



FINAL PROGRESS REPORT

Response to El Niño Impact in Timor Leste
August 2016– January 2017



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Inspection of low cost, high impact, climate resilient of water infrastructure
Binagua/Laga on 05 December 2016

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Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CVTL	Red Cross Timor Leste
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
MAE	Ministry of State Administratio
MCIA	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFP	World Food Programme
SSRI	Small Scale Rural Infrastructure
PNDS	Programa Nasionál Dezenvolvimento Suco

I. Project Summary

Project Name:	Response to EL nino in Timor Leste (00101442)
Project Objective:	To strengthen the government's role in coordinating El Nino response, and support UNDP to contribute significantly to the government's plan and actions to respond effectively to manage the impacts of El Nino in Timor Leste
Duration:	12 months (April 20, 2016 to April 19, 2017)
Budget:	Total Budget: USD 75,000 Allocated budget: USD 75,000 Unfunded: -
Target Beneficiaries:	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Ministry of Social Solidarity Community affected of El Nino
Location:	Dili, Timor-Leste
National Counterpart:	Ministry of Interior

Brief Description

In Timor Leste, El Nino phenomenon of 2015-2016 is pronounced as significant delays in the rainy season and the consequent impacts on livelihoods and high likelihood of La Nina. The initial assessments and the government's bi-monthly monitoring reports have shown that the impact of El Nino varies in different parts of the country rendering to the rugged landscape of the country and consequent local climatic variations from north to south and from lower altitudes at the coastal region to the higher altitudes in the middle parts of the country. The preliminary assessment results (WFP) from mid-February have shown that Eastern and Southern parts of the country are impacted the most. According to the assessments, about 400,000 people are affected severely and the numbers are expected to rise as the slow onset of disaster will be more prominent in the health and sanitation, nutrition and other aspects of livelihood.

In response to the increasing livelihood impact posed by El Nino, government has delegated responsibilities to the Ministry of Interior (MoI) to lead the process of assessing and monitoring the impact of El Nino on the livelihood of the vulnerable communities with inputs from the relevant line ministries. Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) comprising of the UN and the national and international NGOs has been supporting the government efforts led by MoI. Though most of the humanitarian organizations and the government has had their boots on the ground, most of these initiatives have been sporadic and localized and limited to the key informants at the municipal office levels. In the absence of comprehensive assessment covering most of the indicators related to livelihood, development, public services, overall security, social cohesion, governance and market dynamics and availability of commodities, it is difficult to assess the overall impact and estimate the magnitude of the impact in terms of geography, sector and target group to design an effective and efficient response mechanisms.

The objective of this project is to support the capacities of the Resident Coordinator's Office in its role as the lead of HCT in Timor Leste, strengthen the government's role in coordinating El Nino response, and support UNDP to contribute significantly to the government's plan and actions to respond effectively to manage the impacts of El Nino in Timor Leste.

The project has three expected outputs: a) Rapid Recovery needs assessment to inform the long term recovery priorities conducted; b) Coordination mechanisms established and Response and Recovery Plan Developed and c) Develop UNDP CO Capacity and the Capacity of the government entities at the national and sub-national to lead the El Nino recovery efforts.

Main Activities and Achievements

From August 2016 to January 2017, the project has been implemented its activities as outlined in the AWP as shown in the major activities below:

Major activities:

- PAC meeting/Project appraisal
- Rapid Recovery Needs Assessment in 6 sucos (field visit, collaboration with PNDS and SSRI)
- Support to KONSSANTIL led Vulnerability Assessment in 6 sucos connected to Zero Hunger Programme (support to the questionnaire, coordination support)
- Rapid Recovery Needs Assessment in 6 sucos (field visit, collaboration with PNDS and SSRI)
- Consultation, community mobilization and GMF establishment in 2 selected sucos for project infrastructure (SAS, MoI)
- Coordination and supervision on design and mapping
- Coordination mechanism and implementation
- Launching of low cost, high impact climate resilience for water infrastructure in suco Daudo, Bobonaro and coordination with SSRI Project and Organizing Committee in Suco Samalari, Binagua
- Coordination and consultation mechanism of cash for work implementation
- Recovery and livelihood assessment meeting with Government Institution in national level
- Delivery of construction materials to the selected sucos
- Monitoring, Supervision and Inspection activities to cash for work activities
- Inauguration of low cost, high impact, climate resilient of water infrastructure

Output 1:

Rapid Recovery needs assessment to inform the long term recovery priorities conducted

1.1 *Number of multi-dimensional assessment methodology aligned with HCT agreed monitoring indicators developed*

1. Project Appraisal Committee

To agree the implementation of the assessment and its activities, then on July 13, 2016 the Resilience and Building unit in-collaboration with Ministry of Interior (MoI) organized the

project appraisal committee meeting (PAC) in MoI conference room and participated by entire ministries such as MCIA, MAF, MSS, WFP, MAE and CVTL (list of participants attached). The objective of the meeting is to discuss and review the project for the prospective of the EL Nino Recovery Assessment within the Inter-Ministerial cooperation.

a. Presentation of the proposed project

In the meeting moreover present the contextual of the project to gained more information and suggestion from different perspectives for project implementation, shared strategy of implementation, core expected output, management of the project and challenges. For more detail please refer to the presentation slides.

b. Discussion Issues

- The Government institution, International agency and national agency need to have in-line coordination relating to EL Nino on how to response and utilize the data that have been collected.
- Through the data assessment collected, assisting and identify the indicators that will be useful to establishing early recovery plan.
- Identify three sucos out of six sucos most affected of EL Nino for project implementation
- Utilize the data that CVTL, WFP, MAFF, MCIA, MSS and MoI have been composed to set as project reference
- Utilize the resources that existed (volunteer of CVTL, DARC's focal point and focal point of SSRI) to strengthen the project execution on the ground
- Create the outreach communication and coordination between local authority to response for the impact and information related to EL Nino
- Sustain the PORTAL system under the MSS to monitor the information and to know which Ministry has response immediate to EL Nino affected to community

Comments and Suggestion

- The fund is small however optimists to get something useful out of it and to have guideline how can change the existing policy, existing program that the goal how to increase the resilience people, of community affected in in the ground
- Select the most sucos affected to response and do some intervention

“Just want to highlight that of course not to duplicate any assessment and to honestly assisting and identify the indicators that will be useful to establishing early recovery plan. The most important and exercises intended of output and early recovery plan that could also guide to future programs and for sureto increasing the resilience of community to gets crowd EL Nino related impacts” said Stephen Keanan, Country Director WFP”.

c. Result

- Approved of the recruitment of the national coordination and technical consultant with the ToR to distribute to all member for revision
- Approved to conduct and implement the rapid recovery assessment with cooperation from other Konssantil member
- Project document will approve by MoI and UNDP

Output1: 1.2_ 3 Number of Recovery Needs Assessment report produced and disseminated

1. Rapid Recovery Needs Assessment

During two months period from August-September 2016, the projects have been conducted rapid field assessment of the six most affected sucos. The assessment is intended to find out more information about the existing El Niño impacts condition and to categorize the information from community and link to previous assessment. The result of the field assessment will select two out of six sucos for implementation of rehabilitation of small scale water infrastructure to support existing water stress conditions. The small scale water infrastructures contributed either for the agricultural productivity or water accesses problems. The selected suco will identified based on the community needs and possible to benefit the most affected communities. The project also engage community to fully participate in small scale infrastructure to be feel owner to the construction and to take control of it.

The recovery assessment is seek to coordinate and connect with the entire ministries (MoI, MSS, MA, MCIA, MAE, FAO, WFP) and other international and national organization under the Konssantil+ to supports more effective implementation and response to EL Niño in the short-term and long-term assistance with an emphasis on how to increase the resilience people of community affected in in the ground.

a. Approach

The project used the approaches for the assessment based on the below criteria:

1. Shortlisting the sucos based on the findings of the previous assessments
2. Correlating the high priority sucos with the current UNDP work (the sucos where there is UNDP footprint already)
3. Rapid needs assessment UNDP field trip to the highly affected sucos
4. Prioritize the recommended activities based on the rapid needs assessment
5. Implement climate proof small scale infrastructure (SSRI approach)
6. Engage the communities in the construction of climate proof small scale infrastructure (cash for work approach)

Thus, in this affection the project will follow the following approach:

b. Activities in the field

The coordination appliance in collaboration with MoI, MSS and MAF for the entire preparation and rapid recovery assessment in the field. The field activities ensue in 6 sucos where selected as high impacted of El Nino and the activities that fulfilled in the field such as:

- Meeting with Suco Chief, Aldeia Chiefs, youth and women's representatives
- Side visit to place where the small infrastructure will be implemented

Our focuses are:

- Find out more information related to El Nino impacts, livelihood and community development priorities, information of the households identify affected by El Nino
- Identification of low cost high impact rehabilitation / construction work
- Visit the current infrastructure, information about construction material, cost estimation
- Engaging community for small scale infrastructure

Rapid Recovery Assessment Area Covered					
Municipality	Administrative Post	Suco	Rapid Assessment/Date	Contact Person/Chefe Suco	Population
Bobonaro	Postu Cailaco	Daudo	August, 04 2016	Agapito S. Loe	307, 76Hh
Ermera	Railako	Railako Leten	August, 05 2016	Cristalina Quintao	
Covalima	Fatululic	Taroman	August, 09 2016	Leopoldo da Cruz Pina	
Manufahi	Fatubarliu	Fahinehan	August, 10 2016	Gonzalo Nunes	
Manatuto	Laclubar	Fatumakerek	August, 11 2016	Cesar Soares de Oliveira	
Baucau	Quelicai	Afaca	August, 12 2016	Joaquim F. Ximenes	

c. Key findings and recommendations for action

Key findings:

- Less water due to wet season
- Lack of protection to the water source
- Limited water due to tank worn-out
- Loss of livestock due to sick and death
- Delay in planting due to lack of rain
- Low seed stock due to crops disaster
- Less water for crops
- Crops stressed by lack of rain

Recommendation:

- Provide water accesses to the community by repairs in existing water system, repairing taps, fittings and pipelines
- Immediate protection of unprotected water source through plant the trees over the water source
- Rehabilitation of irrigation system
- Rehabilitation and construction of water supply to provide water to the most affected household
- Provide seeds to community

2. Support to KONSSANTIL led Vulnerability Assessment in 6 sucos connected to Zero Hunger Programme


During the one year period, the project also supported the Konssantil in their follow up assessment. The Konssantil is a committee that involve entire government institutions which is focuses to food security, sovereignty and nutrition for Timor-Leste. The objective of the committee is to strengthen the individual ministry's role to implement food security and nutrition plans, to consolidate existing resources to implement food security and nutrition plan and to strengthen coordination of services between the ministries to be responsible according to their individual role.

The El Nino project also supporting the implementation of the vulnerability assessment and participated in the regular meeting to contribute the innovative ideas and solutions for program developments. In last 3rd week of August, we have contributed some suggestions and development of the questionnaire for vulnerability assessment. Our focuses deeply to water availability and livelihood mechanism for community affected by El Nino. The project will contribute continually for Konssantil and other ministries in relating to the community resilience building and recovery.

Output 2: Coordination mechanisms supported and Recovery Plan Developed

2.1 No. of delivery and coordination mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels supported

1. Community Consultation meeting, Mobilization and Survey

-  Selection of low cost, high impact, climate resilience water infrastructure to suco Daudo and aldeai Binagua

Daudo, Cailaco

In August, 04 2016 the project "Response to El Nino Impact in Timor Leste in collaboration with SSRI project and Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Social Solidarity organized and convened the meetings with community member, head of Village and suco council in Daudo, Cailaco for rapid recovery need assessment as the suco identified most impacted of El Nino.

In the assessment meeting, the project with counterparts visited to the location in Saheu sub-village due to around 76 households and 307 people not accesses to water instead they have two water sources which can provided water to benefit more people. After the need assessment, the project then ensuing the consultation and community mobilization activity once more in this suco to possibly get the contribution and voluntarily cooperation from the community for water hoard infrastructure.

During field consultation meeting with the community member, the community leader, women & youth representatives briefed that they have requested many times with their proposals submission to government but it never consider yet and even PDL has been approved however due to other suco priority, the Bobonaro Municipality decided to transfer

the budget to other suco whereas the community stressed accesses to water which they willingly used bamboo to canal the water to entire community.

In the consultation, community agreed to:

- Community agreed to attend 2 days training on the GMF establishment, law and other water accesses requirement facilitated by SAS in 23-24 September 2016
- Community agreed to cooperate with UNDP and MoI to implement the community infrastructure by decide to finish the work according to SEFFOPE's project in the suco
- Community agreed and contribute voluntarily for physical construction work by providing cash for work from UNDP instead of agreeing food provided by project
- Community will freely provide stones and wood for fencing
- The youth & elders are committed to finish the construction work within 17 days (current) or 26 days (previous) based on SEFFOPE requirement upon the arrival of the construction materials
- Community agreed to re-establish the GMF in the next 2 days training

Water Source Condition:

Sources	Status	Results
Water source I – in Lumiluha	There is no tank yet and nearly 17 household not accesses to water. It takes 1km for community to rich in water source to get water to consume	UNDP have been provided 2 tanks, accessories, pipes and irons with other local materials to stablish new system in suco Daudo
Water source II – in Biadere	There is no tank yet. It also takes 1.5km from water source to distribute the water to community, and smartly the community apply the bamboo to distribute water to all community and approximately 64 household admitted.	
Pipes & Taps	No taps and pipes, only bamboo and water sources	
	All get broken	

Recommendation:

- Community suggested to build tanks (distribution and transition) in two water sources in (Lumiluha and Biadere)
- Community requested to implement the construction as soon as possible as they are concerned to the rain fall
- Community requested to provided cash for work (\$3-5/day/person)
- Community suggested to implement in October only within 17-26 days

Laga, Binagua

After two weeks of rapid recovery need assessment to most affected sucos (Daudo, Railaco, Taroman, Fahinehan, Fatumakerek and Afaca), the El Nino Project then ensuing the consultation and community mobilization activity in two selected sucos (Cailaco, Daudo and Afaca), however due to some reasonable and limited fund and the strong recommendation from Ministry of interior and Public Works, then the project decide to implement community infrastructure in Binagua.

The Binagua, Weromata is a Sub-Village of Suco Samalari, Laga which boarder with Lautem Municipality. The figure household of Binagua is around 155 out of 673 total populations living in that area. The primary livelihood strategies include fisheries, farming and animal husbandry. Binagua also experienced less water accesses in the last 16 years (1988-present) which depending only on the level of rainfall. In the last 6 months CVTL moreover had been provided water distribution to community in Binagua due to El Nino prodigious, however seems inefficiency workout. In the other hand, the Ministry of Interior and Public Work's engineer recommended to providing support to community in Binagua, Laga as more than a decade suffers of water supply system.

In the consultation, community agreed to:

- Attend 2 days training on the GMF establishment facilitated by SAS

Day one

- Introduction
- Mapping of community houses
- Decide the location of TAPs/TP
- Ramps & fence to the TAPs
- Agreement and authorization of using the WS and land
- Environment to protect the water captured
- Organization of final survey with community

Day two

- Revision and agreement on the design and mapping
- Water beneficiaries
- GMF establishment and coordinator for Tap
- GMF rules
- Planning and preparation for construction

- Preparation on O&M
 - Final management plan of water for community
 - Evaluation
- Community agreed to cooperate with UNDP and entire ministries to implement the community infrastructure
 - Community agreed and contribute voluntarily for physical construction work
 - Community will voluntarily provide stones and wood for fencing
 - The female are willing to contribute side dish/fish during lunch for construction work and able to cook for daily construction work
 - The youth & elders are committed to finish the construction work within 2 weeks upon the arrival of the construction materials
 - Community will decide one person as mentor to lead the construction processes



Water Source Condition

Sources	Status	Immediate action/duration
Transition tank/main tank 1	Broken since 1989. Utilized only for one year	UNDP have been provided 2 tanks, accessories, pipes and irons with other local materials to stablish new system in aldeia Binagua
Distribution tank 1	Broken since 1989. Utilized only for one year	
Pipes	Some of the pipes get broken	
Taps	All get broken	
MAPPING, DESIGN & BoQ provided by SAS		

Recommendation:

- Community suggested to build new tanks (distribution and transition) if possibly, otherwise merely re-construct the part been wrecked.
- Community requested to implement the construction as soon as possible as they are been suffered for 16 years
- Community requested to build 5 taps/TP (3 for community, 1 for school and 1 for church)

2. Monitoring, Supervision and Inspection of Cash for Work Implementation

In order to get the good quality of cash for work implementation and delivery of the program, the project will monitor regularly to the site where the infrastructure occurred. The construction materials have been delivery in early of December 2016 with daily supervision by

Government engineers and community leaders. The RR and government representatives will give an inspection to sites to see the ongoing construction. The inauguration event will proceed in mid of this month.

a. Major activities

- Monitoring for the site of construction
- Coordinate and collaborate with government engineers to make sure the quality of water system
- Guided and assist the government engineers to supervise cash for work implementation
- Inauguration of low cost, high impact, climate resilient of water infrastructure
- Handover the water taps system to community in suco Daudo and aldeia Binagua

Achievements:

Suco Daudo, Maliana and suco Samalari, aldeia (sub village) Binagua, Baucau have been selected for water infrastructure. The Binagua Sub Village selected for pilot response of Suco on the impact of El Niño on food security and agriculture production out of six sucos reported as most impacted of El Niño in Timor Leste.

The choice sorts out as portion of recommendation of UN SE on El Niño & Climate Ambassador Macharia Kamau in his official visit to Samalari Village, Binagua Sub-Village in early July 2016 with the delegations and UNRC for Timor Leste to meet with communities affected by El Niño-linked droughts which affected 400.000 people in Timor Leste. The recommendations also come from Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Public Works, SAS that Binagua is highlighted as one of El Niño impacted.

The infrastructure system develops through community engagement exemplary and the cash for work commenced after consultation meeting, community mobilization and the launching event on October 2016.

The infrastructure systems in Suco Daudo will handover on 27 January 2017 and to aldeia Binagua will hanover on 5 February 2017.

“We are pleased hear that you come to help us as in the last two months we were visited by UN representatives in New York. See around us, all get dry and no grass. We just depend to the fish, we sale fish to buy rice. We have no production at all. We have been suffered for water for long time”, said Head of Sub-Village, Mr. Sabino

Ouput 2:

2.2. No. of comprehensive Response and Recovery Plan

Coordination mechanism and implementation of the Recovery and Livelihood Assessment

The recovery and livelihood meeting with the community member, youth and women representatives from Suco Taroman, Fahinehan, Fatumakerek, Binagua and Afaca intended to find more community needs, livelihood and livestock where will possibly for future intervention and support from the project as the sucos are the most impacted of El Niño. The practice for the assessments are consultation and assessment for both community, civil organization and government institution in national and local level such as; MCIA, MSS, MAFF, SEPFOPE, Vocational Training SINAI, OHM, Haburas Organization, Alola Foundation and MAE to get more information how the government contribute to community lives, development and progresses for great and lightness in the future.

The community are vey enthusiasm for the UNDP visit and presence in collaboration with MoI, MAF and MSS to identify community needs and livelihood and to support community development. In the remarks notice that community shown its high participation and share their need as well the further step on their processes of life.

(1) Issues identified

The team mission convened the meeting with community member in Suco Taroman, Fahinehan Fatumakerek, Binagua and Afaca, and found that community in both sucos are willing to cooperate with UNDP and Government to work and do something positive to increase the family economic and to measure income and result for future progresses in the community. The mission also visited the Government representatives to find more information on the existing support and further assistance for community.

Discussion and issues:

- Unemployment
- Saving group and cooperatives
- Livelihood & livestock

IMAGE	DETAILS
	<p>Description:</p> <p>Quotes/Beneficiaries' testimony:</p> <p><i>“My community is the most vulnerable. We’ve no electricity, no infrastructure and water. If possible, we would like to request if UNDP can provide us the water system in our Suco, said Cesar de Oliveira (head of Suco Fatumakerek)”.</i></p>