



HUMANITARIAN UPDATE TIMOR-LESTE

REPORTING PERIOD FROM 14 JANUARY TO 14 FEBRUARY 2008

HIGHLIGHTS

A half ration food distribution cycle started on 4 February for a planned 64,500 beneficiaries to replace the full ration distribution. It is scheduled to last until the end of February (see page 5). On 25 January, the Prime Minister together with the Minister of Social Solidarity and the Secretary of State for Social Assistance and Natural Disasters held a meeting with camp managers to socialise this change of policy.

Food and water assistance to the IDP camps in Dili resumed on 12 February following their suspension on 11 February, day of the shooting of the President and attack on the Prime Minister. (see security section page 7)

FAO is currently spraying against locusts infestation that has affected Covalima district in January and resulted in crop damage. (see page 3)

A multi-sectoral rapid assessment led by District Authorities was conducted from 24 January after strong winds, floods, locust infestation impacted Bobonaro, Covalima and Ermera districts. (see page 2 and map attached)

Sporadic violence has occurred in Maucatar and Covalima districts, where 1128 people were temporarily displaced after 15 houses had been burnt on 4 January. The affected population received immediate assistance from the Government and NGOs and was able to rapidly resettle.

A high-level meeting on Timor-Leste took place in UN Headquarters in New York on 22 January. The meeting initiated by the Government and chaired by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator aimed at sensitising the donor community on the humanitarian and early recovery needs in Timor-Leste. The Vice-Prime Minister of Timor-Leste presented the broad lines of the National Recovery Strategy (NRS). (see page 4)

Efforts are underway to secure sufficient funding and capacity for water and sanitation activities in IDP camps to overcome current difficulties in this sector.



NATURAL HAZARDS

Main Facts

- **December 2007/January 2008** - Locust infestations have been reported from Bobonaro, Covalima and Oecusse districts.
- **1 to 10 January** - Intense monsoonal activity mostly between caused localised damages to crops, houses and infrastructure.
- **3 February** - Heavy rains led to the temporary flooding of several areas in Dili district.





Humanitarian Impact Assessment

Locust infestations in Covalima, Bobonaro and Oecusse

For many farmers in Covalima and Bobonaro this is the second for some, third for others, crop lost due to locusts. Locust and flood damage in Covalima and Bobonaro had deteriorated the food security situation in these areas. In addition, 2,000ha of corn and rice crops in neighboring West Timor have reportedly been affected.



Intense monsoonal activity between 1 and 10 January

Eleven of the thirteen districts of Timor-Leste have reportedly been affected (see *OCHA Situation Report, 25 January 2008*).

Upon receipt of reports on the flood damage in Liquica on 2 January, the National Disaster Management Directorate (NDMD) and OCHA fielded emergency assessments. Reports of damages in other districts of Timor-Leste were received considerably later, due to communication difficulties and the holiday period. From 23 to 26 January, technical and operational resources for assessments were deployed from Dili to Bobonaro, Covalima, and Ermera to support humanitarian assessments of the locust, wind, flood, conflict, and landslide impact. The assessments were led by the district authorities including local representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Infrastructure, Education, the national police PNTL and UNPOL, as well as local representatives of Oxfam, CARE and WFP. In areas where additional capacities were required, staff of the NDMD, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, and IOM were deployed from Dili. The Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with FAO, is planning to further assess crop damages in the affected districts.

Houses damaged and destroyed

Information received by the Disaster Operations Center in the NDMD from local authorities indicates that a total of 975 houses were damaged by strong winds, floods, landslides and fire that had been fuelled by the winds. (see *details in table above*)

Public buildings damaged

Five schools and one church were damaged by winds and fire in Ainaro, Covalima, Ermera and Lautem.

Damage to crops

The rapid assessment team reported from Bobonaro 1050ha of maize crops as damaged by strong winds.

Infrastructure damage

Critical damage to roads and bridges, as well as water and electricity infrastructure has occurred. The water system in Cailaco town in Bobonaro has been damaged by a landslide, the water system as well as some electricity infrastructure in Liquica town was damaged by floods. In Ermera, irrigation structures and water pipelines have been destroyed, as well as a main bridge causing difficulties to access health and education services in some areas.

Hazard	District	Houses damaged
Strong winds	Ainaro	118
	Aileu	21
	Baucau	23
	Bobonaro	6
	Covalima	55
	Ermera	167
	Lautem	13
	Liquica	245
	Manatuto	5
	Oecusse	20
Total – Strong winds		673
Floods	Bobonaro	66
	Manatuto	18
	Liquica	190
Total – Floods		274
Landslide	Ermera	17
Total – Landslide		17
Fire	Lautem	2
	Manatuto	9
Total – Fire		11
		975

Source: *Information gathered by the National Disaster Management Directorate from local authorities as of 7 February 2008*



Localised flooding in Dili

In the evening of 3 February, heavy rains led to the temporary flooding of several areas in Dili. In Hera, seven families who had their houses affected by floods asked for assistance, as well as the Hera Port IDP camp.

Humanitarian Response

Intense monsoonal activity between 1 and 10 January 2008

In response to the negative impact on livelihoods due to crop and food stock losses, the WFP is designing Food for Work schemes for affected populations.

In Liquica, the national police PNTL had warned the population in risk areas and assisted with the evacuation to host families and public buildings before the flash floods on 2 January. On 3 January, the Ministry of Social Solidarity assisted the affected population in Liquica with food and non-food items. Due to the flood risk, 300 families left their homes. The Ministry of Infrastructure deployed heavy machinery in an effort to mitigate the impact of future heavy rains. UNICEF and Oxfam provided technical assistance to DNAS for water and sanitation assessments and response as the water supply system for Liquica town was impacted by the floods.

Localised flooding in Dili

The Ministry of Social Solidarity, with the help of IOM, bombeiros, and UNPOL/PNTL offered to assist IDPs willing to temporarily relocate. Around 100 persons moved to 21 units in the Hera transitional shelter. Some children from Hera Port IDP camp were sheltered at the F-FDTL base in Hera. In Dili, pregnant women and children from Obrigado Barracks, ex-Chinese Consulate, and Seaport/Jardim IDP camps also asked for relocation to an evacuation site, which was offered but not undertaken as rains stopped and the situation improved. The Ministry of Social Solidarity assisted 141 families at Hera Port IDP camp with kitchen sets and sleeping mats. The 49 families that were affected in the community of Mota Kiik are scheduled to receive food assistance from the Ministry of Social Solidarity.

Locust infestations in Covalima and Bobonaro, and Oecusse

Locust control spraying has been undertaken by FAO teams in Covalima since 10 January in support of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries (MAFF). Joint MAFF and FAO assessment and control teams are scheduled to be deployed to Covalima and Bobonaro districts as soon as the security situation allows. The Governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste have initiated talks facilitated by FAO in order to conclude cooperation arrangements on cross-border pest and disease control. The 79 families reportedly affected by locust infestation in Oecusse have been listed as beneficiaries for Food for Work programmes by the WFP. The Ministry of Agriculture and FAO had distributed seeds in all districts of Timor-Leste from November to January and is considering to re-distribute seeds to affected households for the next planting season. In response to the negative impact on livelihoods due to crop and food stock losses, WFP is designing Food for Work schemes for affected populations. In the worst affected district, Covalima, 3,000 households received food assistance from the World Food Programme in January.

Coordination

The National Disaster Management Directorate (NDMD) in the Ministry of Social Solidarity is coordinating assessments and response to the affected districts and has established a Disaster Operations Center (DOC). The international community is supporting the Government's efforts. The DOC can be reached via e-mail at doc.ndmd@gmail.com. All emergencies shall be reported to the Police National Operations Center on the emergency hotline 112.



POLICY UPDATE

National Recovery Strategy

Update based on a meeting held on 25 January between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Social Solidarity, the Secretary of State for Social Assistance and Natural Disasters, and camp managers.

Of major concern to the IDPs were the unresolved issues of Alfredo Reinado and the petitioners, without the solution of which they did not feel secure enough to return or reintegrate. As perpetrators are still at large, there is fear to return to the communities. There was much fear regarding the presence of weapons. Some IDPs voiced that they feared for their personal security independent of the high-level political issues, while others saw a link between the two. The assistance planned in the National Recovery Strategy was seen as only a small part of the solution, while the security concerns were the major obstacle to return. The Prime Minister briefed on the efforts to establish an all-party committee to look at the resolution of the Reinado, petitioner and IDP issues.

High Level Donor Consultations Meetings on Timor-Leste

On 18 January in Dili, the Vice Prime Minister of Timor-Leste and DSRSG Reske-Nielsen invited the diplomatic community to take stock of the current humanitarian and recovery needs related to the IDPs in Timor-Leste. At this occasion, the Vice Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Social Assistance and Natural Disasters presented the essence of the National Recovery Strategy.

On 22 January, a high-level meeting on Timor-Leste took place in UN Headquarters in New York. The UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. John Holmes; the Vice-Prime Minister for Timor-Leste, Mr. Jose Luis Guterres; the Chairman of the Security Council's Core Group on Timor-Leste, Ambassador Kumalo; the Director of UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), Ms. Kathleen Cravero; and the Humanitarian Coordinator for Timor-Leste, DSRSG Finn Reske-Nielsen, updated donors on the humanitarian situation in Timor-Leste and highlighted the challenges ahead. The meeting, which was initiated by the Government, aimed at sensitising the donor community on the humanitarian needs in Timor-Leste, and provide the Vice-Prime Minister with the opportunity to present the National Recovery Strategy (NRS).

Whilst presenting the National Recovery Strategy, the Vice-Prime Minister of Timor-Leste also highlighted the necessity of reinforcing the newly created Secretary of State for Natural Disasters and its Natural Disaster Management Department (NDMD). He emphasised the need for more human and financial resources in this regard. Ms. Cravero for her part stressed the fact that utmost priority had to be given to finding a peaceful and permanent solution to the IDP situation and that UNDP stood ready to work with the Government on operationalising its recovery plan and supporting its implementation.

The Humanitarian Coordinator for Timor-Leste, DSRSG Reske-Nielsen explained that the IDP situation in Timor-Leste was a political and security problem as much as a humanitarian one. Furthermore, it was not a short term issue. The resolution of the situation remained dependent on a number of factors including the creation of an enabling land and property rights legal framework, sustained political stability, improved security environment (including strengthening the rule of law and justice), economic regeneration and livelihood activities, and continued national and community-level dialogue tackling the root causes of the crisis. In order to address the challenges, national and international efforts needed to continue to be combined.

In this regard, the Humanitarian Coordinator drew donors' attention to the fact that the international community would finalise a transitional strategy and appeal to complement the Government's action towards solving the IDP issue. The appeal is intended to be launched at the end of March.



IDP CAMP ASSISTANCE UPDATE

Assistance by Sector

FOOD AID

Food Distribution in Dili: As of 14 February, the distribution of half food rations was successful in 14 out of the 25 camps reached. The other 11 camps refused the food distribution. To date, the reasons for refusal are a combination of dissatisfaction towards the new policy, threats from individuals against the rest of the IDP community in certain camps, and expectations to have more dialogue with the Government. The distribution cycle will be completed as such by the end of the month and the situation will then be assessed.

Distribution progress to date

Total Number of Camps in Dili	51
Camps where half food ration was offered	25
Number of Camps that ACCEPTED half food ration	14
Number of Camps that REFUSED half food ration	11
Number of Camps where half food ration is yet to be offered	26

Source: WFP 14 February 2008

Food Distributions in Baucau: On 28 January, 13.3MT of rice were delivered to the Ministry of Social Solidarity's regional office in Baucau from its central warehouse in Dili. In the following days, 4kg of rice per person have been distributed to IDPs in camps in Baucau.

Commodity Price Tracking: According to the table below, the price of corn and locally produced rice has increased in the first half of February. The price of the imported rice has slightly decreased while the price of kidney beans has remained stable.

Commodity price tracking (4-14 February)

Commodity	Unit	04-Feb	05-Feb	06-Feb	07-Feb	08-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	Price Movement US\$
Rice (Local Produce)	1kg	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.70	0.20 (40%)
Rice (Imported)	1kg	0.50	0.50	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.48	0.50	0.47	- 0.03 (-0.06%)
Corn	1kg	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25 (100%)
Kidney Beans	1kg	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0 (0%)

Source: WFP 14 February 2008

EMERGENCY WATER AND SANITATION

Many implementing organisations are facing funding constraints and have plans to handover camps to DNSAS. The WatSan Working Group (WSWG) decided that there needs to be a mechanism to ensure accountability to DNSAS before the handover. Plan TL and CRS have announced that they will stop their emergency WatSan programs on 31 March. UNICEF is planning on handing over the camps they support in Baucau to DNAS as well.

The WSWG decided that camps must have all major capital works completed and be in a 'repair and maintenance' phase before they being handed over. Before an implementing WatSan agency hands a camp over to DNAS there will be a multi-agency technical assessment undertaken by the WSWG one month before the camp is due to be handed over to ensure they have done everything reasonably possible to bring the camp to a preset standard. If this standard has not been reached the group will look at mechanisms by which other WatSan agencies can support them to achieve this standard. The assessment will be based on the previously developed WatSan Working Group Assessment Form



and accompanying Assessment Guide which consider both Sphere and UNHCR standards within the Timor-Leste context.

It is noted that there are many complex factors in camps that may limit organizations ability to bring camps up to the desirable standard and this will be taken into account. A minimum set of documents will be required to be handed over to DNSAS and the WWG when a camp is handed over. Information will need to be provided both from the WatSan implementing organization and the SLS.

DNAS have received one month funding for septic tank emptying in IDP camps from MSS. There are concerns over funding arrangements after the period ends. To that end, DNAS submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Infrastructure for an additional three months. The Ministry of Infrastructure has been in contact with DNAS, however it remains unclear if they will be able to provide the additional funding required. DNAS may be able to locate some internal funding to cover one additional month.

DNAS previously submitted a proposal to the Vice Minister for \$500,000 for support to IDP and disaster preparedness activities. DNSAS reported that the Council of Ministers had not yet decided on the mechanisms needed to access these funds. When this is decided DNSAS will try to go through the process to gain access to the funds.

Oxfam and IOM have begun discussions about conducting community preparedness focus groups at Hera Port to facilitate IDPs to prepare for further flooding. Questions addressed will cover early warning signs, evacuation options and safety of possessions. It was suggested that it could be good to conduct this activity in all flooding high risk IDP camps.

HEALTH

Plan TL's partner HealthNet conducted training on malaria and dengue prevention and shared health and hygiene promotion messages with IDPs in Motael, Jardim, Metinaro, Farol Primary School and Bahai Center camps. HealthNet also discussed and demonstrated how to prepare rehydration solutions for Diarrhea prevention. Additionally, HealthNet monitored the conditions of latrines, bathrooms, water and rubbish bins in these camps.

CHILD PROTECTION

Plan TL's two Mobile Libraries containing books and activities for children are now in service, and visiting 20 IDP camps (and one transitional centre) each week. A pilot project for borrowing of books is underway. Plan TL has finished setting up two of the four planned child friendly spaces in Metinaro IDP camp. It also met child protection focal points and children's animators at the same camp to discuss how to extend psychosocial activities to this camp.

PSYCHOSOCIAL, YOUTH AND GENDER

IOM met with Caritas Australia to discuss joint programming options in five of IOM's camps. The programme will focus on post-traumatic stress counselling for displaced women and children. On 10 February, Plan Timor-Leste held a retreat on the theme of youth as the backbone of the country for around 50 young participants from IDP camps, transitional shelters and the communities of Becora, Kuluhun and Bairo Pite. The retreat included discussion of youth perspectives on the crisis (drawing on Plan Timor-Leste's recent research report on the topic), life skills and values, and peace building, and included support from the church, World Vision and Plan's youth research team.

PROTECTION

MSS affirmed the existence of alternative assistance programmes (safety nets) for the vulnerable population in Timor-Leste, which include IDPs. Some of the programmes include micro-grants for small businesses (about \$150 per person), cash for work by Ministry of Labour (\$2 per day) and food for work.

MSS released the IDP voluntary return intention form that is distributed in the camps prior to return operation. The form clearly gives the IDPs especially the head of households, the opportunity to make an informed decision to return or not.

MSS has accepted to constitute a monitoring team for the pre-departure and return monitoring of IDP return areas. The MSS monitors will work in collaboration with monitors from agencies and INGOs.

Return and Reintegration

A small IOM team is currently working to integrate existing IOM camp data into a user-friendly database. It is expected that this database will become an important tool for SLSs and return and reintegration teams in terms of improving the analysis, usability and reliability of data gathered. IOM is assisting MSS with the distribution of registration forms for return and reintegration and related recovery packages in the following camps: Sional, UIR, Canossa Lecidere, Central Pharmacy.



SECURITY UPDATE

The overall situation in Dili has been calm since the attack on the President and Prime Minister on 11 February and no lateral damage or casualties have been reported. No security incidents have been reported in the camps so far and all activities continue as normal. The food and water distribution was lifted on Monday but resumed as soon as Tuesday. Staffs from UN agencies and NGOs have nonetheless been advised to be cautious and to limit unnecessary movement.

Below are security incidences of note during the reporting period (sources: *Joint NGO Security Office and the UN Security Operation Centre*)

Period: 9 -16 January

- Sporadic disturbances of a minor nature in Dili in the usual hotspot on the west side of the city.
- Districts generally quiet with exception of Suai.
- Alfredo Reinado released a video statement over the holiday period which accused Prime Minister Xanana Gusmao of being responsible for the crisis. Following on from this, FRETILIN asked for Xanana's resignation. President Ramos-Horta held a meeting with Alfredo Reinado in Maubisse on 12 January.

Period: 16 – 23 January

- Reduction in gang violence in Dili.
- Announcement that food distribution in IDP camp would be at half ration as from February
- Appeal of the F-FDTL soldiers convicted of crimes related to the 25 May 2006 events declared inadmissible . Soldiers expected to report to prison.

Period: 23-30 January

- Announcement that the planned handover of responsibility to PNTL of three Police posts was to begin early February. UNPol will be providing a supervisory role.
- Burglary and theft continued to be of concern so as the continued aggressive behavior of children begging at the airport terminal.
- The trial of Abilio Mesquito resumed.
- A Tsunami alert issued by the Indonesian authorities on 30th January was later cancelled.
- FRETILIN Action Group in Venilale hands over weapons.

Period: 1 - 6 February

- Overall security situation in Timor calm but volatile.
- Beginning of the half-ration food distribution in IDP camps.
- The Prime Minister meeting's with the Petitioners increased tension in Dili.
- UNPOL transferred authority to the PNTL at the Mercado Lama, Bairo Pite and Bidau Lecidere Police posts.
- The Abilio Mesquite trial continued without incident.
- Two small demonstrations by university students took place at the Presidential Palace and the Ministry of Social



Solidarity on the 5th February.

- Member of the Alfredo Reinado group fired warning shots as the group was approached by an ISF patrol near Gleno.
- Explosion on the night of the 6th in the vicinity of the Central Pharmacy in Kampung Alor.
- Explosion on the 7th at Camp Phoenix (Australian Defense Forces base)

11 February

- Following an armed attack at his residence, President Ramos-Horta was injured and Alfredo Reinado was killed. After preliminary medical care in Dili, the President was transferred to Darwin to undergo surgery.
- An attack against the Prime Minister was also perpetrated but left him uninjured.
- The Parliament declared a State of Siege effectively banning all demonstrations and putting a curfew from 8pm to 6am in place.
- Presence of heavy security forces and check points across Dili.
- Indonesia tightens its border security in to stop any persons illegally crossing into West Timor.

12 February

- The body of Alfredo Reinado moved from Dili hospital to his family house in Marconi, Dili.
- The Government of Timor-Leste extended the declaration of a State of Siege for a further 10 days, until 23 February.

13 February

- Alfredo Reinado's funeral finished at approximately 1730hrs without incident. 1500 people reported to have attended



HUMANITARIAN FUNDING UPDATE

2007 Consolidated Appeal

- As of 14 February 2008, the 2007 Consolidated Appeal for Timor-Leste is 70% funded with \$US 25.5 million received out of the US\$ 36 million requested.
- United Nations agencies and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) received 93.7% of the total funds (US\$23,808,779) whilst the NGO community received 6.3% of the funds (US\$1,602,281).
- The contributions of Australia, the United States, ECHO (the European Commission), and Japan represent 50% of the funding received. (See table below for breakdown per donor)
- The humanitarian pillar of the appeal is clearly better funded than the early recovery projects, which are only 14% funded whilst 60% of the humanitarian requirements have been covered.
- Food and Multi-Sector (camp management) are well funded (95% and 93% respectively), whilst the Shelter and Non-food items sector did not receive any funds.
- Since the last Humanitarian Update, the Agriculture sector has received funds from various donors (ECHO, New Zealand and Spain) towards projects related to reduction of post harvest losses and to home gardens for food security and improved nutrition for IDP host and other food-insecure families. As a consequence, the funding status of the Agriculture Sector raised from 36% to 79%. (See table below for breakdown per sector)

Breakdown per Sector:

	Original requirements A	Revised requirements B	Funding C	% Covered C/B	Unmet requirements B-C	Uncommitted pledges D
AGRICULTURE	2,005,000	3,775,270	2,990,335	79%	784,935	0
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	977,140	1,850,037	963,927	52%	886,110	0
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,350,360	2,367,564	484,912	20%	1,882,652	0
EDUCATION	165,000	590,950	525,000	89%	65,950	0
FOOD	5,974,178	14,332,191	13,666,803	95%	665,388	0
HEALTH	761,778	681,778	199,653	29%	482,125	0
MULTI-SECTOR	1,708,131	3,563,928	3,326,200	93%	237,728	0
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,827,345	3,801,769	1,757,447	46%	2,044,322	0
SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS	117,998	96,600	99,168	103%	-2,568	0
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	0	0	427,162	0%	-427,162	0
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	0	2,581,454	0	0%	2,581,454	0
WATER AND SANITATION	1,422,000	2,705,000	970,453	36%	1,734,547	0
Grand Total:	16,308,930	36,346,541	25,411,060	70%	10,935,481	0

Breakdown per Donor:

Donor	Funding USD	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges USD
Carry-over (donors not specified)	4,959,518	19.8 %	0
Australia	3,808,197	15.2 %	0
United States	3,741,814	14.9 %	0
European Commission (ECHO)	2,499,928	10.0 %	0
Japan	2,193,494	8.8 %	0
Spain	1,933,737	7.7 %	0
European Commission	1,366,120	5.5 %	0
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	1,300,564	5.2 %	0
New Zealand	717,954	2.9 %	0
Sweden	714,293	2.9 %	0
Canada	458,434	1.8 %	0
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN	354,846	1.4 %	0
Ireland	334,234	1.3 %	0
United Kingdom	230,000	0.9 %	0
Korea, Republic of	200,000	0.8 %	0
Private (individuals & organisations)	176,327	0.7 %	0
Austria	31,600	0.1 %	0
Norway	30,000	0.1 %	0
Grand Total:	25,051,060	100 %	0

2008 Transitional Strategy and Appeal

In close consultation with the Government and in complement to the National Recovery Strategy (NRS), the international community is planning for a transitional strategy which intends to cover for 2008:

- Continued relief assistance to the IDP camps
- Recovery assistance supporting the return and reintegration of IDPs in their communities where possible and feasible
- Assistance support to national disaster management capacity and emergency preparedness

The 2008 Transitional Strategy will be accompanied by an appeal to the international donor community scheduled to be launched at the end of March 2008.



SECTOR WORKING GROUP CONTACTS

Please find below the list of focal points and their contact details for each one of the Sector Working Groups. For updates/corrections please contact adelina.lopes@undp.org.

Sector	Contact (organization)	E-mail
Child Protection and Welfare	Tim Budge (Plan Timor-Leste)	tim.budge@plan-international.org
Communications	Greg Kintz (UNMIT PIO)	kintz@un.org
Education	Augusto Pereira (Min of Education) Elke Krause-Hannak (UNICEF)	agus_educ@yahoo.co.id ekrausehannak@unicef.org
Food Aid	Phil Brewster (MSS)	brewsterphil@yahoo.com.au
Gender Based Violence	Caroline Meenagh	meenagh@unfpa.org
Health Coordination	Augusto Pinto (Min of Health)	iacurubic_78@yahoo.com
Health Promotion	Apolinario dos R.G.(Min of Health) Faviola Monteiro (WHO)	apolio79@yahoo.co.uk favy20@yahoo.co.uk
Nutrition	Cecily Dignan	cecily@fwi.net.au
Protection	Steve Onwuasoanya (UNMIT/HRTJS)	steveibem@yahoo.com
Shelter	Phil Brewster (MSS)	brewsterphil@yahoo.com.au
Site Liaison Support	Tracey Morgan (IOM)	tracey_morgan@yahoo.com
Water and Sanitation	Virginia Dawson (Oxfam)	virginiad@oxfam.org.au
Dialogue	Jammie Hanjam (MSS)	j_hanjam@yahoo.com.au
Geographic Information Group	Tinago Chikoto (OCHA)	data.ocha@undp.org
Security Focal Points	Anton Boshoff (UNDSS)	anton.boshoff@undp.org

SELECTED WEBSITES

- Financial Tracking System: www.reliefweb.int/fts
- Government of Timor-Leste: www.mtrc.gov.tl
- Humanitarian Reform: www.humanitarianreform.org
- IASC: www.humanitarianinfo.org
- IRIN news: www.irinnews.org
- OCHA Regional Office Asia Pacific: <http://ochaonline.un.org/roap>
- ReliefWeb: www.reliefweb.int
- The Human Development Report 2007-2008: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/>
- The Humanitarian Policy Group: <http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/index.html>
- The Millennium Goals Indicators: <http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=800>
- The Sphere Project: www.sphereproject.org
- UNMIT: www.unmit.org

Websites of the major donors which have contributed 50% of the funds received for the 2007 appeal:

- Australia: <http://www.usaid.gov.au/>
- ECHO: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm
- Japan: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/>
- United States: <http://www.usaid.gov/>



Disaster Operation Centre
NDMD

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Timor-Leste Reported Emergencies/Disasters
Date: 21 January 2008

Timor-Leste Reported Emergencies/Disasters : 1 January 2008 to 21 January 2008

