

# Overview of UN and Humanitarian Partners' Response

Timor-Leste Emergency Development Partners' Meeting  
13 April 2021 (14:00 – 17:30)

## Magnitude of the Disaster - Key Figures



*According to official figures dated 12 April; preliminary data from the Task Force for Civil Protection and Natural Disaster Management*

**13** municipalities affected

**25,022** total affected households across the country

**4,384** total houses destroyed or damaged across the country

**43** evacuation facilities in Dili

**12,378** temporary displaced persons in evacuation facilities across Dili

**46** fatalities, including 10 missing presumed dead

**1,600** ha of rice & **295** ha of maize crops damaged in 6 municipalities alone (data source - MAF)

## Humanitarian Funding

- Humanitarian donors (incl. Australia, China, EU, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, USA and UN) providing immediate, life-saving response through **repurposing** existing resources
- **Nearly USD 6.2 million** additional humanitarian funding mobilized to date (incl. Australia, UN, USA, China, New Zealand and the private sector)
- Many other humanitarian donors' additional support in the **pipeline**



## Immediate Response (4 – 11 April)

- Humanitarian partners started response on 4 April, made possible because of **La Nina preparedness planning** and **first responders** (CVTL & local communities)
- Initial focus centered around addressing the priority lifesaving needs of the temporary displaced in the **evacuation facilities in Dili** including WASH, food & non-food items, and health and protection services
- Towards weekend, also include temporary displaced outside of the evacuation facilities, particularly in **Tasi Tolu**
- Starting to reach flood-affected, vulnerable people in **other municipalities**
- Additional **rapid needs assessments** ongoing

## Early Lessons from the Immediate Response

- Humanitarian response must be **COVID-19 safe** – handwashing facilities, masks, hand sanitizers, avoid over-crowding evacuation facilities
- Collective respect for **Do No Harm** principle of humanitarian assistance – e.g. non-nutritious food items, breastmilk substitutes, bottles
- Response that strengthens – rather than undermine - **local capacities**
- **Participation** of women, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the response

## Build Back Better & Recovery

- Beyond addressing immediate, life-saving humanitarian needs, partners to work towards **increasing resilience** of affected households and communities
- Integrate **disaster risk reduction** into recovery (improving physical infrastructure and urban planning, strengthening systems – including social protection system - and environmental sustainability)
- If requested by the Government, **Post-Disaster Needs Assessment** (PDNA) is a robust and comprehensive tool that could inform Government's medium-term recovery planning

## Coordination, Coordination, Coordination

- Inter-ministerial coordination
- Coordination between the Government and humanitarian partners incl. donors
- Sectoral coordination, inclusive of local humanitarian actors
- Coordination with private sector and private citizens
- BUT coordination must **enable implementation**, i.e. **simple & practical**
- Daily coordination meetings to be short and focused
- Regular coordination meeting of larger group of humanitarian partners?
- Regular and continuous **communication** with the general public on the situation and the response is a must.