

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

EAST TIMOR CRISIS

OCTOBER 1999 – JUNE 2000

October 1999



UNITED NATIONS

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

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

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

First Steps in East Timor

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

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

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

First Steps in West Timor

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

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

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

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

Coordination

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

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

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

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

Appeal

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

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

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

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

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

East Timor Section

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

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

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

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

West Timor Section

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

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

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

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

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

APPEALING ORGANISATIONS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	46,085,018
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	11,419,500
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	45,350,000
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	27,805,575
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	9,990,000
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION	7,690,000
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION / UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	6,190,000
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	300,000
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	1,920,400
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	25,565,006

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION	2,850,000
OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS	4,047,700
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	9,832,900
GRAND TOTAL	199,046,099

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Code	Organisation / Activity	Requirements US\$
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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

TIM – E/N32	Employment Registration and Services Centres	1,700,000
TIM – E/N33	Local Economic Development Agencies (LEDA) for Micro-enterprises and Micro-credit	2,100,000
TIM – E/N34	Comprehensive Vocational Education and Training (VET) for East Timorese	3,890,000
Sub-Total		7,690,000

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR
MIGRATION / UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES**

TIM – E/N31	Joint Programme for Community Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Development	6,190,000
Sub-Total		6,190,000

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

TIM – E/N37	Mental Health and Trauma Service	300,000
Sub-Total		300,000

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

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

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

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

Table II: 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for

EAST TIMOR CRISIS Listing of Project Activities – By Appealing Organisation October 1999 – June 2000		
Code	Organisation / Activity	Requirements US\$

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

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

GRAND TOTAL	199,046,099
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**Table III: 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
EAST TIMOR CRISIS
Listing of Project Activities – By Sector
October 1999 – June 2000**

Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Requirement US\$
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Return and Reintegration (including shelter)

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

Food Aid and Food Security

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

Health

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

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

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

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

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

Education and Community Action			
TIM – E/N35	Education and Community Action Project	UNICEF	7,000,400
TIM – E/N36	Psychosocial Support and Empowerment for Vulnerable and Traumatized Women and for Adolescents	UNFPA	470,000
TIM – E/N37	Mental Health and Trauma Service	UNDP / WHO	300,000
TIM – E/N38	East Timor Emergency Care, Protection and Tracing for Unaccompanied Children	IRC	150,000
TIM – E/N39	Child Protection through Child and Family Centres	CCF	900,000
TIM – W/N60	West Timor Emergency Care, Protection and Tracing for Unaccompanied Children	IRC	150,000
TIM – W/N61	Emergency Education and Community Services for Young Children and Women in West Timor	UNICEF	1,050,000
TIM – W/N62	Affected Villages Programme	UNDP	250,000
Sub-Total			10,270,400

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

Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Requirement US\$
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Humanitarian Principles

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

Coordination and Logistics

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

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

2.1 HUMANITARIAN FRAMEWORK

Current Situation

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

First Phase of Emergency

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

Second Phase of Emergency

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

Third Phase of Emergency

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

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

Overall Goals

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

- meet acute needs first;
 - stabilise at-risk populations before their condition becomes acute;
 - reintegrate displaced persons;
 - enhance livelihood strategies;
 - repair essential infrastructure;
 - help to re-establish key institutions essential for economic recovery and good governance.
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In addition to these goals, agencies in East Timor are committed to creating a coordinated operation that is based on humanitarian principles and which has a clear exit strategy. The aim, shared by all members of the humanitarian community, is to make the East Timor operation a model that can be replicated in other contexts. Drawing on lessons learned from other recent operations, UN Agencies and NGOs are tackling three particular sets of problems:

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

Exit Strategies

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

Humanitarian Principles

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

Coordination Framework

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

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

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

2.2 PROFILE OF EMERGENCY NEEDS

Assessments

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

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

Caseload

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

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

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

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

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

(situation as of 10 October)

Security

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

Displaced Persons

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

Humanitarian Activities

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

Humanitarian Priorities

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

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

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

(situation as of 10 October)

Security:

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

Displaced Persons:

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

Humanitarian Activities:

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

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

Humanitarian Priorities:

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

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

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

(situation as of 10 October)

Security:

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

Displaced Persons:

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

Humanitarian Activities:

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

Humanitarian Priorities:

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

2.3.3 HEALTH

Health Sector Strategy

Context

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

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

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

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

Main Objectives

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

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

Strategies

Agencies will pursue the following strategies in the health sector:

1. Repair and develop health infrastructure by:
 - identifying and assessing health care facilities;
 - reconstructing health care facilities and establishing mobile clinics depending upon local needs and capacities;
 - strengthening the overall health care system;
 - conducting needs assessments and surveys to analyse and document the health needs of the population with the aim of improving targeting and implementation;
 - developing a central medical store and system for drug supply and management.
 2. Strengthen and ensure health service delivery by:
 - providing access to effective and affordable basic health care services;
 - reintroducing the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI);
 - providing treatment and food supplementation to combat moderate and severe malnutrition;
 - providing nutritional supplements including Vitamin A, iron and iodised salt to reduce micro nutrient deficiencies;
 - preventing and treating major communicable diseases including malaria, tuberculosis(TB), sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS and dengue;
 - providing access to reproductive health services that focus on maternal health and birth spacing.
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3. Enhance the capacity of national staff by:
 - providing intensive public health management training for medical officers, nurses and other health care personnel;
 - arranging study tours and scholarships for national staff;
 - conducting in-service training for health care personnel through NGOs.
4. Conduct Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities and social mobilisation by:
 - disseminating preventive and promotional health education messages through health facilities and community and religious organisations;
 - conducting awareness campaigns on healthy lifestyles and behaviours;
 - disseminating health education messages using print and other mass media.
5. Ensure supervision, monitoring and evaluation by:
 - conducting regular supervision trips to project areas and monitoring on-going activities;
 - developing indicators for monitoring and evaluation;
 - developing a Health Surveillance System and a Health Monitoring System;
 - developing a long-term health plan based on data from monitoring and evaluation.

Coordination

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

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

List of Projects

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

HEALTH PROJECTS

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

SUMMARY

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

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

Objectives

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

Activities

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

11. In collaboration with WHO, NGOs and other partners provide services aimed at the prevention and treatment of major communicable diseases including malaria, TB, STD/HIV/AIDS and dengue fever.
12. Provide health services focusing on maternal and child health.
13. Conduct a health education campaign using health facilities and community and religious organisations.
14. Launch awareness campaigns for the general population using print and mass media.
15. Develop indicators in collaboration with WHO for monitoring and evaluation.
16. Monitor and supervise project areas on a regular basis to ensure that WHO and UNICEF standards are being met.

Financial Summary*

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

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

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

2.3.4 WATER AND SANITATION

Water and Sanitation Sector Strategy

Context

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

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

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

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

Main objectives and strategies

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

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

Agencies will be pursuing the following strategies:

1. Promote health and hygiene and make proper use of provided hygiene kits.
 2. Mobilise resources in order to revitalise the water distribution systems serving both urban and rural areas.
 3. Identify qualified local persons and agencies and provide them with necessary training to upgrade their skills.
 4. Rehabilitate damaged systems by providing technical assistance and replacement parts, and then handing over the systems to the transitional administration or local communities.
 5. Build the local capacity to address both the emergency needs and prepare for developmental activities.
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6. Identify local NGOs having experience in the sector, and provide them with technical support, including training, tools and supplies, so they can, in turn, provide appropriate water and sanitation facilities.
7. Identify teams of East Timorese, in collaboration with local authorities, to address the national water and sanitation emergency needs and initiate developmental activities, by providing logistics and technical support
8. Plan and prepare contingency plans for each of several possible scenarios regarding the flow of returning refugees and displaced persons. Implement these plans as and when required, linking with other sectors (such as health) to respond to any water or sanitation-related emergencies such as epidemics.

Coordination

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

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

List of Projects

UNICEF	Water and Sanitation
OXFAM INTERNATIONAL	Emergency Environmental Health Programme

WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

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

Background

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

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

Objectives

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

Strategies

1. Provide minimum standard drinking water and sanitation facilities to returnees, by providing water at health centres, schools and other convenient locations.
 2. Provide adequate water storage equipment (jerry cans) and water purification tablets at family level, reducing the workload of women and girls in collecting safe water.
 3. Create a healthy physical environment and promote hygienic practices to minimise health risks by providing sanitary latrines at household level.
 4. Mobilise community-action to dispose of garbage at household level, in camps, health centres and schools.
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5. Improve surface drainage in villages with community involvement supported by provision of basic tools, identifying water- and sanitation- related health risks, followed by actions to address those risks and supported by hygiene promotion through media such as radio, and by distributing hygiene kits to 58,000 families.
6. Mobilise resources in order to revitalise water distribution systems in urban and rural areas, including by assessing damage to water systems, identifying qualified personnel and training of potential local staff, rehabilitating damaged systems, and handing over completed systems to the transitional administration and local communities, as appropriate.
7. Build local capacity for subsequent developmental activities, identify and support local NGOs, and provide supplies for the construction of water and sanitation facilities.
8. Identify teams of East Timorese (in collaboration with the transitional administration) and provide these with technical support to address the emergency water and sanitation needs and begin developmental activities.

Financial Summary*

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

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

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

2.3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Infrastructure and Economic Recovery Sector Strategy

Context

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

The essential services that will be repaired are as follows:

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

Objectives and Strategies

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

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

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

Coordination

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

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

LIST OF PROJECTS

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

2.3.6 EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION SECTOR

Education and Community Action Sector Strategy

Context

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

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

Objectives and Strategies

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

1. Provide schooling and other community-based activities for children and young people in a phased way, responding to the continuing return of displaced persons, and recognising the efforts and intentions of school and church communities and organisations.
 2. Seek to rapidly expand production, further develop and use Tetun language student and teacher materials, and to use related teacher training materials and approaches developed over the past six years and operating in eight districts of East Timor, initiated in 1993 at the request of Bishop Belo.
 3. Conduct an assessment of school building infrastructure for rapid repair and immediate use.
 4. Mobilise adolescents and young people, seeking to organise them through community and religious networks, to assist in physical rehabilitation.
 5. Locate and register East Timorese with teaching qualifications or experience, including trainee teachers from the former Teacher Training Institute in Dili, and East Timorese or other nationalities with experience and capacity to carry out fast-track teacher training in East Timor and in countries of migration or asylum.
 6. Provide fast-track teacher training modules and facilities for primary and secondary schooling.
 7. Plan and implement a "back-to-school" campaign to galvanise communities, teachers, the Church, other resource groups, parents and children.
 8. Provide teacher and student materials, including UNICEF "edukits," "school in a box" kits, sporting goods and recreational materials.
 9. Develop immediate transition modules and teaching approaches consistent with the new situation and aspirations, and a module on Peace Education for inclusion in the curriculum.
 10. Assist in building skills, including by providing training in computer skills, English and other second languages for young people to enable them to obtain employment while secondary and tertiary schooling is being re-established.
 11. Implement designated "child-friendly spaces," co-located where possible with other community-based services (religious and health facilities), where children can be involved in organised activity, especially in IDP locations and major cities and towns.
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12. Set up and support regional working groups on education in cities and towns as they become secure, beginning with Dili, Baucau, Dare and other towns in the East of the country.
 13. Form a task force that includes local organisations and communities to coordinate and support reconstruction of the education sector.
In addition, agencies have agreed on the following strategies to provide psycho-social counselling and support to meet acute needs, stabilise at-risk populations, and reintegrate displaced persons.
 14. Plan activities to raise awareness among local and international service providers and teachers that education is a source of psycho-social support for children, and that stimulation, structured learning and routine are powerful factors in supporting the self-healing of children.
 15. Train health and community and social service providers, as well as religious and community institutions (including clergy, teachers, health workers and community resource persons) for awareness-raising activities in communities and ways to respond to torture and trauma (including results of sexual violence) using group and individual counselling.
 16. Identify East Timorese already trained (some were trained during the last year) to support existing activities and prepare for expansion when possible.
 17. Develop specialist and referral services for people who suffered particularly traumatic experiences and who require individual counselling and support.
 18. Provide sporting and other recreational materials to community-based organisations (CBOs), churches, community church, health and other facilities.
 19. Support CBOs and local resource persons in providing second language training.
 20. Help to organise adolescents and young people into working groups to help with the cleaning-up and rehabilitation of schools and other community facilities.
 21. Provide training in peer counselling and provide reproductive health information for adolescents, along with STD/HIV /AIDS prevention activities.
 22. Provide support in the form of necessary equipment and facilities to local CBOs, to enable them to meet, organise, reach and interact with communities, and disseminate information on their activities.
 23. Provide technical support in community and social mobilisation to CBOs.
 24. Provide organisational and human resource development training and assistance in developing and strengthening local CBOs and their members and staff.
 25. Provide focused support for counselling training and income generation for females who head households, and for victims of sexual violence.
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COORDINATION

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

LIST OF PROJECTS

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

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

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

Background

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

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

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

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

Objectives

- Re-establish formal and informal education and sport and recreational facilities and activities for children and young people, including "child friendly spaces," responding to the emergency and to future rebuilding of this sector.
 - Support rapid training of teachers and development of interim curricula for primary and secondary schooling, including a peace education module.
 - Train service providers and community resource persons in psycho-social counselling and community support.
 - Establish community-based services, "safe zones" and referral services.
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- Provide facilities, equipment and activities for children and young people in the community, including community service teams of young people, to assist in the rehabilitation of schools and other community facilities.
- Introduce a targeted STD/HIV awareness-raising and prevention programme through clinics, INGOs, local organisations and the UN, targeting high risk behaviour and the building skills to reduce these, with accompanying clinical services for STD treatment.
- Strengthen emerging local NGOs and CBOs, including involving them in the above activities.

Strategies

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

Financial Summary*

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

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

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

2.3.7 HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

Humanitarian Principles Sector Strategy

Context

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

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

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

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

Objectives and Strategies

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

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

Agencies will be pursuing the following strategies:

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

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

LIST OF PROJECTS

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

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES PROJECTS

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

SUMMARY

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

Objectives

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

Activities

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

Financial Summary

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

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES PROJECTS

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

Background

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

Objectives

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

Activities

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

Financial Summary

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

2.3.8 COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS

Coordination and Logistics Sector Strategy

Context

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

Main Objectives and Strategies

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

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

1. A coordination framework with the following elements:

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

2. A logistics network with the following elements:

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

LIST OF PROJECTS

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

3. WEST TIMOR SECTION

3.1 HUMANITARIAN FRAMEWORK

Current Situation

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

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

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

Overall Goals

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

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

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

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

Security

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

Displaced Persons

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

Humanitarian Activities and Priorities

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

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

Common Approach

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

Coordination

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

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

3.3 SECTOR PROJECTS

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

3.3.2 HEALTH PROJECTS

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

SUMMARY

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

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

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

Objectives

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

Activities

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

Financial Summary

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

WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

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

Background

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

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

Objectives

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

Activities

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

Financial Summary

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

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

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

Background

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

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

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

Objectives

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

Activities

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

1. Focus on the most critical learning age groups for basic education (primary school) for camp based learning.
2. Provide additional materials and training needed for such services.
3. Utilise human resources available among the displaced populations for such services to encourage participation and self-help.

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

Financial Summary

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

ANNEX I.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A

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

B

BULOG	National Logistics Organization
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C

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

D

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

E

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

F

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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G

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

H

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

I

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

J

JPCRDR	Joint Programme for Community Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Development
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K

KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
Kg	Kilogramme
Kva	Kilovolt

L

LEDA	Local Economic Development Agency
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M

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

N

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

O

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

P

PSC	Programme Support Costs
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R

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

S

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

T

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

U

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

V

VAM	Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping
VET	Vocational Education and Training

W

WFP	World Food Programme of United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization
