maternal health services for IDPs in affected areas.

Outcomes

- Reduced maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality among the displaced population;
- Surveillance system for the provision of antenatal and postnatal care established;
- Strengthened referral system for emergency obstetric care;
- Logistic and equipment support for maternal health services for IDP women provided;
- Improved level of knowledge among IDPs on maternal health including HIV/AIDS prevention.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Logistic and equipment support for maternal health services	65,200
Technical assistance (RH emergency coordinator)	30,000
Grants to NGOs (Maternity waiting camp, health promotion)	25,000
Supervision and monitoring (Needs assessment, M&E)	10,000
Programme support costs	9,800
Total funds requested	140,000
Available resources	140,000

MULTI-SECTOR

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
Project Title	Multi-sector assistance to IDPs
Project Code	TIM-07/MS01
Sector	Multi-sector
Objective	Ensure basic service delivery, care and protection of IDPs in camps
Beneficiaries	25,000 IDPs in Dili and 10,000 in camps outside Dili
Implementing Partners	MTRC
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$1,846,831
Funds Requested	\$1,496,831

Summary

IOM is currently the lead agency in camp management and camp coordination in Timor-Leste. The current project will allow IOM to maintain its current role and presence, and to assume responsibility for additional flood contingency sites.

Activities

- Link local camp leaders and the population with Sector leads to ensure the effectiveness of service delivery, particularly to vulnerable groups or persons;
- Link local camp leaders with the Government and security forces through facilitation of meetings, discussions and other information exchange mechanisms;
- Support the Government in implementing the flood contingency plan (including transport);
- Serve as a link in relaying Government policy to IDPs and relaying IDP needs to Government;
- Support to planning and implementation of return movements (including transport);
- Capacity building support to suco councils to enhance sustainability of return;
- Assistance to IDPs in community confidence-building activities, such as 'come and talk, go and see' visits, in both Dili and in the districts;
- Assist communities to implement 'peace projects' that involve previously conflicting parties in activities that are mutually agreed, beneficial to the entire community and result in improved community assets;
- Development of a "Simu Malu" reference/information guide for Suco Councils;
- Purchase 1,000 tents to replace the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR) tents currently in use;
- Coordinate with Sector leads the distribution of Non Food Items (NFIs).

Outcomes

- IDPs and communities engage in dialogue and other confidence-building activities to support sustainable return;
- No gaps in service delivery, improved capacity of the Government to implement its Operational Plan for the wet season, and improved ability of IDPs to cope with the wet season;
- Enhanced security in IDP camp residents through linkages with police and security forces;
- IDPs are able to exercise their right to freedom of movement and have access to shelter;
- Improved capacity of Suco Councils to address issues of concern.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff Costs	442,890
Costs of Direct Operational Support (camp management and coordination, shelter, NFIs, return and reintegration)	1,236,888
Administration Costs	161,473
Security Provisions	5,580
Sub-total	1,846,831
Minus available resources	350,000
TOTAL	1,496,831

Appealing Agency	CRUZ VERMELHA DE TIMOR-LESTE / TIMORESE RED CROSS (CVTL)
Project Title	Site Liaison Support (SLS) to IDP camps
Project Code	TIM-07/MS02
Sector	Multi-sector
Objective	Site liaison in eight camps to assist camp leaders in assessing the needs of the IDPs and ensure coordination of service delivery
Beneficiaries	1,011 people Children: 318, Women: 436, Families: 167 Pregnant or lactating women: 37
Implementing Partners	CVTL
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Funds Requested	\$1,300

Summary

Working as SLS in eight IDP camps in Dili, the CVTL will take responsibility for assessing IDP needs and passing the information to the relevant parties. It will also ensure the equitable distribution of services and NFIs provided by other partners to IDPs in the designated camps.

Activities

- Continue to work as SLS in eight camps in Dili²⁶;
- Undertake an assessment of needs in each camp twice a month and report further to the relevant parties;
- Distribute NFIs provided by other partners in the camps where CVTL works as SLS;
- Undertake health/hygiene promotion activities through Community Based First Aid (CBFA) volunteers.

Outcomes

- Needs of IDPs are addressed and met;
- Accurate and timely recording to camp information;
- Delivery of assistance well coordinated with local camp managers;
- IDPs have access to NFIs, based on assessed needs;
- IDPs in camps receive health awareness campaigns.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	600
Operational costs	480
Administration costs	220
Sub-total	1,300
Minus available resources	0
TOTAL	1,300

²⁶ Soverdi Kuluhun; Convento M.E.C.B/Sao Carlos; Bombeiros/Fire; ICR/IPI in Lahane; RTTL in Caicoli; Noviciado O.Carmelita in Fatuhada; Irmãs Carmelitas in Fatuhada; and Clinic St. Michael in Bebonuk.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)
Project Title	Promoting IDP women's participation in IDP return, resettlement, social reintegration and peace building
Project Code	TIM-07/MS03
Sector	Multi-sector
Objective	Enhance participation of IDP women in IDP return and reintegration in the communities
Beneficiaries	300 IDP women in host families/communities in the districts
Implementing Partners	REDE: Feto, the Office for the Promotion of Equality (OPE), the National Directorate for Territorial Administration/Ministry of State Administration (DNAT/MSA) and District Administration
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$210,000
Funds Requested	\$210,000

Summary

The project aims to enhance the active participation of IDP women living in camps in Dili and host families / communities, in the return, resettlement / relocation and social reintegration of IDPs, and train trainers in conflict resolution and prevention, peace building and maintenance. The project will facilitate confidence building among IDP women, enhance capacity of female leaders and groups, and broker relationships between IDP women and other groups in the communities. In light of their different roles, women are in a unique position to contribute to peace building and community healing. The project will ensure that women meaningfully engage themselves in the process of peace building, social reintegration and post-conflict recovery, that they are responsive to their needs, and that they play an integral and key part in peace building, return and reintegration of displaced populations.

Objectives

In support to the women's committees formed in IDP camps in Dili, the project will promote and strengthen IDP women's active engagement in conflict resolution and prevention in at least three districts where the members of the women's committees will return.

Activities

- Identify / assess the level of skills in terms of conflict analysis and resolution among IDP women;
- Train 300 women leaders in conflict management and resolution, and develop a pool of trainers amongst IDP women;
- Evaluate IDP women's inputs to the resolution of the recent crisis (roles and opportunities for mediation, safe return to communities, social reintegration) and lessons learnt;
- Plan, implement and evaluate community activities in response to return, resettlement / relocation and social reintegration of IDPs;
- Support IDP camp management in identifying issues related to peace building that need to be addressed.

Outcomes

- 300 IDP women trained in conflict prevention and management, and a number of others working as trainers in IDP camps in Dili and host families / communities in the districts;
- An increased number of IDPs who leave the camps and return home or resettled elsewhere;
- Safer and peaceful coexistence in IDP camps and host communities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Leadership training	100,000
Training of trainers	40,000
Communication materials and supplies	20,000
Local consultant and personnel	30,000
Support Costs	20,000
Total Funds Requested	210,000

PROTECTION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Achieving better Protection through Peaceful Co-existence and Reconciliation Projects for IDPs
Project Code	TIM-07/P/HR/RL01
Sector	Protection
Objective	Foster dialogue between returning IDPs and their communities.
Beneficiaries	25,000 internally displaced persons; people living in their communities of origin (including women and children)
Implementing Partners	Community and Family Services International (CFSI), United Nations Volunteers (UNV), Ombudsman's Office for Human Rights (PDHJ)
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$1,259,100 ²⁷
Funds Available	\$589,625 ²⁸
Funds Requested	\$669,475

Summary

In line with the Government's overall objective of creating environments that are conducive for return and reconciliation, affected communities will work together to develop a programme that will rebuild social bonds, promote trust amongst communities and prevent further displacement.

Objectives

Support the Government's effort to bring an end to internal displacement and restore human security through mutually agreed upon actions aimed at fostering dialogue between returning IDPs and their communities of origin, and thus create conditions for IDPs to return. Continued technical assistance and support for protection initiatives will be provided in IDP camps.

Activities

- Support the rehabilitation and/or construction of shared community facilities and implement activities generating shared community income;
- Selection of five communities in Dili (excluding those covered under UNDP project "UMA SORU MOTU – Community centres for youths), based on the willingness to create space for dialogue and achieve specific objectives;
- Establish partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs, the Church and other actors involved in community driven initiatives;
- Support other actors involved in similar projects who are experiencing funding difficulties to co-fund or partner up to 8 carefully selected projects.

Outcomes

- 5 selected communities in Dili working together through joint activities identified by the communities;
- Dialogue process advanced by the establishment and rebuilding of social bonds and trust so that beneficiary communities are able to co-exist peacefully;
- Eight additional sustainable programmes launched as a result of the precedent of success established by the current project.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Operational Cost: Protection needs of IDPs; implementation of 5 peaceful co-existence projects and support for a further 8 sustainable reconciliation programmes, in collaboration with other partners, covering also community services and administrative costs.	1,259,100
Sub-total	1,259,100
Minus available resources	589,625
Total funds requested	669,475

²⁷ Subject to the ORB approval

²⁸ UNHCR is seeking donors' agreement for extension in 2007.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Protection of Children and Youths
Project Code	TIM-07/P/HR/RL02
Sector	Protection
Objective	Ensure that children are protected from violence, abuse and exploitation; ensure that the referral system is enhanced; support to victims of violence and abuse.
Beneficiaries	30,000 IDPs Children: 20,000 Women: 10,000
Implementing Partners	Division of Social Services of MTRC, international and national NGOs
Project Duration	January - July 2007
Total Project Budget	\$636,000
Funds Requested	\$436,000

Summary

Establishing a coherent referral mechanism will strengthen the response system for child abuse. A uniform framework for referral is indispensable to ensure consistency in data collection and analysis of crimes against vulnerable groups, and to guarantee support to the victims and peaceful reintegration and recovery. Awareness, social mobilisation and advocacy need to be enhanced at all levels for the protection of vulnerable groups, including children and women, in order to build an environment free from violence and abuse. The project will continue to support the Child Protection Sub-Working Group and to implement activities for children and families in IDP camps in Dili and communities. It is also important to undertake community-based initiatives for the empowerment of families and to strengthen resilience.

Activities

- Logistical, managerial, technical and material (recreational kits, toys and supplies etc) support to the Child Protection Sub-Working Group and its "support teams" working for children's protection in IDP camps and communities;
- Technical and financial assistance to NGOs implementing psychosocial support activities for children and families in communities;
- Technical assistance to the "Referral Working Group" (Government stakeholders, UN-Agencies and international and national NGOs) resulting in a strengthened referral system and a uniform database for reporting and analysis;
- Social mobilisation, advocacy and training for the prevention of child protection abuses.

Outcomes

- Expanded psycho-social support programmes in communities in Dili and the districts;
- Referral mechanisms established with professional partners, dealing effectively with cases of gender-based violence and child abuse;
- Key stakeholders have increased knowledge of protection concerns.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Support to Child Protection Sub- Working Group, including to implementing partners	300,000
Supplies and equipment (recreational kits and toys etc)	150,000
Technical Assistance to Referral Working Group	100,000
Training and orientation	50,000
Programme support costs	36,000
Sub-total	636,000
Minus available resources	200,000
Total funds requested	436,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
Project Title	Prevention and management of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) among IDPs
Project Code	TIM-07/P/HR/RL03
Sector	Protection
Objectives	Raise awareness to prevent the incidence of GBV among IDPs and provide victims/survivors of GBV with adequate medical and legal support services
Beneficiaries:	50,000 IDP women and girls all around the country
Implementing Partners	OPE and local NGOs
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Funds Requested	\$120,000

Summary

The current crisis has considerably disrupted the political and social infrastructure and led to the breakdown of family support systems. The situation particularly affects women and girls in IDP camps as well as other vulnerable groups. There are reports of sexual harassment in the camps, including rapes and intent to traffic. The local women's network 'Rede Feto' has assumed the lead in implementing GBV initiatives in the IDP camps, with UNFPA support and alongside other NGOs working in the area of GBV. UNFPA continues to strengthen national capacity to address GBV in emergencies as part of the humanitarian response to the current crisis, building on its existing gender programme with the OPE.

Objectives

Build national capacity to ensure the provision of information and services for the prevention, early detection and prompt referral of GBV victims/survivors in IDP camps.

Activities

- Provision of support services for victims/survivors of GBV among IDPs, including transport costs for referral;
- Strengthening the referral network for support services for GBV victims/survivors;
- Increasing public awareness on prevention and management of GBV in the IDP camps;
- GBV awareness training for SLS, GBV focal points and camp managers, UNPOL and JTF;
- Promoting GBV referral and support services including production of IEC materials;
- Improving monitoring and reporting mechanisms for follow-up.

Outcomes

- Decreased incidence of GBV cases among the target population;
- Appropriate care and support for GBV victims/survivors provided;
- Referral network strengthened.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
International and national staff	24,000
Grants to NGOs	21,600
IEC material and promotional activities for Referral Network	15,000
GBV Awareness Training for SLS, camp managers and GBV focal points	10,000
Logistic support for the Referral Network (i.e., transport for victims/survivors)	10,000
Supervision and monitoring (Needs assessment, M&E)	10,000
Provision of Rape Treatment Kits (HIV, STI & pregnancy prophylaxis)	6,000
Public awareness for GBV prevention (music + theatre)	6,000
Induction training for UN Police & Joint Task Force	6,000
Support to Referral Network Secretariat (Referral protocols, meetings)	3,000
Programme support costs	8,400
Sub-total	120,000
Minus available resources	0
TOTAL	120,000

Appealing Agency	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR)
Project Title	IDP Monitoring Project
Project Code	TIM-07/P/HR/RL04
Sector	Protection
Objective	Protect the rights of IDPs and returnees
Beneficiaries	Around 45,000 persons (IDPs and returnees) Children: 20,000 Women: 8,000 Other vulnerable IDPs and returnees.
Implementing Partners	PDHJ and Human Rights NGO Monitoring Network (RMDH)
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Funds Requested	\$163,700

Summary

Independent monitoring is necessary to evaluate the human rights situation of IDPs and returnees. In a joint project funded by UNHCR until 31 December 2006, the PDHJ and RMDH have been monitoring IDPs and returnees since June 2006 and intervening, through appropriate mechanisms within the Government and with UN agencies, to assist with the protection of the rights of IDPs and returnees. The need for funding to allow this to continue over the next six months is critical, as the political and security situation remains unstable.

Objectives

To collect accurate information about the human rights situation of IDPs and returnees and to contribute to the overall development of mechanisms and policies to ensure appropriate protection.

Activities

- Monitoring of IDPs in camps in Dili and in the districts, and follow-up action with relevant authorities and agencies as appropriate;
- Monitoring of returnees and follow-up action with relevant authorities and agencies as appropriate;
- Liaison with Government and agencies;
- Media campaign and public information activities with IDPs and community members/leaders.

Outcomes

- Reliable data on humanitarian and protection issues for IDPs and returnees;
- Greater attention to vulnerable groups and better access to the PDHJ for IDPs and returnees;
- Development of Government policies in accordance with the Guiding Principles, and information on Government policies and assistance to IDPs;

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
National Staff	16,200
Travel (per diem)	20,000
Public information (TV, radio, leaflets)	15,000
Capacity building, workshops, supplies	15,000
Transport (fuel and car rental ²⁹)	64,000
Administration (stationary and other office supplies)	10,000
General Operating Costs (rental, electricity, communication costs, vehicle maintenance, fuel for generator)	20,000
Equipment (two computers and two printers)	3,500
Sub-total	163,700
Minus available resources	0
Total funds requested	163,700

²⁹ UNHCR has provided two vehicles for the project under a right of use agreement until 31 December 2006. Negotiations are under way to determine whether the agreement can be extended until the end of June 2007 but this cannot be confirmed yet. In the event that the agreement cannot be extended funding will be required for the hire of additional vehicles.

Appealing Agency	PLAN INTERNATIONAL
Project Title	Child Protection
Project Code	TIM-07/P/HR/RL05
Sector	Protection
Objective	Improve the overall physical, social and psychosocial well-being of children, their families and their communities
Beneficiaries	22,000 children (15,000), youths (2,000), parents (5,000) and communities in Dili, Aileu and Lautem districts.
Implementing Partners	National NGOs, youth organisations, CBOs
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Funds Requested	\$272,420

Objectives

Improve the overall physical, social and psychosocial well being of children, their families and their communities.

Activities

- Increase, strengthen and continue child protection initiatives through the Child Protection Sub-Working Group and its implementing mechanism of Child Protection Support Teams, Child Protection Focal Points and the national Child Protection Network;
- Maintain and strengthen linkages with other Sector Working Groups dealing with protection issues, education, children with disabilities and water and sanitation;
- Broaden and deepen support programmes for children and their families in promoting their physical, social and psychosocial well-being, in IDP camps and communities in Dili and districts (especially Aileu and Lautem);
- Train, raise awareness and empower parents and communities to provide for better prevention and early actions on children's protection;
- Establish a rapid response team consisting of Child Protection Support Team Members and Child Protection Focal Points, to respond to contingency plans for evacuations and relocation of families during the rainy season and other contingencies.

Outcomes

- Increased access to psychosocial programmes to create normalcy in lives of children, parents and communities. The programmes will increase the resilience of children and communities;
- Capacity building of Child Protection Support Teams and Child Protection Focal Points in dealing with Child Protection issues, especially conducting activities for children and for prevention, monitoring and referral;
- Incorporation of child protection principles into service provision mechanisms in key sectors (e.g. education, health);
- Youth groups actively engaged in peace building and mentoring of children initiatives;
- Increase in early actions and referrals for children's protection by parents and communities, and documentation of trends and cases.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staffing (international and local staff)	150,000
Technical support: Child Protection rapid assessments;	7,000
Training in Child Protection and psychosocial support	10,000
Coordination and monitoring mechanisms	5,000
IEC materials	20,000
Sub-contracting to other CP/youth agencies	50,000
Project management and reporting costs	15,000
Programme support costs (6%)	15,420
Sub-total	272,420
Minus available resources	0
Total funds requested	272,420

Appealing Agency	CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND (CCF)
Project Title	Community-based Child Protection
Project Code	TIM-07/P/HR/RL06
Sector	Protection
Objective	Build child protection capacity
Beneficiaries	14,500 IDPs Children: 13,000 Women: 1,500 Female heads of household
Implementing Partners	MTRC, CBOs: Icatutuno, Moris Foun, Fodiak, Goreti, Hamutuk, Balibo and Graca
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Funds Requested	\$125,000

Summary

This project aims to incorporate the displaced into receiving communities, paying particular attention to issues related to child protection, facilitate return to their previous places of residence, and improve access to basic social services. In the districts, those communities receiving numbers of IDPs will be a priority. Goals will be accomplished by strengthening 'Child Well Being Committees' and 'Child Centred Spaces'. These committees and community-based organisations are frontline community actors that will guide and monitor pre-existing and emerging protection issues among children and youths.

Objectives

- Build capacity of community members to identify and address problems/challenges to mitigate child protection related issues;
- Provide a protective and nurturing environment that supports and promotes the positive growth, development and full participation of women and children.

Activities

- Train community-based child protection staff to conduct trainings and mentor their colleagues in community groups;
- Strengthen psychosocial support by giving children a safe space in which to play, re-establishing a sense of normalcy, and support the social reintegration of children;
- Facilitate and strengthen Child Well Being Committees as the key tenet to addressing protection issues and psycho-social well being;
- Identify and analyse Common Protection Issues.

Outcomes

Grass root level mechanism established to assist national Child Well Being Committees to address child protection issues; Communicate and work together to support vulnerable children and women.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	18,600
Inputs	101,150
Administration	5,250
Sub-total	125,000
Minus available resources	0
Total funds requested	125,000

Appealing Agency	TRIANGLE GENERATION HUMANITAIRE (TGH)
Project Title	Psychosocial support for children
Project Code	TIM-07/P/HR/RL07
Sector	Protection
Objective	Create safe spaces for children, psychosocial actions and conflict resolution programmes
Beneficiaries	11,128 children Children: 1,216 Women: 5,409
Implementing Partners	CCF, Moris Foun
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$76,750
Funds Requested	\$40,750

Summary

A youth project will be implemented in Manatuto City, where there has been an influx of approximately 2,516 people displaced by the conflict, now living with extended families and putting pressure on local structure and resources. It is important to find ways to facilitate reintegration and defuse tensions among the population. Gathering children in recreational activities presents a neutral means to reinforce communication and solidarity amongst the whole community. Local leaders, parents and other adults in the community will be engaged in organising and participating in children's events, and other children who usually do not have activities outside of school, will be able to join their community.

Objectives

To assist children to better integrate in society by promoting and incorporating physical and psychosocial activities in their daily life, and further equip them with life skills for positive and healthy living.

Activities

With the participation of children, conduct an assessment in order to:

- Understand the impact of the current emergency situation;
- Identify problems and opportunities;
- Identify a safe space where central activities can be held as well as specific communities for mobile teams;
- Explore existing local structures for youth outside of school, to create a forum where youth can voice ideas and participate in the design of activities;
- Provide support to identified teams/trusted adults to conduct these activities;
- Coordinate programmes and activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff: National and international	40,050
Activities	12,000
Running costs + transport	15,540
Running costs + transport	2,400
Overhead costs	6,760
Sub-total	76,750
Minus available resources	36,000
Total funds requested	40,750

SECURITY

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME on behalf of DSS (UNDP for DSS)
Project Title	NGO Security Focal Point
Project Code	TIM-07/S01
Sector	Common services
Objective	Dedicated Security Focal Point for NGOs
Beneficiaries	All NGOs
Implementing Partners	UNDP, OCHA
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$117,998
Funds Requested	\$117,998

Summary

This project will fund two Security Officers (one international security officer and a assistant) who will be dedicated Security Focal Points to the NGO community. They will advise NGOs on operational security as part of programme planning and implementation, and ensure that day-to-day procedures are safe and secure. Consistent with DSS standard Policy the Security Officers shall be recruited by DSS and will be supervised and report to the DSS CSA for Timor Leste.

Objectives

To provide safety and security advice for NGO staff and their operations throughout Timor-Leste within the current humanitarian and political context, in order to allow unimpeded access for the delivery of humanitarian and recovery programmes vulnerable communities with the minimum of risk.

Activities

- Continuous collection, analysis and dissemination of information that affects the safety and security of NGO staff and operations;
- Head the NGO Security Tree for passage of confirmed security incident information;
- Develop and advise on common and agency specific NGO security procedures as requested;
- Monitor districts and raise potential security problems to the attention of the humanitarian community;
- Establish and maintain liaison with *Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste* (National Police - PNTL), *Falantil Force Defence Timor-Leste* (Armed Forces - F-FDTL), UNPol (National Operation Centre - NOC), the International Security Forces, and UNMIT (Joint Operations Centre (JOC) and Joint Mission Analysis Cell (JMAC)), UN Security (UNDSS and Security Operations Centre (SOC)), and other agency security focal points;
- Provide training packages for humanitarian actors upon request, including safe driving, personal security, first aid, communications, mission planning and tracking;
- Attend relevant meetings and report to agencies on issues or threats that impact on humanitarian safety and security.

Outcomes

- Safe operations, safe and secure management of staff and assets;
- Common procedures for NGOs that are well linked into the national security organisations;
- Well-informed agencies, able to make their own decisions based on sound, credible and timely advice.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (approx figures)	
Budget Items	\$
International staff	76,001
National staff	5,447
Local and international travel	3,000
Vehicle rental and maintenance	18,900
Office equipment	5,950
Telephone costs	3,900
Communications equipment	1,800
General operating costs	3,000
Sub-total	117,998
Minus available resources	0
Total funds requested	117,998

WATER AND SANITATION

Appealing agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for internally displaced and natural disasters affected people
Project code	TIM-07/WS01
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Overall Objectives	Improved access to water and sanitation, hygiene and natural disaster response to vulnerable people in Dili, Baucau and Liquica
Beneficiaries	Environmental sanitation: 75,000 IDPs; Water supply 35,000
Implementing partners	Department of Water and Sanitation/District Water and Sanitation Department (DNAS/DWSD), MoH and TRIANGLE
Project duration	January – June 2007
Total project budget	\$770,000
Funds requested	\$770,000

Summary

The long conflicts and recurring natural disasters continue to be a major challenge in Timor-Leste. The IDPs living in IDP camps, host families and emergency shelter sites will be provided safe and reliable water supply. Maintaining clean environmental sanitation situation is a most essential need and this project will provide such services. The IDP families will also be provided hygiene and water kits. There is a continued need for water trucking in Dili, Baucau and Liquica, where the majority of IDPs reside. Water and sewerage trucks will be procured and managed by DNAS. Similarly, every year several villages are affected by natural disasters such as floods. The project will train district water and sanitation office staff in disaster preparedness and response, strengthen capacity of district water and sanitation office, and respond the major floods and storms.

Objectives

To provide improved access to safe and reliable water and clean sanitary facilities; ensure better hygiene practices among the 35,000 vulnerable populations; respond to major natural disasters such as flood, storms, etc, by developing capacity of national and district level water and sanitation offices.

Activities

- Improvement of water supply systems and provision of spare parts;
- Environmental sanitation and drainage improvement;
- Hygiene materials distribution, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials production and distribution;
- Respond to major natural disasters such as flood, storm etc.

Outcomes

- 35,000 IDPs affected families in Dili, Baucau, Liquica and other affected districts have access to clean water;
- Approximately 10,000 IDPs have access to sanitary facilities and 5,000 families received and used hygiene kits/water kits;
- Safer sanitation and better hygiene messages published through local media;
- Decreased incidences of intestinal parasite among the targeted population including children and women, reported by IDPs;
- Response to localised floods in emergency shelters and IDP camps are responded to in an appropriate and timely manner;
- 30 District Water and Sanitation officers trained on flood mitigation measures training;
- Major disaster affected water and sanitation systems are rehabilitated / improved.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Water supply	200,000
Sanitation and drainage	250,000
Hygiene education and promotion	100,000
Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response	100,000
Programme Support Costs	120,000
Sub-total	770,000
Minus available resources	0
Total funds requested	770,000

Appealing Agency	PLAN INTERNATIONAL
Project Title	Provide drinking water, sanitation and drainage facilities in IDP camps in Metinaro and Dili
Project Code	TIM-07/WS02
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Objective	Increase the quantity of potable water, provide adequate toilets for IDP population, and construct drainage channels to mitigate flooding in Metinaro camp, and maintain water supply and sanitation in 13 IDP camps in Dili.
Beneficiaries	IDPs living in 14 camps in Dili and Metinaro
Project Duration	January – June 2007
Funds Requested	\$452,000

Summary

Following the civil unrest of May 2006, a significant number of populations in Dili became displaced from their homes. Nearly 24,000 people are still living in and around Dili IDP camps, and about 7,000 in Metinaro - one of the biggest camps outside Dili. Plan is responsible for providing water and sanitation facilities in 13 camps in Dili and in Metinaro. While in Dili it is largely the maintenance of water and sanitation facilities, in Metinaro new facilities such as water wells and toilets needs to be built. With this project, Plan intends to increase the supply of potable water and adequate sanitation in Metinaro. This will include drilling / reviving water wells, transportation of water, building adequate latrines in Metinaro and maintaining water and sanitation facilities in Dili.

Activities

- Drill / revive a water well which can provide enough water for the camp;
- Transport water either by trucking or by pipes from the water point to the point of consumption;
- Install a distribution network for supplying water;
- Build adequate semi permanent toilets and maintain the drainage system.

Expected results

- A functioning water well with submersible pump;
- Availability of at-least 20 litres per person per day for IDPs in Metinaro and Dili;
- Availability of one toilet for five households;
- Well-maintained water and sanitation facilities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staffing - international and local staffs (engineer and technicians)	100,000
Purchase of hardware items and renting the equipments	250,000
Logistics	81,000
Programme support costs (10%)	21,000
Sub-total	452,000
Minus available resources	0
Total funds requested	452,000

Appealing Agency	OXFAM
Project Title	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion for IDPs
Project Code	TIM-07/WS03
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Objective	Reduce the risk of water related diseases through the provision of water and sanitation support and hygiene promotion in 20 IDP camps
Beneficiaries	20,000 people in 20 camps Children: 8,000 Women: 6,000
Implementing Partners	DNAS, MoH, MTRC, UNICEF, other NGOs. Oxfam provides some funding to national NGOs
Project Duration	May 2006 – March 2007
Total Project Budget	\$1,320,000 (May 2006 – March 2007)
Funds Requested	\$200,000 (to cover April – June 2007)

Objectives

- Improve access to safe and reliable water and clean sanitary facilities, and promote improved hygiene practices among an estimated 20,000 IDPs;
- Improve the capacity to respond to further displacement as a result of conflict or natural disasters through contingency stocks and support to MTRC, DNAS and NDMO.

Outcomes

- Effectively managed water and sanitation systems including improved drainage in 20 camps;
- Approximately 20 IDP camps in Dili have access to trucked water that has been regularly testing for quality;
- DNAS maintains and monitors the two water points supplying water to Dili town;
- DNAS leads coordination of the water and sanitation sector;
- Rapid assessments of IDP camps, transitional, alternative and emergency sites conducted;
- Improved understanding of health and hygiene issues, including access to hygiene related materials by 3,000 IDP families;
- Contingency stocks in place;
- Policy recommendations to the Government of Timor-Leste regarding decommissioning of camps, rehabilitation of sites, and supportive return of IDPs to their communities;
- Effective coordination with the Government of Timor-Leste, UN Agencies and NGOs on issues such as safe and durable return, security, access to IDP camps and effective planning for further response initiatives.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
From 1 April to 30 June 2007	\$
Personnel Costs – national and international	55,000
Water and sanitation support, water delivery, hygiene and health promotion, and drainage.	125,000
Programme support – administration, communication, security, transport, warehousing	20,000
Total funds requested	200,000

ANNEX I.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS - WORK PLANS FOR 2007

CONCERN

For January to June 2007, Concern will continue to provide an emergency and a development response in Dili, Lautem and Manufahi for IDPs, host families and vulnerable communities.

Funding implications: A proportion of Concern's development work in 2007 is already funded – from within Concern as well as from Irish Aid, the European Union (EU) and Disaster Preparedness of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (DIPECHO) and the International Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (HIVOS). Concern has requested WFP support for corn-soy blend (CSB) for its Mother and Child Health (MCH) nutrition programme in Manufahi for Jan-April 2007.

In addition, Concern would welcome the inclusion of an NGO Security Focal Point as part of the Humanitarian review, as on-going insecurity as well as unclear mechanisms for the relay of timely and accurate security information from both Dili and the districts continue to have a significant negative impact on programmes and programme staff.

Nationally

- Support to the NGO forum for the District Liaison Officer network and the Media Unit;
- A national programme that aims to integrate peace-building into the work of local partner organisations and Concern across all programme activities.

Dili

Concern will continue to act as Site Liaison Support (SLS) at the National Hospital, Obrigado Barracks, Dominican Sisters (Bidau), and Prime Minister's House camps. As SLS, Concern will cooperate closely with the IOM mobile team in provide support for IDPs through coordination with government, sectoral working groups and in the ongoing roll-out of the Operational Plan. Concern will work with local partner and international partners to enable IDPs to make decisions about the options most appropriate to their family situations.

Districts

Emergency

Concern will continue to cooperate with WFP in Manufahi and Lautem where synergies exist. This will include facilitation of food distribution to vulnerable populations in close collaboration with local NGO partners and local government.

Nutrition

Manufahi – Concern will continue the implementation of its MCH Emergency Nutrition and Education programme targeted at improving the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating mothers and moderately malnourished children under five years in the sub-districts of Alas, Faterberliu and Same through supplementary feeding and health and hygiene education. During the early part of 2007, Concern will expand into Turisca sub-district. The programme cooperates with the Ministry of Health at the district and national level. Concern has requested support from WFP for the provision of CSB for this programme. Concern will conduct a nutritional survey in Manufahi in January 2007.

Lautem – During the first half of 2007, Concern will conduct a nutritional survey across Lautem district and pilot MCH work in collaboration with government and other agencies operating in the district.

Food Security

From April 2007, Concern will begin implementing a four-year community-based food security programme that targets 3,000 households in nine rural sub-districts of Manufahi and Lautem (OFFSET). The programme activities aim to increase agricultural and food production and diversity, improve food use for health and nutrition, increase the capacity and participation of community-based organisations, Suco Councils, sub-district and district stakeholders in the implementation of community-driven initiatives on food security for health and nutrition, disaster risk reduction and

conflict resolution, and to improve coordination between NGOs, private sector, Ministry of Health, NDMO, MAFF at all levels in the implementation of food security policy to support the response of communities to food insecurity. This programme forms an integrated link between the nutrition and livelihood programmes. Concern will work with CARE and Oxfam to provide evidence-based input to Food Security learning and policy at the national level.

Livelihoods

Concern's PROSPER programme (2006-10) operates across both Lautem and Manufahi targeting 3,000 households in nine rural sub-districts where community learning sites have been identified by communities in consultation with all levels of local government. Activities identified by communities for 2007 aim to improve management and utilisation of natural resources, increase community capacity for disaster prevention/mitigation and preparedness, increase community interaction with markets, support local institutions to develop more accountable and responsive policies and to encourage local civil society to provide services and network more effectively.

CRUZ VERMELHA DE TIMOR-LESTE (CVTL) AND THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (IFRC)

The Timorese Red Cross (CVTL) was severely stretched during 2006 due to major storms and civil unrest. As a result of these emergencies, less of the Federation appeal programme was achieved than expected. The 2007 programme will include a greater focus on Avian and Human Influenza (AHI) preparedness. The national society is also considering scaling up the implementation of the Federation's Global Agenda (see below). This appeal profiles the multilateral support to Timor-Leste by several loyal partners as well as the efforts of national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies working bilaterally. The Federation's Global Agenda has set up four goals to meet the Federation's mission, which is to **"improve the lives of vulnerable populations by mobilising the power of humanity,"** by:

1. Reducing the number of deaths, injuries and the impact of disaster;
2. Reducing the number of deaths, illnesses and the impact of disease and public health emergencies;
3. Strengthening the capacity of the local community, civil society and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to address the most urgent vulnerability situations;
4. Reducing intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion, and promoting respect for diversity and human dignity.

The International Federation seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Response, and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE). For more information regarding programmes, operations and national society profiles, please visit the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

In Timor-Leste, the Federation aims to see the Timorese Red Cross (CVTL) established as a strong and well-functioning humanitarian organisation, reaching out to the most vulnerable on a large scale, and at the same time effectively supporting the Government of Timor-Leste in meeting the most urgent humanitarian needs in the sectors of health and disaster management. The overall focus of the Federation's two-year operational plan is to ensure that capacity is being used for the benefit of vulnerable populations. The CVTL's four-year strategy and plans for the next two years derive largely from a national vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) carried out in 2004/2005, with a view to ensuring that programmes address the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

Reducing the number of deaths, injuries and the impact of natural disasters:

Storms and flooding in the early part of 2006 as well as civil unrest by mid-year determined CVTL's approach for the course of 2007. The International Federation will continue to strengthen CVTL's disaster management including preparedness, response and risk reduction activities, both within the communities and at the national level.

Reducing the number of deaths, illnesses and the impact of disease and public health emergencies:

The health and care programme will continue to deliver services to meet the needs of vulnerable communities. They will include community-based first-aid initiatives in villages including HIV/AIDS and water and sanitation activities. CVTL capacity will be built with a mix of technical assistance, networking, resource mobilisation, coordination and advocacy. CVTL has contributed to the national AHI preparedness plan and will contribute to the Government efforts to reduce community risk through preparedness and awareness-building.

Increasing local community, civil society as well as the Red Cross and Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent vulnerability situations:

The organisational development programme will support the transformation of CVTL in 2007 to enable it to increasingly deliver on the Global Agenda. CVTL and the Federation will continue to build relationships with other humanitarian actors including the Government, UN Agencies and NGOs.

Partners working with CVTL in Timor-Leste include the Australian Red Cross (water-sanitation and HIV/AIDS), the Austrian Red Cross (water-sanitation), the Japanese Red Cross (first aid and community-based first aid), the Spanish Red Cross (branch office reconstruction) and the International Organisation for Migration (community-based first aid).

CARE TIMOR-LESTE

CARE will work with IDPs, communities hosting IDPs and other vulnerable groups. CARE plans to provide direct support to IDP camps in Dili for as long as required. CARE programmes will gradually make the transition from emergency to long-term programming. Key programme areas and activities planned by for 2007 are:

1) Site liaison at 13 IDP camps

- Weekly camp monitoring;
- Wet season upgrades and maintenance;
- Disease surveillance using camp volunteers system working alongside with CARE health staff;
- Provision of clean water and access to sanitation facilities;
- Distribution of monthly hygiene kits;
- Health education activities;
- Camp security support;
- Support to women's committees;
- Protection activities focusing on children, women and vulnerable populations;
- Coordination with stakeholders engaged in the IDP camp response.

2) Safe and sustainable return of IDPs

- Mapping of IDPs living at the CARE compound;
- Develop and implement comprehensive strategy for return of IDPs living at the CARE compound and provide alternative solutions for those who cannot return where possible;
- Provide input into the government strategy for the return of IDPs generally;
- Facilitate training of CARE staff and partners by applying peace approach.

3) Community outreach and promotion of peace-building

- Engage with the Bairro Pite community to develop and implement community level outreach activities, while facilitating peace-building and the IDP return process;
- Establish a fund and criteria to award grants to local initiatives focused on community dialogue and eventually conflict resolution and peace-building;
- Training for CARE staff and partners in peace-building and rights-based programming.

4) Peace-building and peace-education (nation-wide)

- Train teachers to conduct peace education using an international curriculum;
- Promote peace-building through Lafaek magazine, outreach activities and tools for in-classroom use.

5) Child/Maternal Health and Nutrition (Liquica, Bobonaro, Covalima)

- Technical and logistic support to District Health Services to conduct supplementary feeding for underweight children under five and pregnant/lactating women;
- Technical support to the Ministry of Health to control malaria;
- Community health and nutrition education and malaria mitigation activities;
- Support to the CHC and DHS to upgrade storage facilities for distribution of supplementary food and disseminate health promotion information.

6) Food Security and Disaster Preparedness (Liquica and Bobonaro districts)

- Work with farmers groups in vulnerable communities to achieve an increase in yield and improve resilience to natural disasters;
- Provide input into the national food security policy.

7) Income Generation (Bobonaro district)

- Community feeder roads rehabilitation pilot project, focusing on skills building and employment creation/income generation for women and youth.

OXFAM³⁰ IN TIMOR-LESTE**Humanitarian Programme for 2007**

Timor-Leste is facing a prolonged IDP situation, complicated by a return / reintegration process and an unstable security situation, combined with chronic poverty which is particularly severe in the district areas. The next twelve months will require a combination of IDP/emergency response and longer-term programming working with IDPs, communities hosting a large number of IDPs, and otherwise vulnerable communities that have not been necessarily directly affected by violence in April and May.

Oxfam plans to continue to provide support to vulnerable populations in 2007 as detailed below. As much as possible Oxfam will support the gradual transition from emergency to longer-term programming, and work closely with Government Ministries and Departments as well as with East Timorese NGOs to strengthen their capacity for humanitarian response. Key programme areas and activities planned by Oxfam for 2007 are outlined below.

Dili District

Oxfam's humanitarian programming in Dili is flexible, dependent on IDP movements and return, security and political developments, and bearing in mind security and safety of Oxfam's staff and partners.

1) Continuous water, sanitation and hygiene/health promotion support to IDP camps as follows:

- Support to DNAS to provide overall coordination in the water and sanitation sector;
- Trucking of chlorinated water to camps (currently to 15 camps);
- Support to water and sanitation facilities (currently in 15 camps);
- monthly hygiene kits distribution and health education activities (currently in 10 camps);
- Work closely with the MoH and National Hospital on contingency and epidemic planning;
- Close coordination with other stakeholders engaged in the IDP camp response through various coordination groups;
- Support local NGO partners in water and sanitation activities with IDPs.

Funding: Oxfam has funding until 31 March 2007. Further funding is required if the crisis continues beyond this date.

2) Support for safe and sustainable return of the IDPs

- Partnership with national NGOs (HAK, NGO Forum, RMDH, AMKV) and Government of Timor-Leste to promote and support the safe and sustainable return of IDPs, through a range of activities including facilitating effective dialogue, engaging youth groups and information exchange to affected communities and IDP camps;
- Support for human rights monitoring and promotion of human rights to mitigate conflict;

³⁰Humanitarian activities being implemented in Timor-Leste are implemented jointly by Oxfam Australia and Oxfam Hong Kong with funding support from Oxfam GB and Oxfam NZ.

- Provide input into the government strategy for the return of IDPs;
- Facilitate training and build skills of Oxfam staff and partners by applying peace-building and rights-based approach to project analysis, design and implementation.

Funding: Oxfam has funding for this programme until 30 June 2007 and will be sourcing more funding for these activities.

Community Health and Nutrition (National level, Oecusse and Covalima districts)

Oxfam's health and nutrition activities are part of a longer-term development programming. While acute malnutrition rates in both Covalima and Oecusse districts are reasonably high, rates of chronic malnutrition also indicate the need for longer-term strategies to address the underlying causes.

- In partnership with the DHS, support nutrition promotion and rehabilitation to under-fives including health promotion on key areas and the distribution of supplementary food (Oecusse only);
- Work with the district health services and Health Promotion Unit, Nutrition Unit and Environmental Health / Vector Control Unit on programming to combat preventable illnesses and improve maternal child health.

Funding: Oxfam has funding for this programme until 30 June 2007, however if there is a significant increase in the level of malnourished children, further funding support may be required. Oxfam is currently sourcing more development aspects of its community health and nutrition programming.

Food Security and Disaster Preparedness (Oecusse, Covalima and Liquica districts)

Oxfam's Food Security and Disaster Preparedness activities are part of longer-term development programming. While there is a range of vulnerabilities and an extended lean season in Covalima, Oecusse and Liquica districts, analysis of the under-laying indicates the need for longer-term strategies to address vulnerability and to improve food security.

- Work with women's and men's farmers groups in vulnerable communities to achieve an increase in yield and improve resilience to natural disasters through improved seed selection, planting and storage techniques and increased access to service providers;
- In coordination with other organizations and district government, monitor food security status;
- In coordination with other partners, provide input into the national food security policy;
- Support for the NDMO and district disaster management committees (Oecusse, Covalima and Liquica) to prepare for and respond to natural or conflict-based disasters.

Funding: Oxfam has funding for this programme until 30 June 2007, however is also in the late stages of negotiating EC funding for a period of four years to implement a longer-term programme to address the under-laying causes of food insecurity.

ANNEX II.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Timor Leste National Indicators		
		Source
Population , 2006	1,015,187	Census 2004 Projection
Annual Population Growth (2001 - 2004)	5.30%	Census 2004
Sex Ratio	103 Males per 100 females	Census 2004
Life Expectancy at Birth	55.5 years	Census 2004
Literacy Rate (15-24)	73%	Census 2004
Median Age	18.3 years	Census 2004
Total Fertility	7 children per woman	Census 2004
Socio Economic		
GNI at Current Prices	\$US 847 million	World Bank, 2006
Non-Oil GDP	\$US 356 million	World Bank, 2006
Real Non-oil GDP Growth	-1.6%	World Bank, 2006
Health And Nutrition		
Under Five Mortality	136 per 1000 live births	Census 2004
Infant Mortality	60 per 1000 live births	MICS 2004
Prevalence of severe stunting	49.4%	DHS 2003
Prevalence of underweight	46.0%	DHS 2003
Prevalence of wasting	12.4%	DHS 2003
Births Attended by Skilled personnel	18%	DHS 2003
Children Immunised Against Measles	48%	MoH 2006
Medical Doctor Per 1000 Population	1.0	DHS 2003
Water And Sanitation		
Access to an improved water source	53%	DHS 2003
Access to improved sanitation	39%	DHS 2003
Access to Sanitation facilities	39%	DHS 2003
Access to potable water	53%	DHS 2003
Food Security		
Food Insecure & Highly Vulnerable to Food Insecurity	43%	CFSVA 2006

Census 2004 - Timor Leste Census of Population and Housing, Directorate of Statistics

World Bank 2006 - Projections for 2006

DHS - Demographic Health Survey, Directorate of Statistics, 2003

MICS - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, UNICEF 2002

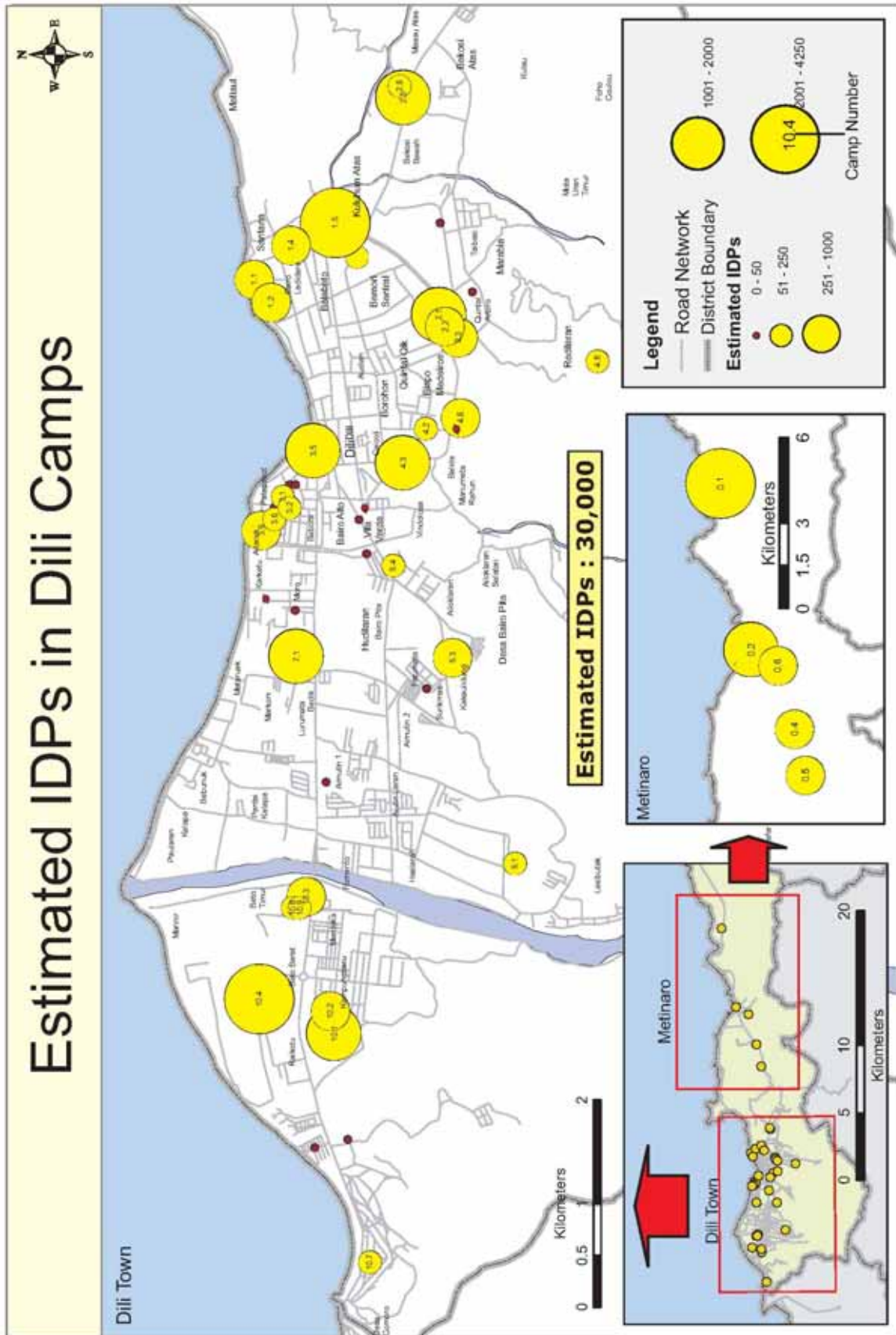
CFSVA - Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, WFP 2006

WHR - World Health Report, 2006

MoH - Timor Leste Ministry of Health

ANNEX III.

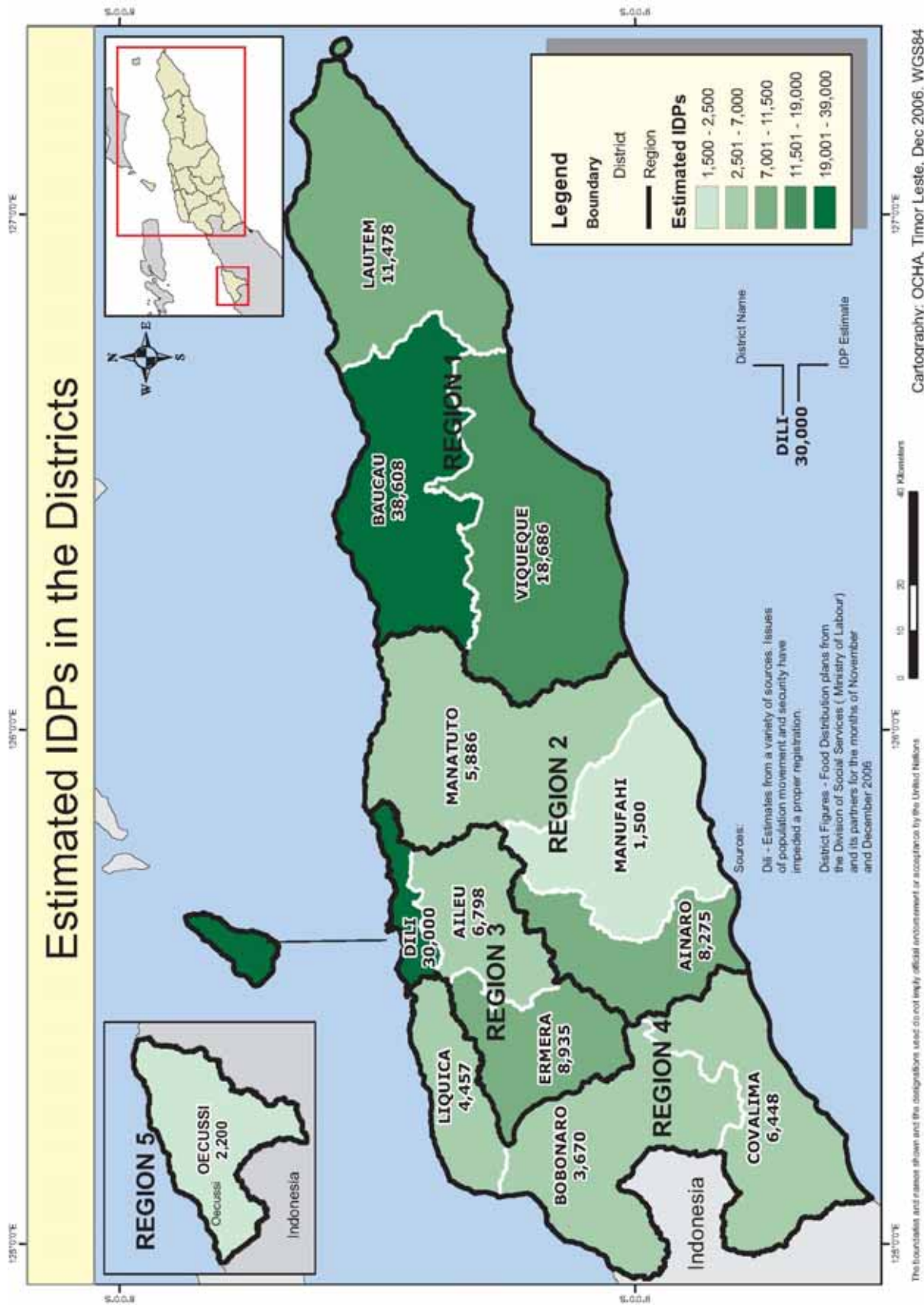
DILI IDP CAMPS



Source: IDP figures have been obtained from existing camp management structures. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

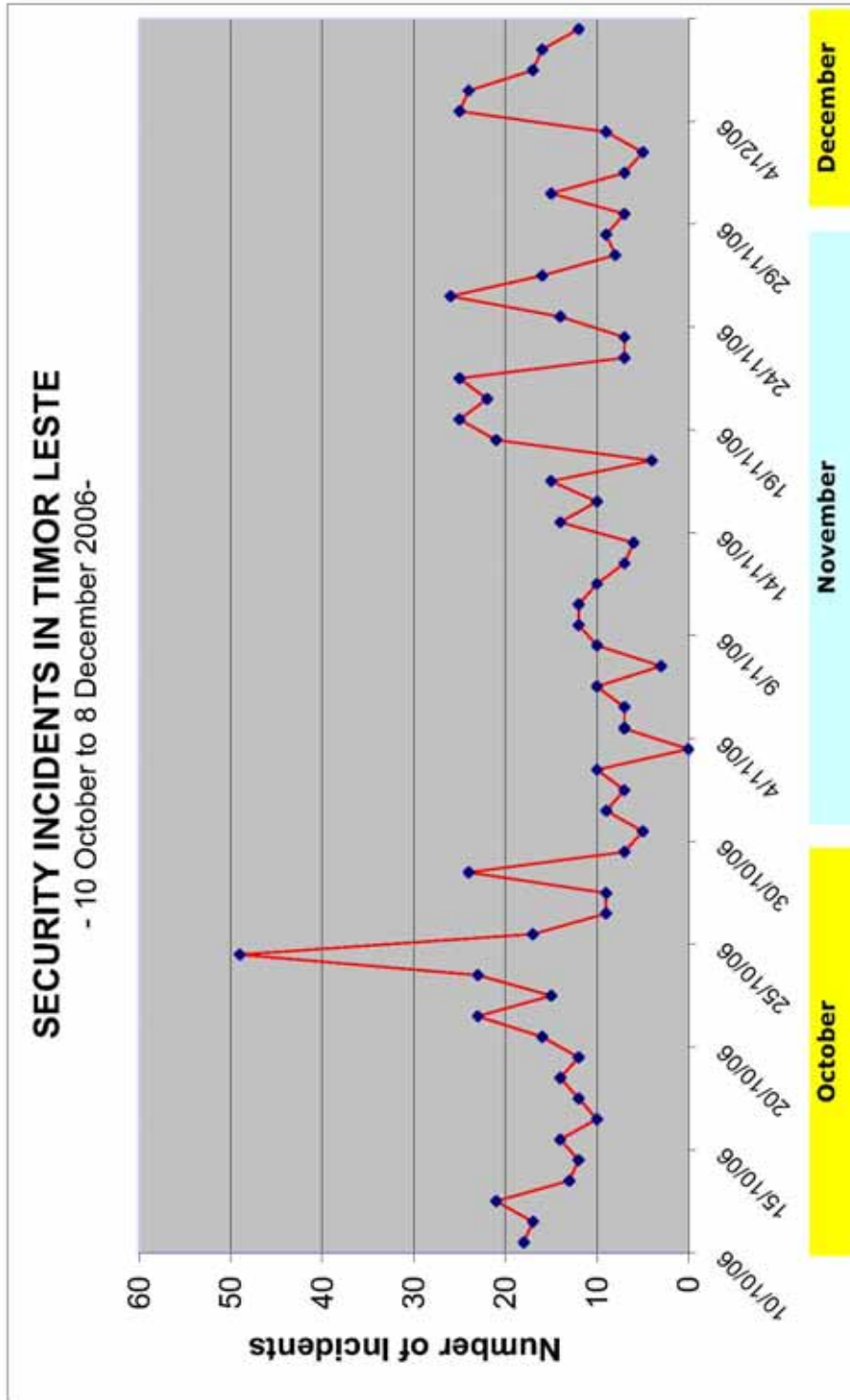
Cartography: OCHA, Timor Leste, Dec 2006, WGS84

ANNEX IV.
ESTIMATED IDPS IN THE DISTRICTS



ANNEX V.

SECURITY INCIDENTS IN TIMOR LESTE



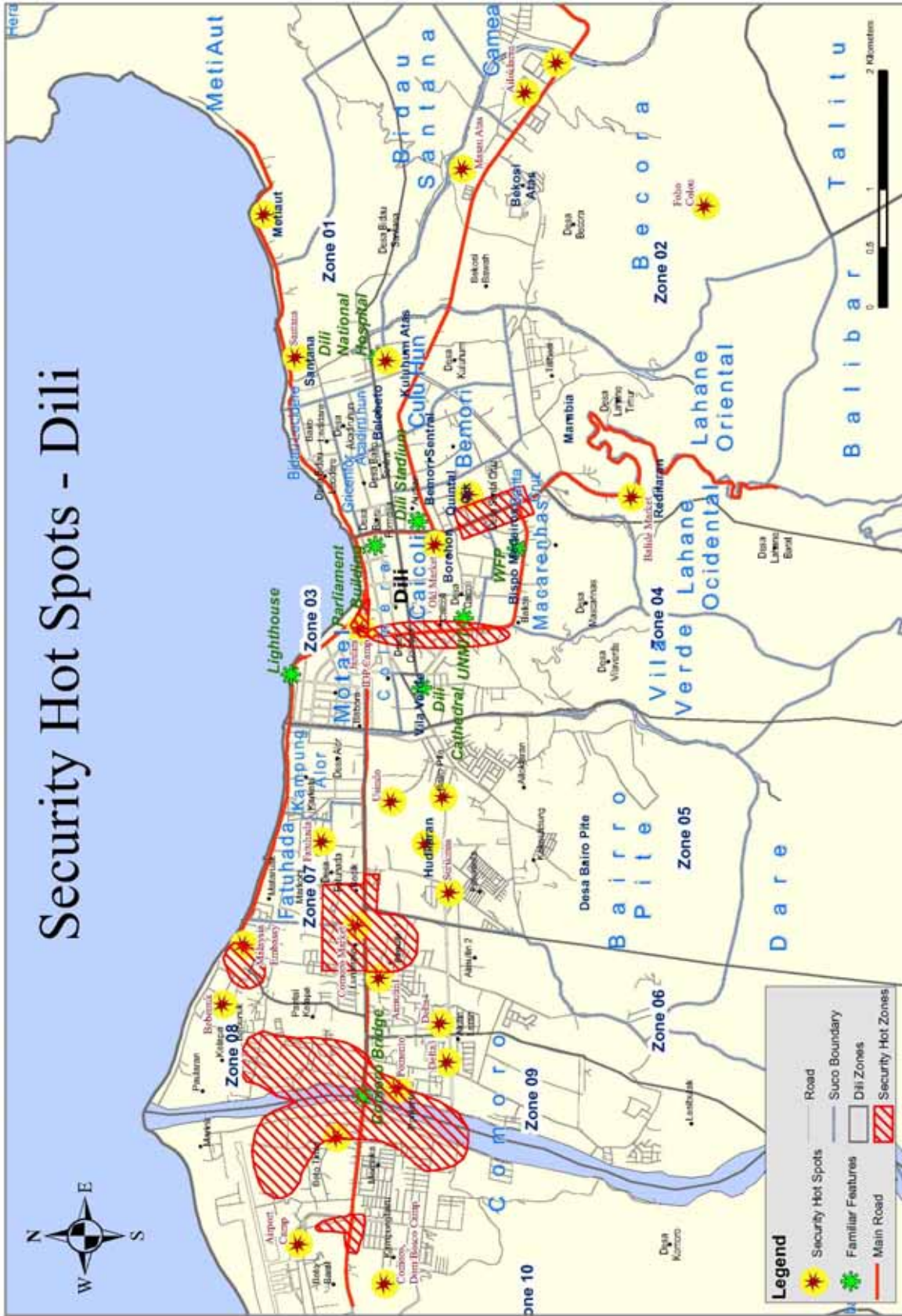
OCHA Timor Leste, 2006

Source : UNPOL, Timor Leste

ANNEX VI.

SECURITY HOTSPOTS- DILI

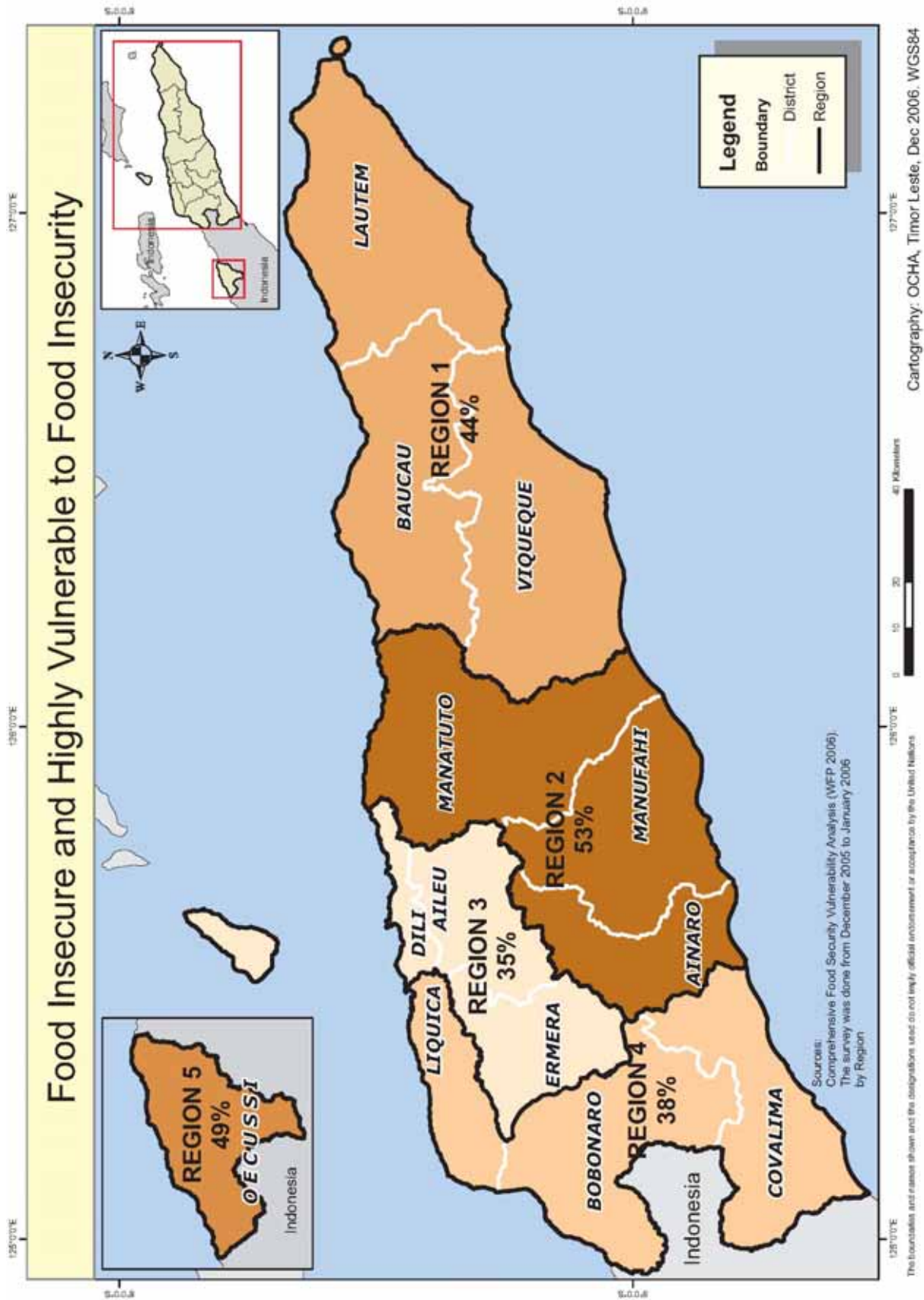
Security Hot Spots - Dili



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used, do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Source : UN Security Cartography : OCHA Timor Leste, 24 October 2006

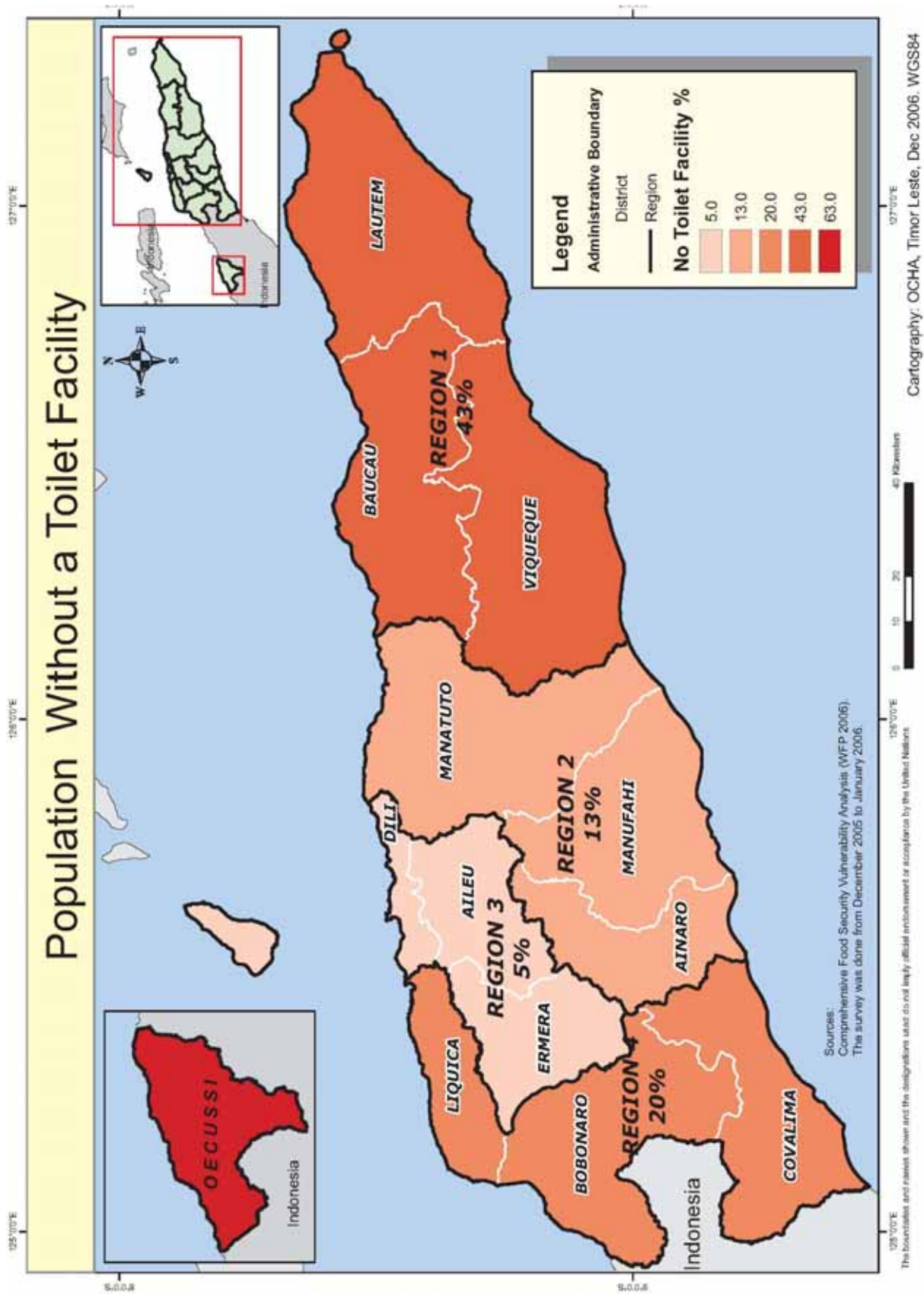
ANNEX VII.

FOOD-INSECURE AND HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO FOOD INSECURITY



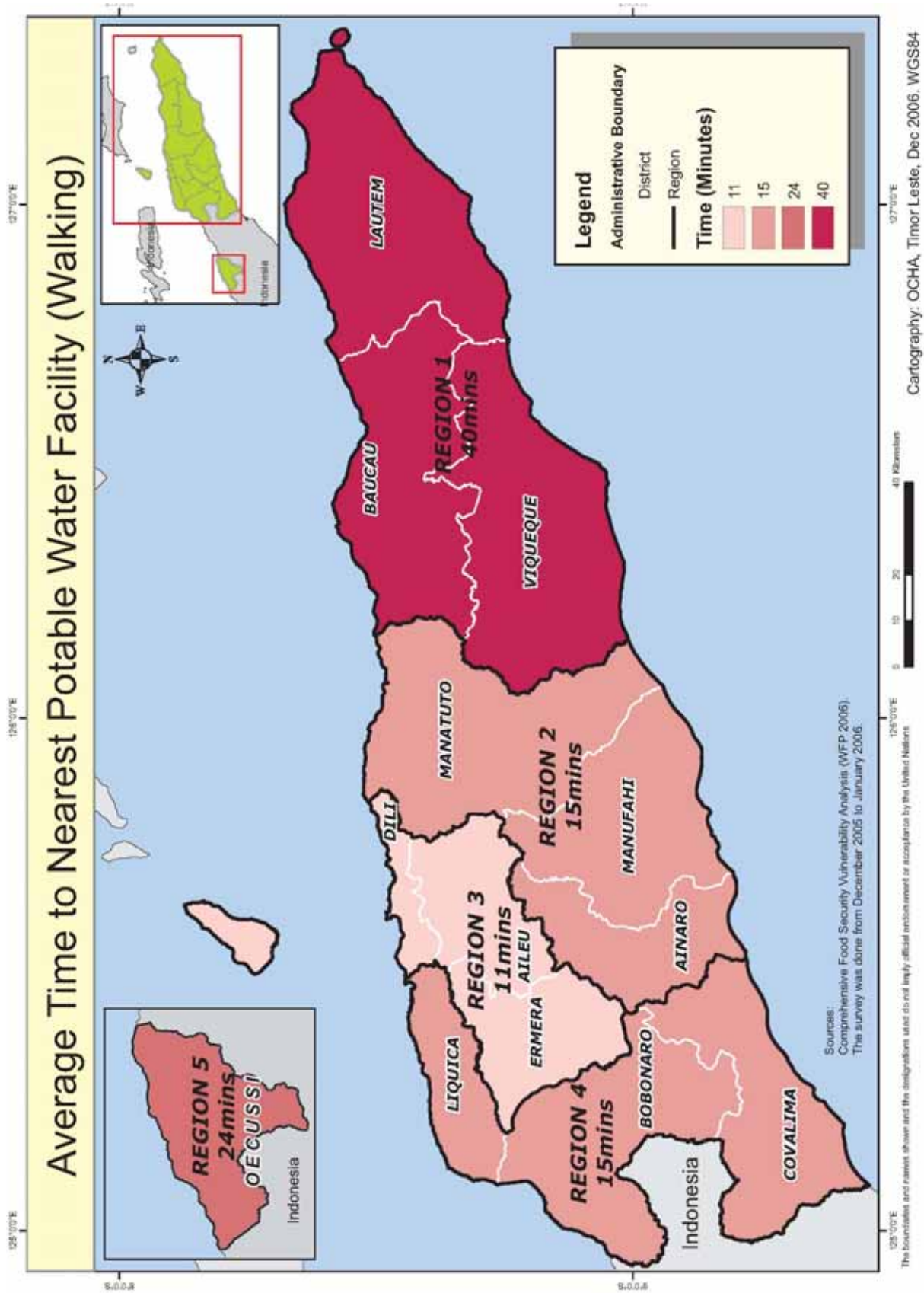
ANNEX VIII.

POPULATION WITHOUT A TOILET FACILITY

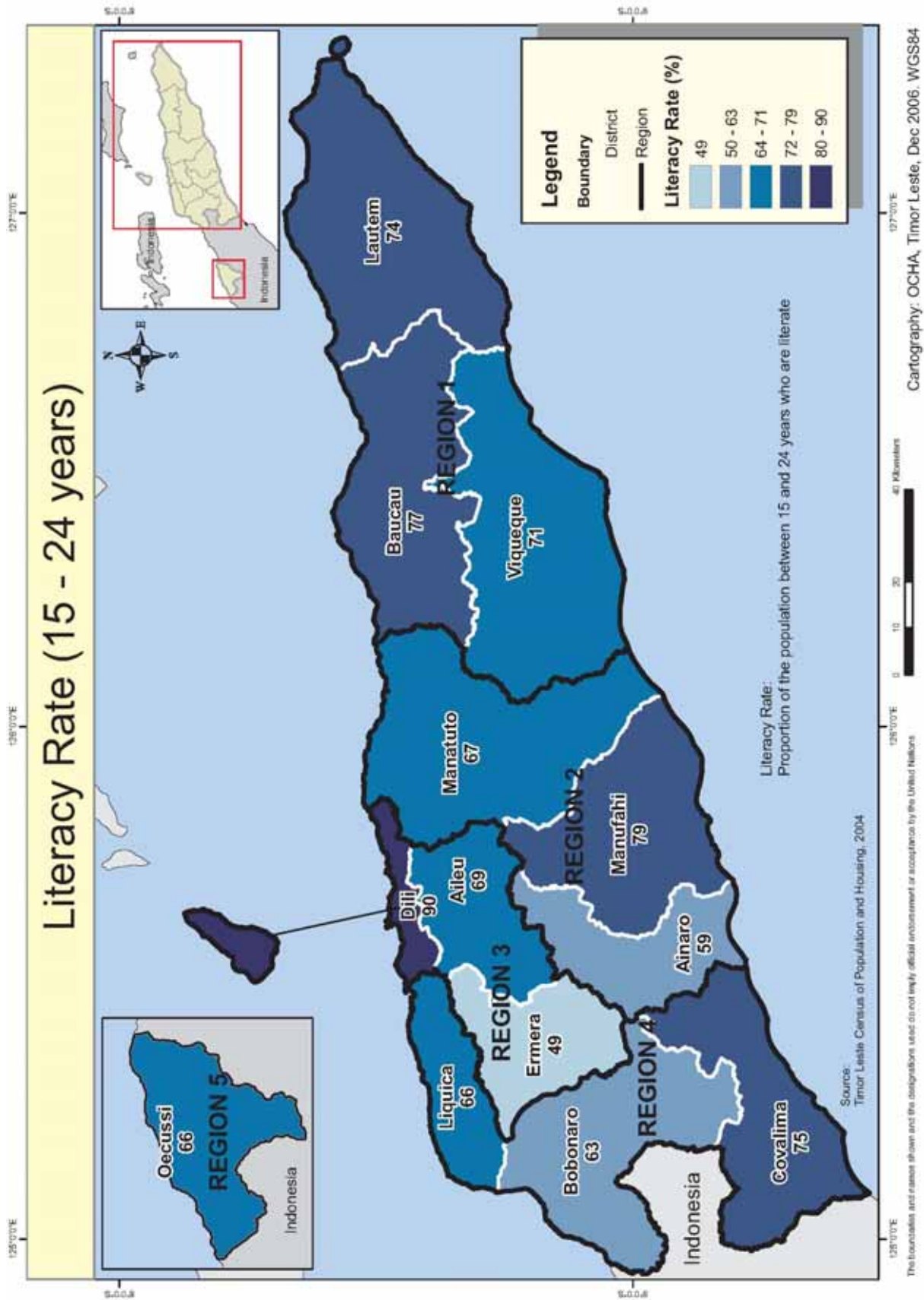


ANNEX IX.

AVERAGE TIME TO NEAREST POTABLE WATER FACILITY (WALKING)

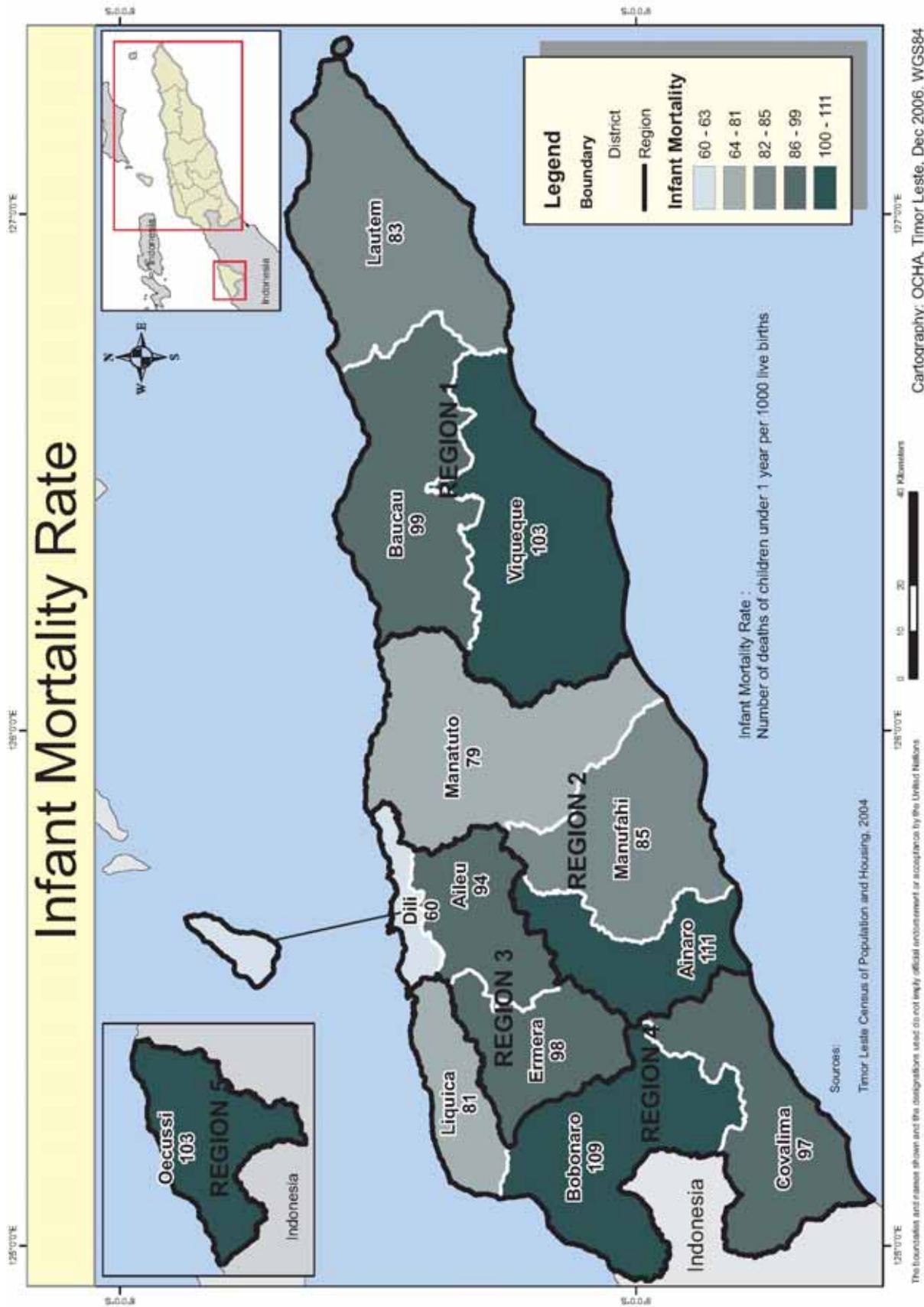


ANNEX X.
LITERACY RATE



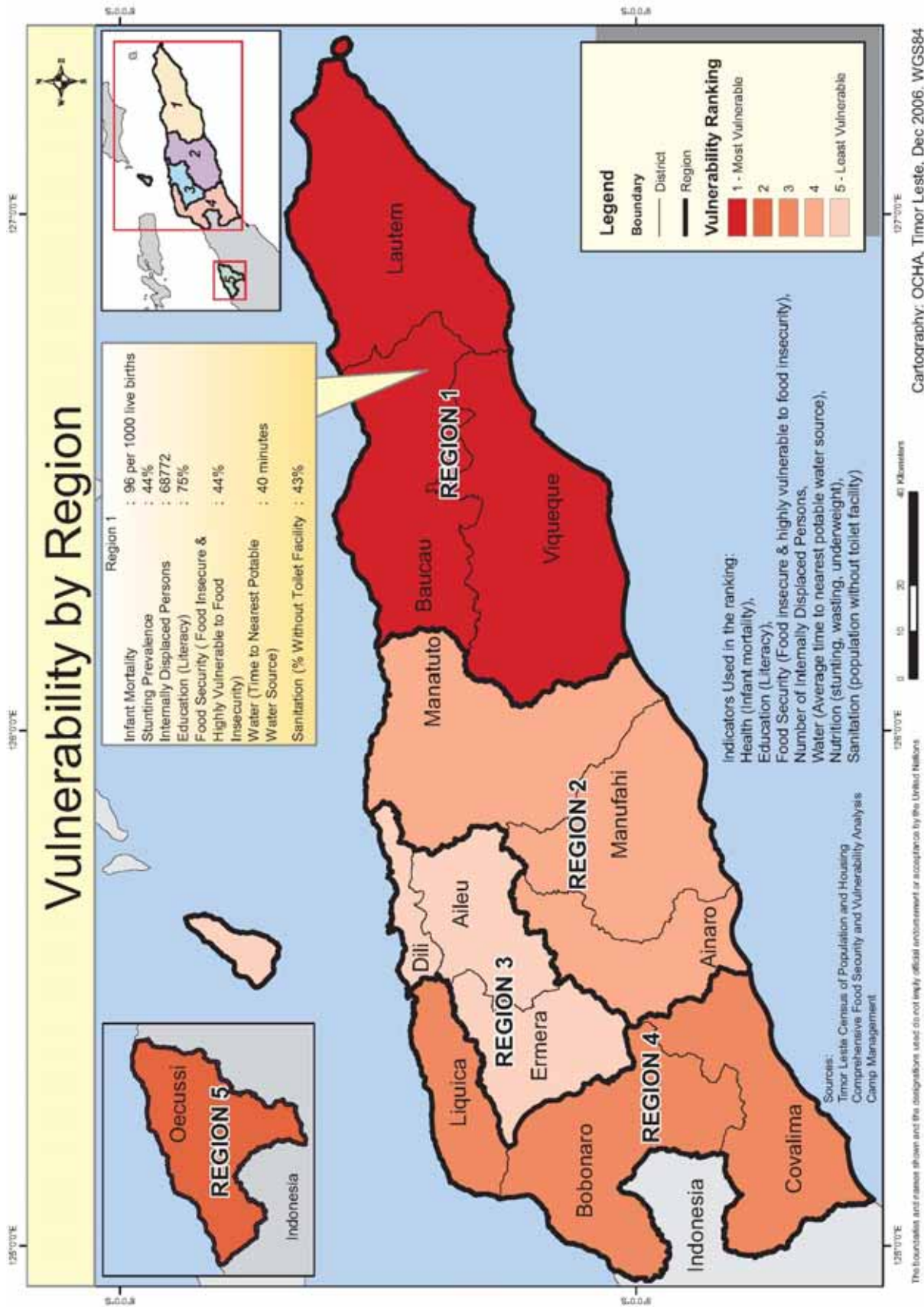
ANNEX XI.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE



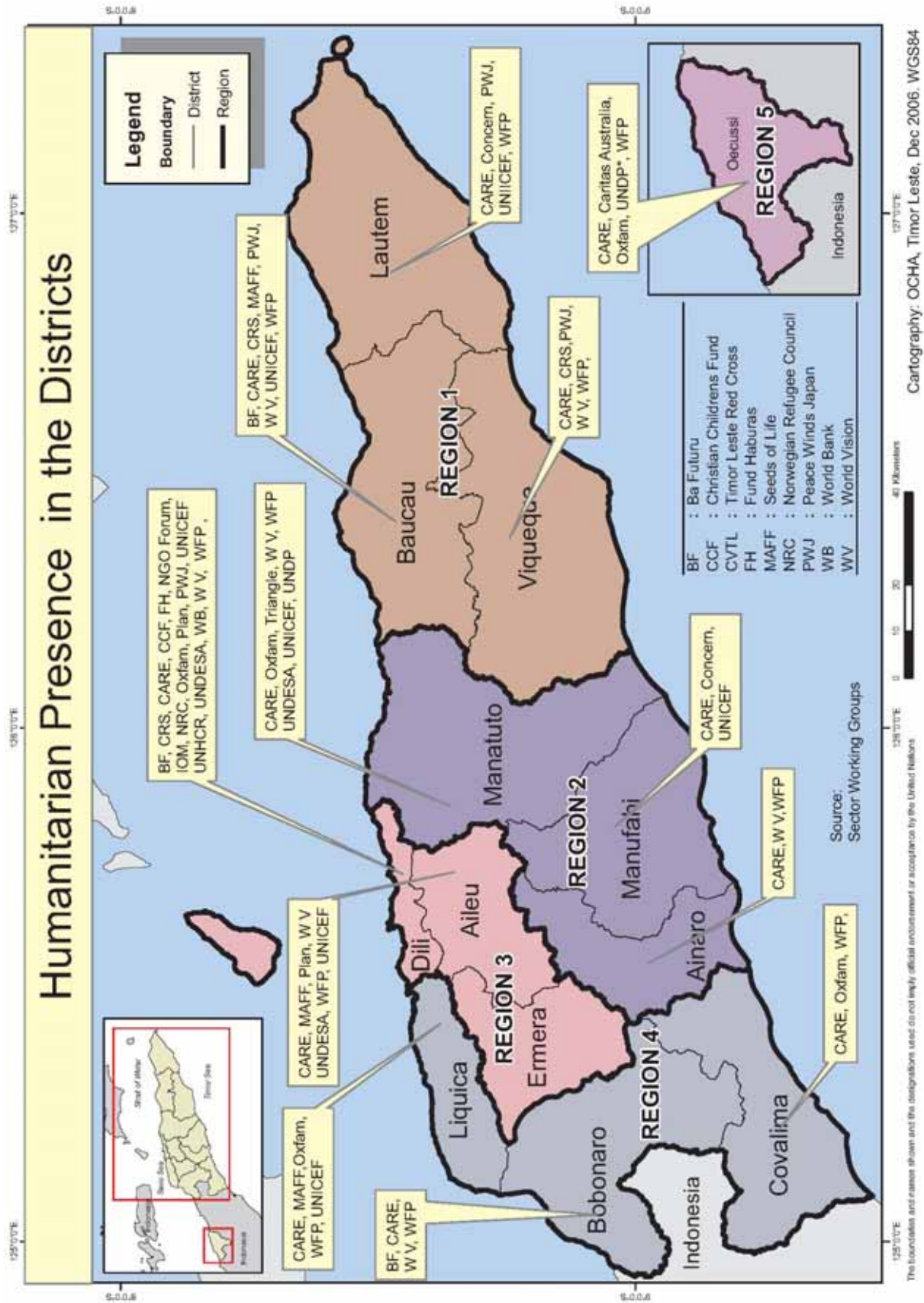
ANNEX XII.

VULNERABILITY BY REGION



ANNEX XIII.

HUMANITARIAN PRESENCE IN THE DISTRICTS



ANNEX XIV.

HUMANITARIAN PRESENCE IN THE DISTRICTS BY SECTOR

MTRC Information Centre

HUMANITARIAN PRESENCE IN THE DISTRICTS

AS AT DECEMBER 2006

District	Education	Food			Health	Protection	Shelter & NFI		WatSan & Hygiene
		General Food Distribution	School Feeding	Agric/Food Security			Shelter	NFI	
Ainaro	CARE	WW(WFP)	WFP	UNDP*	WFP*				
Alleu	CARE	WW(WFP)		WW*, MAFF	WV*	WV*		PLAN, UNDESA*, UNICEF*	
Baucau	CARE, UNICEF, WV, Ba Futuru	WW(WFP), PWJ	WFP	WW*, MAFF	WV*, WFP*	WV*, Ba Futuru	CRS	UNICEF, CRS	
Bobonaro	CARE, Ba Futuru	WFP	WFP	WV*	CARE, WV*, WFP*	Ba Futuru		WV	
Covalima	CARE	WFP	WFP	Oxfam*	CARE, WFP*		CARE	CARE, Oxfam	
Dili	UNICEF, WB, CARE, Plan, World Vision, CCF, Fund Haburas, Ba Futuru, UNDESA*, NRC*	NGO Forum(WFP), CARE	WFP		CARE, UNICEF, WV*	WV*, Ba Futuru	UNHCR, CARE	CARE, UNICEF*, WV*, UNICEF*, WV*	
Ermera	CARE	WW(WFP)						UNICEF*, WV*	
Liquica	CARE	WFP	WFP	Oxfam, MAFF, CARE	CARE, WFP*		CARE	Oxfam, UNICEF*	
Lautem	CARE	PWJ,		Concern*			Concern	Concern, UNICEF	
Manufahi	CARE	Concern(WFP)		Concern*			Concern	UNICEF	
Manatuto	CARE	WW(WFP)						Triangle, UNDESA*, UNICEF*	
Oecusse	CARE	Caritas Australia(WFP)	WFP	Oxfam, UNDP*, Oxfam*, UNDP*	WFP*		Caritas Australia	Oxfam*, Caritas Australia	
Viqueque	CARE	WW(WFP), PWJ, CRS							

Note

The table excludes government activities
 * Denotes Long Term Projects
 IOM Provides transport for Government Food Distribution
 WW(WFP) means WFP's Implementing Partner

Timor Leste, 2006

Source : Sector Working Groups /Agencies/NGOs

ANNEX XV.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2006 APPEAL

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Timor-Leste 2006

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation
as of 12 January 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
IOM	1,874,605	1,874,605	2,102,071	100%	(227,466)	-
OCHA	310,863	310,863	261,892	84%	48,971	182,482
UN Agencies	-	-	-	0%	-	-
UNDP	2,083,014	2,083,014	2,617,701	100%	(534,687)	-
UNFPA	577,400	577,400	662,007	100%	(84,607)	-
UNHCR	4,820,350	4,992,331	5,581,956	100%	(589,625)	159,744
UNICEF	2,675,000	3,408,700	4,372,624	100%	(963,924)	-
WFP	5,256,811	5,256,811	6,842,240	100%	(1,585,429)	329,381
WHO	1,284,125	1,284,125	131,725	10%	1,152,400	-
GRAND TOTAL	18,882,168	19,787,849	22,572,216	114%	(2,784,367)	671,607

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Timor-Leste 2006

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector
as of 12 January 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2,081,591	2,081,591	2,330,786	112%	(249,195)	182,482
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	239,108	239,108	239,108	100%	-	-
EDUCATION	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
FOOD	5,256,811	5,256,811	6,842,240	130%	(1,585,429)	329,381
HEALTH	2,402,125	2,402,125	131,725	5%	2,270,400	-
MULTI-SECTOR	4,820,350	4,992,331	5,581,956	112%	(589,625)	159,744
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,918,046	1,918,046	1,772,720	92%	145,326	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	4,021,085	0%	(4,021,085)	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	939,137	939,137	698,450	74%	240,687	-
WATER AND SANITATION	925,000	1,658,700	954,146	58%	704,554	-
GRAND TOTAL	18,882,168	19,787,849	22,572,216	114%	(2,784,367)	671,607

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carryover

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TIMOR-LESTE 2007

Table III: Timor-Leste 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 12 January 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 1 of 3

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

TIM-06/CSS01: Logistics and transport food	IOM	935,468	935,468	1,403,621	150%	(468,153)	-
TIM-06/CSS02A: Support to UN Assistance Coordination	OCHA	310,863	310,863	261,892	84%	48,971	182,482
TIM-06/CSS02B: Support To UN Assistance Coordination	UNDP	192,600	192,600	192,600	100%	-	-
TIM-06/CSS03: Communication Support to Humanitarian Assistance (for IDPs)	UNDP	642,660	642,660	472,673	74%	169,987	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		2,081,591	2,081,591	2,330,786	112%	(249,195)	182,482

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

TIM-06/ER/I01: Timor-Leste Urgent Damage Assessment and Recovery Planning	UNDP	239,108	239,108	239,108	100%	-	-
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		239,108	239,108	239,108	100%	-	-

EDUCATION

TIM-06/E01: Education for Children in Emergency	UNICEF	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-

FOOD

TIM-06/F01: Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in Timor-Leste	WFP	5,256,811	5,256,811	6,842,240	130%	(1,585,429)	329,381
Subtotal for FOOD		5,256,811	5,256,811	6,842,240	130%	(1,585,429)	329,381

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TIMOR-LESTE 2007

Table III: Timor-Leste 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 12 January 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 2 of 3

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

HEALTH							
TIM-06/H01: Health Coordination, Epidemic Preparedness, Early Warning and Response	WHO	441,375	441,375	-	0%	441,375	-
TIM-06/H02: Drugs and consumables for emergency response	WHO	842,750	842,750	131,725	16%	711,025	-
TIM-06/H03: Health and Nutrition Assistance	UNICEF	600,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000	-
TIM-06/H04: Maternal Health Support for Internally Displaced Population (IDP)	UNFPA	518,000	518,000	-	0%	518,000	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		2,402,125	2,402,125	131,725	5%	2,270,400	-

MULTI-SECTOR							
TIM-06/MS01: Shelter and Protection of IDPs	UNHCR	4,820,350	4,992,331	5,581,956	112%	(589,625)	159,744
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR		4,820,350	4,992,331	5,581,956	112%	(589,625)	159,744

PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW							
TIM-06/P/HR/RL01: Prevention and support for victims/survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) among IDPs.	UNFPA	59,400	59,400	59,400	100%	-	-
TIM-06/P/HR/RL02: Protection of Children and Adolescents	UNICEF	850,000	850,000	-	0%	850,000	-
TIM-06/P/HR/RL03: Work for Displaced Persons for Conflict Reduction and Meeting Basic Needs	UNDP	1,008,646	1,008,646	1,713,320	170%	(704,674)	-
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		1,918,046	1,918,046	1,772,720	92%	145,326	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TIMOR-LESTE 2007

Table III: Timor-Leste 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 12 January 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED

TIM-06/UN Agencies: to be allocated to specific sector and projects	UN Agencies	-	-	-	0%	-	-
TIM-06/UNDP: to be allocated to specific sector and projects	UNDP	-	-	-	0%	-	-
TIM-06/UNFPA: to be allocated to specific sector and projects	UNFPA	-	-	602,607	0%	(602,607)	-
TIM-06/UNICEF: to be allocated to specific sector and projects	UNICEF	-	-	3,418,478	0%	(3,418,478)	-
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		-	-	4,021,085	0%	(4,021,085)	-

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

TIM-06/S/NF01: Support to Camp coordination	IOM	939,137	939,137	698,450	74%	240,687	-
Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		939,137	939,137	698,450	74%	240,687	-

WATER AND SANITATION

TIM-06/WS01: Water and Environmental Sanitation	UNICEF	925,000	1,658,700	954,146	58%	704,554	-
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		925,000	1,658,700	954,146	58%	704,554	-

Grand Total		18,882,168	19,787,849	22,572,216	114%	(2,784,367)	671,607
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TIMOR-LESTE 2007

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Timor-Leste 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 12 January 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
---------	--------------	-------------	---------	---------------------

Values in US\$

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNCHR

UNDP	TIM-06/CSS03	Communication Support to Humanitarian Assistance (for IDPs)	99,750	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNCHR			99,750	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNDP

UNDP	TIM-06/CSS02B	Support To UN Assistance Coordination	192,600	-
UNDP	TIM-06/ER/I01	Timor-Leste Urgent Damage Assessment and Recovery Planning	239,108	-
UNDP	TIM-06/P/HR/RL03	Work for Displaced Persons for Conflict Reduction and Meeting Basic Needs	508,646	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNDP			940,354	-

Australia

IOM	TIM-06/CSS01	Logistics, transport and coordination in close coordination with the East Timor Minister of Labour and Community Reinsertion	229,008	-
OCHA	TIM-06/CSS02A	Support to UN Assistance Coordination	-	182,482
OCHA	TIM-06/CSS02A	Support to UN Assistance Coordination	18,455	-
UNDP	TIM-06/CSS03	Communication Support to Humanitarian Assistance (for IDPs)	372,923	-
UNDP	TIM-06/P/HR/RL03	Work for Displaced Persons for Conflict Reduction and Meeting Basic Needs	365,000	-
UNHCR	TIM-06/MS01	Shelter and Protection of IDPs	259,542	-
UNICEF	TIM-06/UNICEF	to be allocated to specific sector/project	381,680	-
WFP	TIM-06/F01	Food aid	31,652	-
WFP	TIM-06/F01	Food aid	763,359	-
WFP	TIM-06/F01	To help maintain rations for the estimated 150,000 IDPs in Dili and the Districts.	1,526,718	-
Subtotal for Australia			3,948,337	182,482

Canada

OCHA	TIM-06/CSS02A	Coordination (R4160)	89,445	-
UNICEF	TIM-06/WS01	Water-sanitation (4160-TL-M012319)	136,364	-
WFP	TIM-06/F01	Food aid (4160-TL-M012320)	181,819	-
Subtotal for Canada			407,628	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TIMOR-LESTE 2007

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Timor-Leste 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

Central Emergency Response Fund

IOM	TIM-06/CSS01	CERF allocation to project	174,613	-
IOM	TIM-06/S/NF01	CERF allocation to project	698,450	-
UNHCR	TIM-06/MS01	CERF allocation to project	504,055	-
UNICEF	TIM-06/WS01	CERF allocation to project	733,700	-
WFP	TIM-06/F01	CERF allocation to project	1,199,219	-
Subtotal for Central Emergency Response Fund			3,310,037	-

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office

UNHCR	TIM-06/MS01	Shelter and Protection of IDPs [ECHO/TMP/BUD/2006/1002]	1,884,422	-
WFP	TIM-06/F01	Food aid (ECHO/TMP/BUD/2006/01003)	1,457,287	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			3,341,709	-

Germany

UNHCR	TIM-06/MS01	Shelter and Protection of IDPs (GF07 321.50 TMS 01/06)	64,267	-
Subtotal for Germany			64,267	-

Iceland

WFP	TIM-06/F01	Emergency Food Assistance to Victims of Civil Strife in Timor-Leste	81,152	-
Subtotal for Iceland			81,152	-

Ireland

OCHA	TIM-06/CSS02A	Coordination	25,126	-
UNHCR	TIM-06/MS01	Shelter and protection of IDPs	100,503	-
WFP	TIM-06/F01	Food aid (WFP 06 23)	-	329,381
WFP	TIM-06/F01	Food aid	125,628	-
Subtotal for Ireland			251,257	329,381

Italy

OCHA	TIM-06/CSS02A	OCHA's activities within the context of the humanitarian emergency in Timor Leste	128,866	-
WFP	TIM-06/F01	Food aid	45,095	-
Subtotal for Italy			173,961	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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TIMOR-LESTE 2007

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Timor-Leste 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
---------	--------------	-------------	---------	---------------------

Values in US\$

Japan

IOM	TIM-06/CSS01	Support to Camp coordination	240,687	-
IOM	TIM-06/CSS01	Logistics and transport food	759,313	-
UNDP	TIM-06/P/HR/RL03	Work for Displaced Persons for Conflict Reduction and Meeting Basic Needs	500,000	-
UNHCR	TIM-06/MS01	Shelter and Protection of IDPs	2,004,512	-
UNICEF	TIM-06/UNICEF	to be allocated to specific sector/project	1,500,000	-
Subtotal for Japan			5,004,512	-

Korea, Republic of

WHO	TIM-06/H02	Drugs and consumables for emergency response	100,000	-
Subtotal for Korea, Republic of			100,000	-

Monaco

WHO	TIM-06/H02	Drugs and consumables for emergency response	31,725	-
Subtotal for Monaco			31,725	-

Norway

UNFPA	TIM-06/P/HR/RL01	Prevention and support for victims/survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) among IDPs. (TIM 1060299)	59,400	-
UNFPA	TIM-06/UNFPA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (TIM 1060299)	259,243	-
UNHCR	TIM-06/MS01	Shelter and protection (TIM 1060554)	-	159,744
UNHCR	TIM-06/MS01	In kind - 2,000 light weight shelter structures (TIM 1060308)	486,990	-
WFP	TIM-06/F01	Replenishment of Compact food aid (TIM 1060307)	156,396	-
WFP	TIM-06/F01	In kind donation of compact food assistance including transport costs (TIM 1060307)	172,815	-
Subtotal for Norway			1,134,844	159,744

Private (individual donations)

UNHCR	TIM-06/MS01	Shelter and protection of IDPs	277,665	-
Subtotal for Private (individual donations)			277,665	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TIMOR-LESTE 2007

<p>Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Timor-Leste 2006 List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor as of 12 January 2007 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

Singapore				
UNICEF	TIM-06/WS01	Water and sanitation	25,000	-
WFP	TIM-06/F01	Food aid	25,000	-
Subtotal for Singapore			50,000	-

Sweden				
UNDP	TIM-06/P/HR/RL03	Work for Displaced Persons for Conflict Reduction and Meeting Basic Needs	339,674	-
UNFPA	TIM-06/UNFPA	to be allocated to specific sector/project	343,364	-
UNICEF	TIM-06/UNICEF	to be allocated to specific sector/agency	679,350	-
Subtotal for Sweden			1,362,388	-

UNICEF National Committee/Australia				
UNICEF	TIM-06/UNICEF	Emergency activities in Timor Leste (SM069906)	20,916	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Australia			20,916	-

UNICEF National Committee/Hong Kong				
UNICEF	TIM-06/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	230,000	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Hong Kong			230,000	-

UNICEF National Committee/New Zealand				
UNICEF	TIM-06/WS01	Water and sanitation	59,082	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/New Zealand			59,082	-

UNICEF National Committee/Portugal				
UNICEF	TIM-06/UNICEF	Emergency activities in Timor Leste (SM069906)	29,729	-
UNICEF	TIM-06/UNICEF	to be allocated to specific sector/project	576,803	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Portugal			606,532	-

United States of America				
WFP	TIM-06/F01	Food aid	1,076,100	-
Subtotal for United States of America			1,076,100	-
Grand Total			22,572,216	671,607

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

* Value of contribution not specified

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: Timor-Leste 2006
 Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included)
 as of 12 January 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Funding US\$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
Japan	5,004,512	22.2 %	-
Australia	3,948,337	17.5 %	182,482
European Commission (ECHO)	3,341,709	14.8 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	3,310,037	14.7 %	-
Sweden	1,362,388	6.0 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,194,195	5.3 %	-
Norway	1,134,844	5.0 %	159,744
United States	1,076,100	4.8 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	1,040,104	4.6 %	-
Canada	407,628	1.8 %	-
Ireland	251,257	1.1 %	329,381
Italy	173,961	0.8 %	-
Korea, Republic of	100,000	0.4 %	-
Iceland	81,152	0.4 %	-
Germany	64,267	0.3 %	-
Singapore	50,000	0.2 %	-
Monaco	31,725	0.1 %	-
Grand Total	22,572,216	100.0 %	671,607

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

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* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to TIMOR LESTE - Population Displacement - May 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 12 January 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 1 of 3

Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Australia			
Bilateral (government to government)	Mobile health clinics in camps	152,672	-
Bilateral (government to government)	Towards much-needed medical supplies for Dili Hospital.	-	87,591
Bilateral (government to government)	Water containers, water purification tablets, blankets, tarps and tents	458,015	-
CARE INT	Provision of water and sanitation, education, health screenings, provision of hygiene kits and child protection programming	152,672	-
IFRC	Distributing water to IDP camps	152,672	-
NGOs	non-government organisations including CARE, Australia, Oxfam, CARITAS and AUSTCARE for food distribution, peace building and reconciliation and protection	-	459,854
OXFAM	Water and sanitation	152,672	-
PI	Food and relief supplies	152,672	-
WVI	Provision of temporary shelter, food and non-food items	152,672	-
Subtotal for Australia		1,374,047	547,445
Canada			
CARE	Humanitarian assistance (4160-TL-M012317)	176,991	-
ICRC	ICRC Suva Regional Delegation (4160-TL-M012318)	309,735	-
Subtotal for Canada		486,726	-
CARE International			
CARE INT	Distribution of 29 mt of supplementary food stock*	-	-
Subtotal for CARE International		-	-
Central Emergency Response Fund			
WFP	CERF allocation to project	1,500,000	-
Subtotal for Central Emergency Response Fund		1,500,000	-
China			
Bilateral (government to government)	2,000 mt of rice*	-	-
Subtotal for China		-	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			
PI	Response to civil unrest in Timor Leste [ECHO/TMP/BUD/2006/01004]	175,879	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Fifth DIPECHO action plan for South East Asia [ECHO/DIP/BUD/2006/01000]	-	1,484,309
WVI	East Timor Health and Improved Shelter Emergency Response [ECHO/TMP/BUD/2006/1001]	263,587	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office		439,466	1,484,309

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

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Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to TIMOR LESTE - Population Displacement - May 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 12 January 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Germany			
GTZ	Stabilisation of food security for peacebuilding	512,821	-
Subtotal for Germany		512,821	-
International Organization for Migration			
IOM	Distribution of water and food*	-	-
Subtotal for International Organization for Migration		-	-
Ireland			
CONCERN	Humanitarian assistance	64,267	-
ICRC	Humanitarian assistance	257,069	-
Trocaire	Humanitarian assistance	64,267	-
Subtotal for Ireland		385,603	-
New Zealand			
Bilateral (government to government)	To pay for the half of the 1000 tonne shipment of rice	-	280,000
New Zealand RC	To supply basic needs such as shelter, water and medical care	315,000	-
NGOs	To support the humanitarian work of New Zealand NGOs	-	337,665
OXFAM	Water and sanitation	47,619	-
Subtotal for New Zealand		362,619	617,665
Norway			
Caritas Norway	Asst of IDPs in East Timor (TIM 1060317)	238,474	-
Norway RC	IFRC appeal health, org, dev and preparedness (TIM 1060326)	221,065	-
Strømmestiftelsen - UD-tilskudd	Assistance of IDPs in East Timor (TIM 1060296)	238,474	-
Subtotal for Norway		698,013	-
Portugal			
Bilateral (government to government)	Provide medicine to IDPs	17,400	-
INDE - Intercooperação e Desenvolvimento (Portuguese NGO)	Food and NFIs	2,588	-
Subtotal for Portugal		19,988	-
Spain			
AECI	Provision of rice and relief items	50,871	-
Subtotal for Spain		50,871	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to TIMOR LESTE - Population Displacement - May 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 12 January 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Switzerland			
ICRC	Humanitarian Aid	344,353	-
Swiss Embassy	Emergency Aid from Swiss to local people	8,264	-
Subtotal for Switzerland		352,617	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross (details not yet provided)			
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Food distribution, 80-90,000 litres of safe water*	-	-
Subtotal for UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross (details not yet provided)		-	-
United Nations Children's Fund			
UNICEF	Activities on water and sanitation, health and nutrition and child protection; distribution of jerry cans, latrine plates, water and detergent, etc.*	-	-
Subtotal for United Nations Children's Fund		-	-
United Nations High Commission for Refugees			
UNHCR	9-person emergency response team; airlift of tents, plastic sheeting and other non-food items*	-	-
Subtotal for United Nations High Commission for Refugees		-	-
United Nations Population Fund			
UNFPA	Safe birth and hygiene kits*	-	-
Subtotal for United Nations Population Fund		-	-
World Food Programme			
WFP	Distribution of food packages*	-	-
Subtotal for World Food Programme		-	-
World Health Organization			
WHO	Emergency health kits*	-	-
Subtotal for World Health Organization		-	-
World Vision International			
WVI	Support to IDP camps, 2 truckloads of relief assistance including food and shelter items*	-	-
Subtotal for World Vision International		-	-
Grand Total		6,182,771	2,649,419

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

* Value of contribution not specified ** Estimated value

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TIMOR-LESTE 2007

Table VII: TIMOR LESTE - Population Displacement - May 2006
 Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)(carry over not included)
 as of 12 January 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Australia	5,322,384	18.5 %	729,927
Japan	5,004,512	17.4 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	4,810,037	16.7 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	3,781,175	13.1 %	1,484,309
Norway	1,832,857	6.4 %	159,744
Sweden	1,362,388	4.7 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,194,195	4.2 %	-
United States	1,076,100	3.7 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	1,040,104	3.6 %	-
Canada	894,354	3.1 %	-
Ireland	636,860	2.2 %	329,381
Germany	577,088	2.0 %	-
New Zealand	362,619	1.3 %	617,665
Switzerland	352,617	1.2 %	-
Italy	173,961	0.6 %	-
Korea, Republic of	100,000	0.3 %	-
Iceland	81,152	0.3 %	-
Spain	50,871	0.2 %	-
Singapore	50,000	0.2 %	-
Monaco	31,725	0.1 %	-
Portugal	19,988	0.1 %	-
China	0	0.0 %	-
Grand Total	28,754,987	100.0 %	3,321,026

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

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* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 January 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX XVI.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION NON-APPEAL HEALTH PROJECT

Project Title	<i>Preparedness and response to diseases with epidemic potential</i>
Objective	<i>Reduce mortality and morbidity from malaria, dengue and other diseases with epidemic potential</i>
Beneficiaries	<i>General population of Timor-Leste</i>
Implementing Partners	<i>Ministry of Health, UN agencies, national and international NGOs</i>
Project Duration	<i>January – June 2007</i>
Funds Requested	\$ 1,045,000

Summary

Malaria, dengue, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), diarrheal diseases and leptospirosis are major health problems in all 13 districts of Timor-Leste. The major challenges in controlling these vector-borne diseases are absence of vector control activities and poor drainage and environmental sanitation (especially in IDPs camps). Chloroquine-resistant falciparum malaria is also a problem. WHO will support the Ministry of Health's efforts to implement the integrated malaria, dengue and JE control programme. Existing national strategies for the control of these diseases require revision for the emergency situation and will be implemented with general health services and other relevant sectors. Due to outbreaks of avian influenza in Indonesia, Timor-Leste has been identified as a potential country where the infection could be introduced. It is important that the health sector should be prepared to recognise the infection and undertake preventative public health measures.

Objectives

- Reduce morbidity and mortality due to malaria, dengue, JE and other communicable diseases with epidemic potential;
- Establish entomological services in the country;
- Conduct entomological surveys for stratification of the malaria, dengue and JE vector;
- Conduct surveys to measure malaria parasite prevalence and drug resistance;
- Procure RDT for malaria, dengue and JE for timely diagnosis;
- Procure Artemisin-based combination therapies (ACT) malaria drugs;
- Ensure accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of these diseases;
- Implement a health education programme on communicable diseases.

Activities

- Provide technical support using WHO staff, experts in the region and professionals working in the fields of malaria, dengue, JE and other diseases with epidemic potential;
- Support the establishment of entomological services;
- Strengthen national capacity in diagnosis, case management and environmental health;
- Procure RDT for malaria, dengue and JE for timely diagnosis;
- Procure Artemisin-based combination therapies (ACT) malaria drugs;
- Print and disseminate key documents;
- Organise a public health education campaign in collaboration with key partners.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
<i>150,000 RDT tests for malaria, and Coartem for treatment of 80,000 patients</i>	<i>342,000</i>
<i>Training of medical staff in new malaria treatment protocol and use of RDT</i>	<i>15,000</i>
<i>Logistical support for Coartem distribution and community information</i>	<i>15,000</i>
<i>Monitoring and evaluation of new malaria treatment protocol</i>	<i>35,000</i>
<i>Procure diagnostic reagents for diseases with epidemic potential</i>	<i>36,000</i>
<i>Procurement of drugs and supplies for diseases with epidemic potential</i>	<i>151,000</i>
<i>Emergency fund for transportation of infectious material outside the country</i>	<i>12,000</i>
<i>Technical assistance for clinical management of communicable diseases</i>	<i>99,000</i>
Total budget requested	1,045,000

ANNEX XVII.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisin-based Combination Therapies
AHI	Avian and Human Influenza
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
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CONCERN	Concern
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CVTL	<i>Cruz Vermelha do Timor-Leste</i> (Timor-Leste Red Cross Society)
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committees
DIVECHO	Disaster Preparedness of ECHO
DNAS	Department of Water and Sanitation
DNAT	National Directorate for Territorial Administration
DOC	Disaster Operations Centre
DWSD	District Water and Sanitation Department
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
F-FDTL	Falantil Force Defence Timor-Leste (Armed Forces)
FFT	Food for Training
FFW	Food for Work
FRETILIN	Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of East Timor
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoTL	Government of Timor-Leste
HDR	Human Development Report (UNDP)
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HIVOS	International Humanist Institute for Cooperation in Developing Countries
HNGV	<i>Hospital Nacional Guido Valadares</i>
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
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
IO	International Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISF	International Stabilisation Force
JMAC	Joint Mission Analysis Centre
JOC	Joint Operations Centre
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MORSS	Minimum Operational Residential Security Standards
MOSS	Minimum Operational Security Standards
MSA	Ministry of State Administration
MT	Metric Tonne

MTRC	Ministry of Labour and Community Re-insertion
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOC	National Operations Centre
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPE	Office for the Promotion of Equality
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
OXFAM	Oxfam
REDE	Local Women's Network
RMDH	Human Rights NGO Monitoring Network
PDHJ	Provider for Human Rights and Justice
PNTL	<i>Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste</i> (National Police)
PTA	Parent Teacher's Organisation
RDT	Rapid Diagnostic Tests
RMDH	Human Rights NGO Monitoring Network
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SLS	Site Liaison Support
SOC	Security Operations Centre
STAGE	Vocational training and employment creation project
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TGH	Triangle Generation Humanitaire
TT	Tetanus and Toxoid
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Security and Safety
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
UNOTIL	United Nations Office in Timor-Leste
UNPol	United Nations Police
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int
Comments reaching us before 28 February 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. What did you think of the review of 2006?
How could it be improved?

2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?
How could it be improved?

4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?
How could it be improved?

6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?

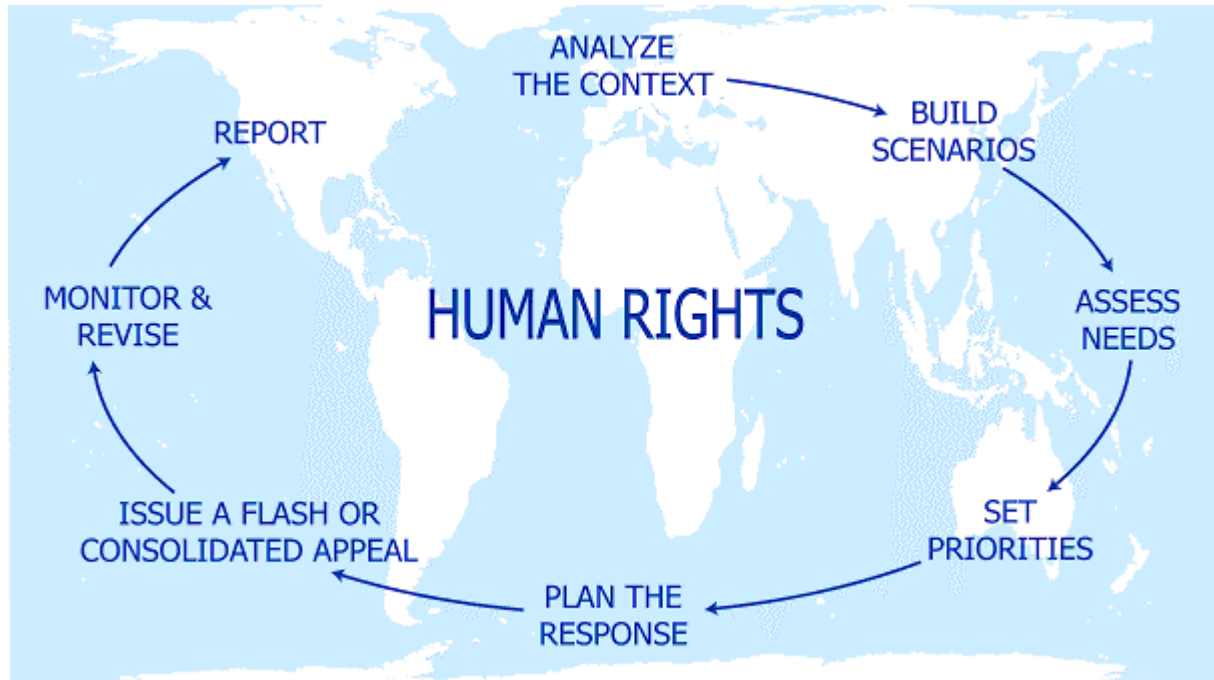
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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