



**Country: Timor-Leste
Project Initiation Plan**

Project Title: Supporting Flood Response and Recovery Project

Expected UNDAF/CP Outcome(s): By 2025, institutions and people throughout Timor-Leste in all their diversity, women and youth, benefit from sustainability opportunities and decent work to reduce poverty

Expected CPD Output(s): Output 1.2: Vulnerability to multidimensional poverty reduced and livelihood opportunities increased, especially among rural/coastal communities.

Initiation Plan Start/End Dates:

Implementing Partner: UNDP Timor-Leste

Brief Description

In response to the massive flood that hit Timor-Leste on 4 April, this project will support in conducting assessments, providing emergency support to the flood affected communities, implementing emergency employment schemes and other livelihoods recovery related activities in collaboration with relevant government agencies and local partners.

Programme Period: 5 April 2021 – 31 Dec 2021 Atlas Project Number: 00135499 Atlas Outputs: Output 1 ID: 00126724 Output 2 ID: 00127014 Output 3 ID: 00127015 Gender Marker: _____1_____	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Total resources required</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">USD 1,405,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Total allocated resources:</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">• Regular</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"> ○ UNDP TRAC 1.1.3:</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">USD 100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">• Other:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"> ○ Funding Window</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">USD 200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"> ○ Donors</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">USD105,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"> ○ Government</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">USD 1,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Unfunded budget:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">In-kind Contributions</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">_____</td> </tr> </table>	Total resources required	USD 1,405,000	Total allocated resources:	_____	• Regular		○ UNDP TRAC 1.1.3:	USD 100,000	• Other:		○ Funding Window	USD 200,000	○ Donors	USD105,000	○ Government	USD 1,000,000	Unfunded budget:		In-kind Contributions	_____
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Agreed by UNDP:

Munkhtuya Altangerel
UNDP Resident Representative

I. PURPOSE AND EXPECTED OUTPUT

The Project is to support the Republic of Timor-Leste to respond to the impacts of the Easter Flood of 2021. On 4 April 2021 the torrential downpour caused by the tropical cyclone resulted in massive flooding and landslides in the capital city of Timor-Leste, Dili, and many other parts of the country. According to the official figures as of 14 April, over 14,000 people were in evacuation shelters for several weeks as their houses were flooded and damaged. While some had managed to return home, 8852 persons were still in 29 evaluation facilities in Dili. The Ministry of State Administration (MSA) maintained that a total of 25,709 households have been affected across all 13 municipalities, of whom 45% or 11,558 households are in Dili Municipality. According to the same MSA report, a total of 4546 houses across all municipalities have been destroyed or damaged based on preliminary assessments. This number is likely to change as preliminary assessments are being carried out in Dili municipality which is the most hard hit. Destroyed and damaged houses and community infrastructures have produced significant amount of debris and waste. Given the size of a household, it can be extrapolated that close to 100,000 people have lost their livelihoods and assets, with limited coping strategies.



In addition to damage to houses, the floods also caused landslides, damage to buildings and public infrastructure including sections of highways, arteries, and city roads, and water and electricity infrastructure. The national medical storage facility, SAMES, was also heavily flooded with many medical supplies, including consumables intended for the ongoing COVID-19 response, damaged/destroyed. The COVID-19 isolation facility had to be temporarily evacuated and the national laboratory was also temporarily affected by the flooding.

As many communities remain submerged under water and many inner streets not functional, there is a grave concern about an outbreak for water-borne diseases as well as dengue. As of 8 April, the government had set up 33 evacuation centers using church buildings, university classrooms and even parking lots. They were not fit to shelter a large number of people and lack basic water and sanitation facilities. Thousands of displaced families are staying in these centers, and some are also sleeping on the sides of the street exposed to the heat and rain. Issues of safety and security for all, but especially for women and children, are of great concern. Most families in these centers are from informal settlements with unsafe/makeshift housing. These neighborhoods (some of them below the street level) remain sub-merged in water.

It is estimated that close to 100,000 people are directly affected by the flood (i.e. destroyed makeshift/temporary housing, damaged permanent houses, boundary walls, loss of food and clothing, personal items and other assets, etc.). Hundreds of families and students have also gathered at the outskirts of Dili city in makeshift tents as they tried but could not leave the city to join their families in other municipalities due to 'health fence' lockdown in the city which restricted movement.

COVID-19 complications

The flood is occurring as Timor-Leste struggles to contain cluster outbreaks of COVID-19. Whilst Timor-Leste recorded its first COVID death on 6 April, the COVID-19 cases have seen a significant spike since early 2021,

most notably in Dili Municipality. As of 6 April, the country has recorded a total of 766 COVID-19 cases whereas there were only 44 total cases by end of 2020. The surge in positive COVID-19 cases led to stricter restrictions on mobility, health fencing of specific affected municipalities, including Dili, which is extended until 3 May 2021. The health fence imposed prohibition of movements in and out of municipalities, hindering access to markets, education, health facilities, and movement of people and goods across the country.

Problem Analysis

Timor-Leste faces a multitude of immediate challenges such as

- 1) **Poverty and Unemployment:** 46% multidimensional poverty, 30% living below the poverty line, high unemployment among the youth, and already weakened economy since the pandemic started in early 2020;
- 2) **Weak health systems:** The health system is already overburdened with high incidence of tuberculosis (1 in 4 individuals) and neglected tropical diseases such as dengue; malnutrition among children (1 in 2) and wasting/stunting in younger children;
- 3) **Weak governance structures across sectors:** As the youngest nation in Asia, the government has some limitations to its institutional capacities to effectively respond to crises.
- 4) **Limited disaster risk management capacities:** the early warning systems are weakly functioning, with limited capacities in city planning, risk mitigation, hazard mapping, etc., which increases individuals' vulnerability to natural hazards.

In addition to these existing overall challenges, the recent flood has resulted in specific situation:

- 1) Over 14,000 people were in evacuation shelters for several weeks as their houses were flooded and damaged. While some had managed to return home, 8852 persons were still in 29 evaluation facilities in Dili as of 14 April.
- 2) According to the latest official figures (14 April), from the Ministry of State Administration, a total of 25,709 households have been affected across all 13 municipalities, of whom 45% of 11558 households are in Dili Municipality.
- 3) According to the same report, a total of 4546 houses across all municipalities have been destroyed or damaged. This number is likely to change as preliminary assessments are being carried out in Dili municipality which has the most hard hit. Destroyed and damaged houses and community infrastructures producing significant amount of debris and waste.
- 4) Close to 100,000 people losing their livelihoods and assets, with limited coping strategies;

Proposed Strategy

As the lead agency for Livelihoods and Recovery under the UN's La Nina Prevention and Response Plan, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aims to complement the urgent response provided by other aid organizations and UN Agencies with initiatives to support emergency employment (through cash and food for work (CFFW)¹¹ initiative) and longer-term livelihood recovery.

Through this PIP, the following objectives will be achieved:

- 1) To assist the Government of Timor-Leste in assessing the degree of household and building damage caused by the cyclone Seroja/Easter Flood to inform and coordinate crisis response and early recovery.
- 2) To assist the Government of Timor-Leste in conducting and coordinating a post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) in selected sectors, in collaboration with the World Bank and EU, and in coordination with Government's leading entities and sectoral ministries so that it can inform government's recovery strategy, plans and programmes.
- 3) To assist the Government in formulating or amending any disaster and emergency related legal and policy frameworks for better preparedness and effective response.

¹¹ Cash for work is a form of conditional cash grant that requires beneficiaries to work before receiving the transfer. Cash for work is different from employment generation because the primary purpose of cash for work is to provide temporary jobs in lieu of income through cash. This project will take a hybrid approach and provide either or both food and cash to the beneficiaries based on the types and required skills of the labor work.

- 4) To provide flood affected populations in Dili Municipality with immediate employment opportunities (through cash for work) for individuals from flood affected communities, debris removal and management, internship opportunities for youth from such communities in the private, public and NGO sectors, support youth to become self-employed in order to stimulate local recovery and resulting in cleaned up and livable Aldeias (sub-village), and provide support for household appliances and amenities such as improved cooking stoves and solar lamps where needed.

When implementing the activities under this initiative, UNDP will ensure compliance with local COVID-19 response regulations and best practices by providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), hand sanitizers, etc. for COVID-19 prevention.

UNDP will also coordinate with all relevant government partners, most notably the Ministry of State Administration and local government authorities at Suco and Aldeias level. The Government of Timor-Leste has launched a small-scale 'cash for work' (CFW) initiative for debris removal and a few community groups have also initiated small-scale clean-up initiatives. This project will complement and coordinate with all other initiatives for maximized impact. For other aspects of this project, close coordination will be done with all relevant entities: e.g. Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery, Ministry of Interior/State Secretary for Civil Protection, Social Security Institute, and Secretary of State for Vocational Education and Employment (SEFOPE), as well as partner NGOs.

The country faces a multitude of immediate challenges such as a) border closure directly impacting the import of essential food, consumables, medicines and equipment; b) weak health systems are already overburdened with very high incidence of TB (1 in 4 individuals), wasting (especially among children), dengue, and other tropical diseases; c) as Asia's youngest nation, the governance structures have not yet matured to effectively respond to crises and risks; d) more than 60% of the country is facing multi-dimensional poverty (lack of water and sanitation, widespread GBV, many HHs subsist on less than \$1 per week, cash-based subsistence economy, one of the last countries not digitized, etc).

Target population

Although the flood has affected 13 municipalities across Timor-Leste, current data indicates that 45%² of affected people are in Dili Municipality. As such, the geographic focus will be Dili Municipality initially for the emergency employment and recovery initiative. Based on the results of further assessments and funding availability, the project may include other municipalities in the future.

The project has two direct beneficiary groups, the Government of Timor-Leste, and affected community members in Dili Municipality (and other municipalities) participating in the project. Approximately 5,000 individuals and their households will directly benefit from immediate income injection and food/water via their participation in emergency employment through Cash/Food for Work (CFFW) initiative. It is also assumed that the family members of the direct beneficiaries will benefit from the increase in income, resulting in an estimated 30,000³ individuals positively impacted by the intervention.

The intervention will also indirectly benefit the wider Aldeia community whose public spaces are cleaned and rehabilitated as a result of the CFFW scheme. Although it is estimated that 217 Aldeias have been affected in total, the degree of damage is not yet known. As such, the preliminary estimation is that the intervention will target 50 of the most affected Aldeias, amounting to 68,570 indirect beneficiaries (35,555 male / 33,015 female).

See Annex 1 for the list 50 Aldeias and populations data. However, the selected Aldeias may change based on further consultation with the local authorities and quick on-site assessment that UNDP will conduct.

² Flash Update No. 1 (5th April 2021) Timor-Leste: Floods by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office

³ This is assuming average household size of 6 members.

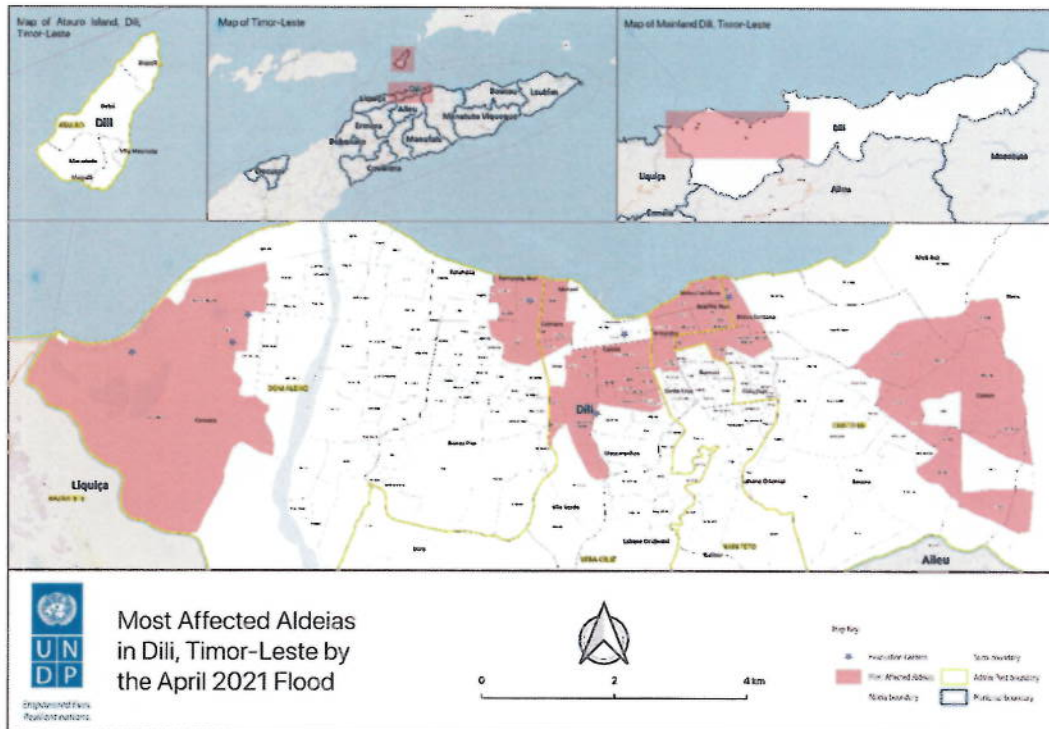


Figure 1 - Preliminary map of most affected Aldeias based on proximity to water bodies and evacuation centers, developed by UNDP

Expected outputs and activities

Output 1. GoTL is equipped with effective governance system for rapid damage assessment and coordination and financing of crisis response and early recovery

Utilizing its established toolkits and global expertise, UNDP will support the Government of Timor-Leste to carry out the Household and Building Damage Assessment (HBDA) in the flood affected communities. While UNDP's international team of experts will support in designing this HBDA, a national team consisting of engineers will be assembled and trained by the international team to carry out the damage assessment. UNDP will explore the possibility of having institutional partners for this exercise such as the National University of Timor-Leste (UNTL) and its engineering department, Timor-Leste Association of Engineers, and Feto Engineers' Association (i.e. women engineers). UNDP will also collaborate with the General Directorate of Statistics to mobilize enumerators and logistical equipment to facilitate the assessment.

UNDP will deploy experts to provide technical coordination to the post-disaster needs assessment and lead the process developing the report in collaboration with the World Bank and EU. PDNA will be coordinated by the Government of Timor-Leste and the sectors to be assessed will be identified along with the relevant government ministries for these sectors. UNDP will also support in conducting the Household and Building Damage Assessment (HBDA) that will also include livelihoods assessment. An international livelihood expert will be deployed for this part along with remote support from UNDP's SURGE DATA HUB (SDB), and the report will be an input to the PDNA. UNDP will also provide support in the area of data management and communications related to flood response and coordination of the livelihood sector group.

This may include the support to establish an online/offline dashboard for the overall damage and response. UNDP will make utmost effort to ensure that all interventions are inclusive, participatory, and transparent. This will be achieved through the use of multi-stakeholder processes for identifying local level priorities.

The interventions will be carried out in coordination and in partnership with local authorities, especially Chief de Aldeia in the affected Sucos. UNDP will also capitalize on the extensive library of resources and past

experience from sister Agencies, etc. to ensure compliances with international emergency response standards.

Output 2. Over 5,000 people will receive food and cash via Cash/Food for Work Programme for debris removal and repairing of basic community infrastructure in over 50 flood affected Aldeias

UNDP will work closely with MSA and local authorities for beneficiary selection, primarily based on their need for immediate income and ability to work. Selected beneficiaries will receive cash per day in return for their daily labour, such as debris/rubble removal, sorting and disposing of the waste generated in an environmentally responsible way. Other activities encompass drainage of stagnant water to prevent dengue, cleaning streets, clearing side roads, rehabilitation of basic public infrastructure (light construction repairs only) such as markets, access to water and sanitation, protection of water sources, etc.

The daily rate will be in line with the minimum wage set by the Government of Timor-Leste and the rate will remain the same regardless of age, gender, etc. The workers will be provided with the PPEs as well as required tools and equipment, such as wheelbarrows, shovels, etc. Together with the Chief of Aldeia, UNDP will set up stations to provide water, first aid equipment, and other required materials for the selected beneficiaries.

The CFW modality was chosen over other emergency relief options since it provides immediate cash relief to the affected households. The work opportunities that will be established will also be concentrated in the Aldeias and Sucos (village) of the targeted households and hence minimizing the chances of more community displacement and social and familial disconnections. The maintenance (clearing of debris and siltation) and rebuilding of community physical and economic assets will provide the base for medium term recovery.

UNDP recognizes the limitations of CFFW, and risk of excluding women, children, elderly and/or persons with disabilities as it is reliant upon the ability to perform physical labor. UNDP will take actions to ensure that participation in the CFFW is accessible and available for all, as well as consider alternative modalities and initiatives to include women, children, elderly, and/or persons with disabilities in the proposed interventions.

For example, with additional funding, UNDP may consider employment for childcare under the CFFW scheme, therefore expanding the opportunities for women to get involved in the restoration and maintenance of their community physical and economic assets through the CFFW employment. This can also ensure that the participating women are not overburdened by being involved in the CFW activities and managing household activities simultaneously.

Beyond immediate cash relief, UNDP will explore a partnership with the National Institute for Social Security, Ministry of Finance, and the Secretary of State for Training and Employment (SEFOPE) to link the participants in CFFW activities to the government social services structures and employment programmes. This would increase the sustainability, as well as the livelihoods opportunities, of participants as they would be eligible for up to three (3) months of unemployment benefits after completion of the CFFW, or if employed within 3 months, 70% of the salary will be covered on behalf of the employer for the same duration as they otherwise would have received the benefits. Linking the CFFW to the governments social security structures also means that the intervention will reach those most left behind, as the participants cannot already be formally employed or receiving government benefits, also representing an opportunity to introduce individuals in informal/insecure employment to formal employment. This also supports the government in strengthening their social service systems and reach, in Dili Municipality. Fruitful discussions with the ministries have been conducted so far, where there has been positive indication of their support to the linkage with social security.

The UN agencies, including UNDP, will seek additional humanitarian funding to address the overwhelming needs which exist beyond the narrow scope of this project. Additionally, UNDP will ensure health and safety of those involved in the CFFW intervention whilst carrying out their labour.

Output 3. Vulnerable populations will receive emergency supplies

UNDP will provide emergency food supplies for the vulnerable populations. This specific emergency support will increase the food security of the most vulnerable communities affected by the flood, particularly those who are not capable of participating in the CFW program. UNDP will capitalize on the resources and tools utilized during the emergency food distribution funded by GoTL/ADB during COVID-19 in 2020-2021, such as the existing mapping of vendors and local farmers. The fundamental concept is that food will be procured locally and distributed to the pre-identified vulnerable groups in the form of nutritionally balanced food baskets. UNDP will identify the beneficiaries for the food support by working closely with the local authorities and Suco councils and Aldeias utilizing the knowledge of the local communities. UNDP will also provide emergency food, water and other non-food support to the displaced families living in the evacuation centres and those living in their flood affected homes.

Considerations and principles

Although cognizant of the need to move fast and assist affected communities, UNDP will ensure that the following are adhered to in as much as possible throughout the humanitarian and recovery phases:

- Undertaking rapid feasibility of the CFFW program based on the context in Dili Municipality.
- Monitoring of impact to mitigate unintended consequences such as gender-based violence (GBV), local inflation in goods/services, and artificial high labor demand. Including, but not limited to, continued assessment to ensure that local markets are capable of absorbing the increased demand that will be caused by cash distribution without encountering shortages or inflation.
- Ensuring transparent and fair beneficiary selection for CFFW. The selection will be unbiased and include all segments of the population. UNDP will not favor a religious group, or one political party, nor discriminate based on any other characteristic. UNDP is aware that inadvertent bias could compromise both the program and community stability. Additionally, all beneficiaries will be paid the same, regardless of gender, age, or other characteristics.
- Continued assessment to ensure that local markets are capable of absorbing the increased demand that will be caused by cash distribution without encountering shortages or inflation.
- Ensure inclusiveness of all communities and affiliations, this will be achieved by using a multi stakeholder processes for collective planning and oversight.
- Coordination with the Government of Timor-Leste, other aid agencies, as well as community response initiatives, and local authorities.
- Development of an exit strategy that links the emergency employment and debris management activities into longer term programs

The project will be further guided by the following principles:

- Promotion of social cohesion;
- Promotion of transparency, community participation and ownership;
- A human rights-based approach, where the program will ensure that target communities/groups will have access to prioritized essential social and basic needs;
- Gender issues will be a cross-cutting theme amongst all the components of the project;
- Proper sensitivity will be given to gender, age and ability when selecting and working with beneficiaries;
- Implementation in a decentralized manner to respond to the various urgent needs on the ground in an efficient, disaster risk sensitive and conflict-sensitive way;
- The project will formulate a clear communication strategy to safeguard transparency and knowledge sharing with all stakeholders.

Responses of the Government and Development Agencies

The Ministry of Interior, particularly its Secretary of State for Civil Protection, is mandated to coordinate Government's response to the flood. However, it has limited capacities and funding, and is still in the process of developing information dissemination and response mechanisms. Thus, UNDP proposes to support the authorities in data collection, sharing and coordination of livelihoods recovery efforts in the aftermath of the disaster. While a rapid assessment of the evaluation centers started on 5 April, supported by the UN agencies and led by IOM, more detailed assessments are still yet to be carried out.

Several International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)⁴, along with their local partners, under the Australian Humanitarian Partnership⁵ are coordinating a response to address the most urgent needs, including the distribution of food, water, and non-food items (NFIs). Other NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs), such as Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste, Maluk Timor, and Alfela, are also responding to the flood in their sectoral focus. So far, the responses focus on addressing the most urgent needs of populations in shelters. UNDP and the UN Country Team are coordinating with the wider aid-community in Timor-Leste to ensure complementarity in response.

A number of UN agencies, under the coordination of IOM and the RCO have also initiated a response to the flood. This has included the providing dignity kits and sanitary items (UNFPA), NFIs such as mats, blankets, cleaning supplies, etc. and portable/mobile latrines (UNICEF and WHO), and food/water (UNDP and UNICEF). A number of Governments have also pledged their support to the response and recovery efforts, for example, the US, via the USAID, has pledged USD 100,000 for urgently needed relief supplies.

Based on the flash reports and field visits conducted by the UN Country Team, the need to support in the areas of livelihood, debris removal, environmental cleaning, water and sanitation facilities, and reconstruction of facilities that provide basic services is urgent. Support is also needed to strengthen the capacity of national, municipal, and local government entities to coordinate their responses, prepare early recovery plans, and lead the process of implementing them. This is also in line with UNDP's mandate, as well as UNDP's are of responsibility as per the La Nina Disaster Preparedness and Response mapping for Timor-Leste, noting UNDP as the lead agency for livelihoods. The proposed intervention is complementary to the current response initiatives, building on their provision of urgent needs to support the recovery efforts.

⁴ International, Hamutuk ho, Care, Oxfam, World Vision, RHTO, Plan International and Child Fund.

⁵ The AHP is a five-year partnership (2017-2022) between the Australian Government, six lead Australian NGOs and their partner. It is a mechanism to distribute funds from the Australian Government rapidly to respond to disasters. Through the AHP, partners aim to save lives, alleviate suffering, and enhance human dignity in the face of conflict, disasters and other humanitarian crises.

II. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This project will be implemented directly by UNDP. The PDNA will be done jointly with the World Bank and EU under the leadership of the Government of Timor-Leste and with support from other UN agencies such as FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women and the relevant units in the government depending on the sectors that will be included for the PDNA assessment. The Household and Building Damage Assessment (HBDA) will be carried out in partnership with the National University of Timor-Leste (UNTL) and the General Directorate for Statistics (GDS) for data collection with remote support from UNDP's SURGE Data Hub (SDH).

For this project, there will be close coordination with the Ministry of Finance with whom the funding agreement is signed. It will coordinate with the Ministry of State Administration (MSA) and local municipal authorities as well as Sucos and Aldeis to plan and implement the cash for work initiative (output 2). A close coordination with the Secretary of State for Vocational Education and Employment (SEFOPE) will be maintained during implementation. Coordination with the Secretary of State for Civil Protection (SSCP) will be maintained as it is the overall coordination authority for flood response. The project will also work closely with other government entities as relevant such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery if restoring agricultural land becomes part of cash/food for work, and the Secretary of State for Environment (SSE) if beach cleaning, part restoration, etc, becomes included in the cash for work. Coordination with the Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) will be done if cleaning roads, bridges and city streets get included. Similarly, if service providing facilities like schools and health centres are targeted for debris removal, then coordination with relevant ministries and line agencies will be done. Regular meetings with national stakeholders, particularly MOF, MSA and SEFOPE, will be held to share information and progress made.

A team will be assembled to implement the project. While experts from UNDP's global roster will be deployed for specific areas like PDNA, livelihoods recovery, cash for work, etc. UNDP in Timor-Leste will recruit national experts, data collectors, etc. and also build partnership with local institutions to deliver the project.

III. MONITORING⁶

There will be on-site data collection of workers employed and random verification will be done on a sample basis to check the accuracy of the data collected. The monitoring will help identify and manage any risks and also capture good practices and lessons as well as beneficiaries' stories. Per UNDP's practice, the project progress will be reported at the end of the project using a standardized template. The UNDP team will conduct quality assurance of the project results and project implementation processes related to overall project management.

⁶ As minimum requirement, an Initiation Phase Report should be prepared at the end of the Initiation Plan, using the standard format available in the Executive Snapshot in addition to attaching the full project document if developed or an explanation if initiation failed to produce a full project

IV. WORK PLAN

Period⁷: April- December 2020

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Funded	Unfunded	Total
<p>Output 1: GoTL is equipped with effective governance system for rapid damage assessment and coordination and financing of crisis response and early recovery</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: # of housing and damaged assessments conducted Baseline: 0 Targets: 1 Source of data: Assessment Report</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: # of PDNA conducted: Baseline: 0 Targets: 1 Source of data: Assessment Report</p>	<p>Activity 1.1. Rapid damage assessment of affected houses and community infrastructure using UNDP's Household and Building Damage Assessment Toolkit (HBDA)</p> <p>Activity 1.2. UNDP will provide coordination support to the UN system and lead the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)</p> <p>Activity 1.3. Technical support for coordinating the response and recovery efforts, particularly in the area of livelihoods and early recovery</p>		X	X	X	X	UNDP UNTL and GDS	UNDP (TRAC 1.1.3)	75,000.00	-	75,000.00		
<p>Sub Total Output 1</p>									100,000.00	-	100,000.00		
<p>Output 2: Over 5,000 people will receive cash via CWV Programme for debris removal, and repairing of basic community infrastructure or other initiatives for emergency employment in over 50 flood affected Aideias</p> <p>Indicator 2.1: # of CFW projects completed Baseline: 0 Target: TBC Source of data: Project database</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Number of persons benefiting from emergency employment (sex disaggregated) Baseline: 0 Target: 5000 Source of data: Project database</p>	<p>Activity 2.1. Setting up and management of the scheme; identification of aideias, workers and activities; community mobilization</p> <p>Activity 2.2. Implementation of CFW programme for debris removal, drainage, and road clearance, including drainage of stagnant water to prevent dengue, and other works</p> <p>Activity 2.3. Procurement and provision of tools and PPEs for workers</p> <p>Activity 2.4. Procurement, provision and maintenance of tools, hand washing stations, drinking water for workers</p> <p>Activity 2.5. Registration, monitoring and supervision</p>	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP SEFOPE, MSA	FW 28640	127680.00	-	260,480.00		
										330,000.00	956,080.00		
										157,724.00	157,724.00		
										92,593.00	92,593.00		
										45,000.00	45,000.00		

Indicator 2.3: Number of person-days the beneficiaries received employment Baseline: 0 Target: 80,000 Source of data: Project database	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	48,500.00	48,500.00
Indicator 2.4: # of water tanks and handwashing stations made available in affected communities and/or evacuation centers Baseline: 0 Target: 50 water tanks and handwashing stations Source of data: Project database										1,048,997.00	1,427,497.00
Output 3: Vulnerable populations will receive emergency supplies Indicator 3.1: # of vulnerable individuals benefiting from food baskets distributed Baseline: 0 Target: 3,000 Source of data: Project database										30,000.00	30,000.00
Indicator 3.2: # of food baskets distributed Baseline: 0 Target: 1,000 Source of data: Field monitoring reports, distribution records										104,630.00	104,630.00
Sub Total Output 3										104,630.00	104,630.00
Project management										59,236.00	59,236.00
DPC 3%										42,150.00	42,150.00
GoTL GMS 3%										29,126.00	29,126.00
ROK GMS 8%										7,407.00	7,407.00
Portugal GMS 8%										370.00	
UNDP FW GMS 7%										13,084.00	
Grand TOTAL										151,373.00	1,813,500.00