SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

Timor-Leste | Flood

Damage and need assessment in Tasi tolu Lake-Comoro, Dili municipality (2021). ***(Photo credit: BDRT Dili Branch)***

sEAP №:	Operation №:		
sEAP2024TL01	**MDRTL001**	Total Budget **CHF 168,518**	Readiness: **CHF 80,139** Prepositioning: **CHF 30.326** Early Action: **CHF 58,053**

People targeted:	sEAP approved:	sEAP timeframe:	sEAP lead time:	Operational timeframe:
6073 people	**19/02/2025**	**2 Years**	**3 days**	**3 months**

Prioritized geographical areas:

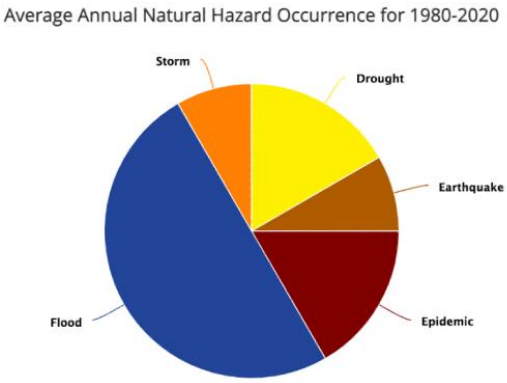
This sEAP focuses on the municipalities of Manatuto, Viqueque, Manufahi, Covalima and Oecusse, due to their high flood risk and high socio-economic vulnerabilities of their populations. Dili is purposefully not included as, despite frequent flooding occurring there, the capital has access to support mechanisms through government and non-government channels (including via CVTL), whereas the support to the targeted municipalities is more limited.

RISK ANALYSIS AND EARLY ACTION SELECTION

Prioritized hazard and its historical impact.

The frequent occurrence of extreme weather and climate events poses a great threat to community and national level development in Timor-Leste as their impacts cause catastrophic loss and damages. Timor-Leste is prone to natural hazards such as floods, landslides, drought, cyclones and earthquakes. Of these hazards, the most common is flood, followed by drought and storms[1]. With its shoreline of more than 700 km, nearly 65 percent of the population resides in low-lying areas. Most rural communities reside along the coastline, survive on basic incomes, and rely on farming and fishing[2]. The result of the Household and Building Damages Assessment (HBDA) survey conducted in the five most affected municipalities following the 2021 Tropical Cyclone Seroja showed that nearly 75 percent of the households reported being vulnerable to floods, followed by cyclones (32%) and landslides (29%) [3].

The figure below shows that floods, drought, and storms rank as the frequent hazard occurrences in Timor-Leste. The World Bank's data of natural hazards occurrence in the country from 1980 to 2020 illustrates that floods account for half of all the disastrous events followed by drought[4].



As a result of climate change, dealing with floods has been a major issue in the coastal areas of the country, and it has been the in-land flooding bringing significant detrimental impact on the community, food production, property, infrastructure and water supplies[5]. Historical loss of multi-disaster (landslides, flood and strong wind) data from 1992 – 2013 indicate that flood has been the most disastrous hazard event affecting communities, infrastructure and livelihoods[5].

From 2013-2023[6] catastrophic floods have been a major hazard affecting Timor-Leste. According to Timor-Leste Civil Protection Authority (CPA), over the last ten years (*Baze de Dadus Dezastre Timor-Leste*), floods have affected 29,696 households with 6,797 houses destroyed, causing 28 human casualties and 9 people missing across the country. The six most impacted municipalities over the last years are Dili, Covalima, Manatuto, Viqueque, Manufahi and Oecusse. The disastrous floods associated with landslides and strong winds caused by the 2021 Tropical Cyclone Seroja affected nearly 31,500 households or approximately 179,000 individuals and with reported loss of 44 lives throughout the country[7]. The total damage caused by the catastrophic event was estimated at nearly US$308 million.

This simplified EAP will prioritize flood risk areas of Manatuto, Viqueque, Manufahi, Covalima and Oecusse municipalities. These areas are chosen because during rainy season, these municipalities are frequently affected with either water from the flash flood or riverine floods, experience greater impacts, and their populations experience high socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Dili, despite experiencing frequent flooding, is purposefully not included in this simplified EAP. The rationale for this is the population in Dili has access to government and non-government support mechanisms that are not available in the selected municipalities, hence their prioritization.

[1] World Bank Group & GFDRR - Learning from tropical cyclone Seroja: Building disaster & climate resilience in TL, Dec. 2021.
[2] United Nation Develop program. (2018). National coastal vulnerability assessment and designing of integrated coastal management and adaptation strategic plan for Timor-Leste.
[3] *UNDP Timor-Leste. (April 2021). HOUSEHOLD AND BUILDING DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OF FLOODS IN TIMOR-LESTE.*

[4] Timor-Leste: Vulnerability", Climate Change Portal, World Bank, accessed 7 January 2022,
[5] Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre. (2013). A Country Situation Report on Disaster Risk Assessment related Initiatives. 13 Data from NDRMD – APC. (2022).
[6] Data from the NDRMD presented during the April 2022 International Civil Protection Seminar held in Timor-Leste & MAP
[7] Handbook of the DM

However, CVTL works closely with the Civil Protection Authority to deliver preparedness, early action and response activities in Dili outside of this simplified EAP, drawing on other sources of funding.

The Study of UNDP Timor-Leste on Vulnerability and Risk Assessment shows that the five selected municipalities have high socioeconomic vulnerabilities compared to others in the country. Damages and losses data (2013-2020) from the CPA presents that impacts from floods have affected nearly 5,000 households and destroyed around 3,400 houses in these municipalities.

The flood prone areas of these municipalities have no existing effective mechanism to support communities to anticipate disaster, take early actions and safeguard their lives, livelihoods, and livestock. The result of Timor-Leste Anticipatory Mapping for Anticipatory Action (2024) with a focus on flood assessment at selected villages of these municipalities shows flood has been a main concern of the past year. Assessed flood prone villages of these municipalities are vulnerable to flood risk due to factors such as lack of early warning prior to onset of extreme events, settlements along the riverbank, lack of and poor maintenance of dams and flood protection wall structure, absence of evacuation center in the area, and other socioeconomic vulnerabilities.

Date/year	**Type of hazards**	**Impact**	**Municipality**
June 2022	Flooding	Covalima - 247 households affected (547 people), Viqueque- 416 HHs affected (1004 people), Manufahi- 206 HHs affected (1014 people)	Covalima, Viqueque and Manufahi
4 Apr 2021	Cyclone associated with other hazards such as flood & landslides.	Death 47, injuries 24, missing 16, affected families 31,926, houses damages 5,352.	All 13 municipalities were affected, with Dili and low-lying Viqueque and Covalima the worst affected.
8 Dec 2020	Flooding	Affected 59 families	Dili
6 Dec 2020	Flooding	Affected 88 families	Covalima
12 – 14 May 2020	Landslides and Flooding	Affected 2,225 families	Covalima, Lautem, Baucau, Viqueque, Manatuto & Manufahi
13 Mar 2020	Flooding	Affected 9,000, 7 people injuries & 190 houses destroyed.	Dili
21 Jan 2020	Flooding	Affected 325 families	Dili
29 Dec 2019	Flooding	Affected 225 families	Dili
May 2019	Cyclone associated with flooding	Affected some homes and basic infrastructure and some people had to evacuate their homes.	Baucau & Lautem
17-18 Mar 2019	Flooding	Affected 325 families	Dili
July 2013	Floods	2,572 families (totaling approximately 20,624 people) were affected.	Covalima, Viqueque, Manufahi & Baucau

Explain which risks have been selected for this protocol and why

Loss of lives impacts on health, and damages to livelihoods have been a concern to low-lying areas particularly the flood prone communities. Communities experiencing high vulnerability are often the most impacted during the landfall of intense rain leading to floods-associated loss of lives, injuries, disease outbreaks, and damage to their livelihoods and property. Looking at the impact of the flood and landslides associated with 2021 Cyclone Seroja, nearly 50 people died, not counting those missing presumed dead, and affected communities experienced outbreaks of water borne disease. Most of the communities in the country are heavily reliant on agriculture, and losses to crops or livestock have a significant negative impact on households. Dengue virus (DENV) is endemic year-round, but peak transmission occurs during the rainy season, where mosquitoes can

reproduce in various water holding containers (natural and manmade), particularly in the urban and semi-urban environment. Each wet season, DENV causes considerable morbidity, mortality and burden on the health system in Timor-Leste. There were 6,234 cases notified, with a mean annual incidence rate of 330 cases per 100,000 population. There were 55 deaths (case fatality rate 0.9%). The peak annual incidence (3,904 cases) occurred in 2022 after an outbreak was declared in January of that year; this outbreak included 760 cases of dengue hemorrhagic fever and 35 deaths[8]. The result of the Anticipatory Mapping for Anticipatory Action shows that communities lack knowledge on early warning systems, particularly access to early warning advisory to take early actions. Given the remote location of many communities, coupled with absence of effective early warning system mechanisms, taking early action to reduce/prevent loss of lives, damage to livelihoods, and address disease outbreaks have been challenges facing the communities during the monsoon period.

This EAP aims to address the impact of floods on lives and livelihoods of flood prone communities through dissemination of early warning information, raising awareness about disease outbreaks associated with flooding, cleaning of drainage to remove obstruction of flood waters, evacuation of those most at risk, and reducing food and agricultural losses to reduce the impact on livelihoods. These early actions have been identified as priorities during the consultation with selected villages of municipalities on flood risk assessment for anticipatory action and consultation with key stakeholders.

Describe the selected early actions and explain how they will address the risks and lead to the intended outcome

CVTL will work with communities and local authorities to prepare communities for flood impacts, and ensure the National Society is ready to support communities to take pre-defined anticipatory actions when the relevant trigger threshold is reached. Early actions to be taken through this EAP are set out in the table below, alongside the selection criteria for who will be reached with each action:

Risk	Early action	Criteria and Target
Loss of lives (death due to drowning, landslide and disease outbreak) and health impacts	• Disseminate EW message (working through community/village leadership structures; CVTL Emergency Operations Centre will coordinate with municipal/village/community structures to disseminate messages from DNMG, utilizing community dissemination mechanisms such as loud-hailers and aligned with established information flow charts (WhatsApp messages etc). • Health campaign to disseminate tailored health alerts and prevention messages (in collaboration with municipal level Ministry of Health) - Dengue prevention activities (abate and mosquito net distribution) - Provision of cleaning kit - Drainage cleaning	• Type of house that highly vulnerable to flood. • Flood experience in last five years • Household members facing increased vulnerability (Pregnant women and lactating mother, children, elderly people and people with disability • Structure of family (female headed / widow/ divorced / male headed).

[8] Communicable Diseases Intelligence A brief description of the epidemiology of dengue in Dili, Timor-Leste, 2018–2022

	- Evacuation to safer areas - *Distribute Hot meals at evacuation center*	
Loss of livelihood (linked to agriculture)	• In collaboration with municipal agricultural extension officers, provision of plastic containers for food/seed storage • Evacuating asset (livestock) to safer location	• HHs dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods • Flood experience in last five years • Household members facing increased vulnerability (Pregnant women and lactating mother, children, elderly people and people with disability

Preparedness phase activities	**Lead time**	**Trigger**	**Threshold**	**Locations**
1. Inform relevant Branches to be prepared to act 2. Prepare to distribute cleaning kits and plastic drums 3. Prepare to distribute stocks to evacuation centres 4. Notify transportation providers to be ready to support 5. Reconfirm list of young people for cash for work to ensure they are available and ready to act	5 days	Trigger 1	If more than three target municipalities are put on special attention (orange) for consecutive 3 days or more in the next 5 days, as indicated by the rainfall forecast bulletin of DNMG.	All relevant municipalities
Activation phase early actions	**Lead time**	**Trigger**	**Threshold**	**Locations and beneficiaries**
1. Disseminate EW messages 2. Health campaign & distribute abate & mosquito nets 3. Distribute cleaning kits and conduct drainage cleaning (using cash for work) 4. Roll out cash for work to targeted people	3 days	Trigger 2	If any of the target municipalities are put on alert warning (red) for consecutive 2 days in next 3 days as indicated by the three days rainfall forecast bulletin from DNMG.	All target villages in the relevant municipalities Up to 1551 HHs (6,073 people) 300 HHs 300 HHs 200 HHs

5. Distribute plastic drums and harvest and store seeds (using cash for work) 6. Provide basic shelter supplies to evacuation centres and make shelters accessible (mobile ramp construction) 7. Rent transport to support evacuations 8. Collect feedback during the action				All relevant municipalities All relevant municipalities
9. Evacuation of vulnerable people and assets 10. Distribute hot meals at evacuation centers 11. Continue to monitor trouble shoot and evaluate all the feedback	24 hours	Trigger 2 (24 hours only)		All relevant municipalities and target villages 1200 ppl

EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION

Overall objective of the intervention	Prevent and reduce impact of floods on lives and livelihoods of flood-affected communities in Timor-Leste
Potential geographical high-risk areas that the simplified EAP would target	This simplified EAP will prioritize flood risk areas of Manatuto, Viqueque, Manufahi, Covalima and Oecusse municipalities. These areas are chosen because during rainy season, these municipalities are frequently affected with either water from the flash flood or riverine floods, experience greater impacts and their populations experience high socioeconomic vulnerabilities. The Study of UNDP Timor-Leste on Vulnerability and Risk Assessment shows that these municipalities have high socioeconomic vulnerabilities compared to others in the country. Damages and losses data (2013-2020) from the CPA presents that impacts from floods have affected nearly 5,000 households and destroyed around 3,400 houses in these municipalities. These municipalities do not have access to support mechanisms that locations such as Dili have, which is why they have been prioritised over the capital.
Who will be assisted through this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?	1551 HHs in 5 municipalities (6,073 people) This simplified EAP will cover six villages[9] of these municipalities to prepare for and implement flood early actions activities as they are most impacted areas during flood and currently have yet been covered by relevant INGOs to implement anticipatory action. The intervention will target 6073 people of these villages with early warning information including health messages. Individuals facing most vulnerability of

[9] 6 Villages of the 5 municipalities (Covalima: Raimea & Beco village, Manufahi: Dotik village, Viqueque: Bahalawauiain village, Manatuto: Iliheu village & Oecusse: Naimeco village).

	selected sub-villages (aldeia) will be prioritized for evacuation. Livestock evacuation and plastic drums will be provided to selected HHs for seed storage, particularly those whose livelihood are most vulnerable during flood. CVTL will collaborate with relevant line Ministries to undertake these actions, including CPA, municipal health officers, and agricultural extension workers. **HH selection criteria:** 1. Population in the flood prone area 2. Families with potentially affected houses who will be evacuated 3. Pregnant and lactating women 4. Families with children under five 5. Elderly people who live alone 6. Families caring for a person with a disability 7. Families who are dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods
Trigger(s) statement	The National Directorate for Meteorology and Geophysics (DNMG) is fully responsible for the climate services and weather forecast information and early warning advisories in Timor-Leste. Currently DNMG issues a 3-to-7-day weather forecast (rainfall, wind and temperature) daily, that labels municipalities at green (normal), yellow (attention), orange (special attention) and red (alert) level. Regarding rainfall forecast, orange warning refers to rainfall intensity of 10-20mm/hr or 50-100mm/day, while the red warning indicates rainfall intensity of more than 20 mm/hr or daily total of more than 100mm. **Trigger 1 – Preparedness phase (5 days lead time)** The first trigger will be reached when a 5-day weather forecast from DNMG indicates orange warning (special attention) in more than three target municipalities for three consecutive days or more in the next 5-day period. This means, the relevant pre-agreed preparedness phase activities will commence in those targeted municipalities expected to receive a cumulative rainfall total of 150 mm or more during the forecasted period of heavy rainfall in the next 5 days **Trigger 2 – Activation phase (3 days lead time)** The second trigger will be reached when a 3-day weather forecast from DNMG issues a red warning (extreme rain) in any of the target municipalities for two consecutive days. This means all the relevant pre agreed early actions will be triggered in the respective municipalities that are likely to receive rainfall with a cumulative total of more than 200mm in next 72 hours. The evacuation early action will only be triggered at the 24-hour lead time.
Trigger threshold justification	Shorter, high intensity rainfall events that occur after a period of prolonged rainfall – inducing near saturation of the soil –have been causing the most hazardous flooding situation in Timor-Leste. Due to its vertical, rugged terrain, and relatively smaller catchment areas, Timor-Leste is more prone to flash floods and river floods with small lead times. Therefore, rainfall thresholds associated with high intense rainfall events have been used to trigger flood sEAP in the target municipalities of Timor-Leste. The proposed trigger mechanism makes use of existing rainfall forecast information from the National Directorate for Meteorology and Geophysics (DNMG) – the authorized designated national entity responsible for the climate services and weather warnings in Timor-Leste. The triggers are based on the seven-day weather forecast issued by DNMG that labels each municipality at four color categories (green, yellow, orange, and red). Existing national threshold used by DNMG for rainfall is as below: Warning Category | Indicative Color | Cumulative Rainfall (mm) | | | | Per Hour | Per Day

Normal Rain	Green	1-5	5-20
Attention	Yellow	5-10	20-50
Special Attention	Orange	10-20	50-100
Warning/Alert	Red	Above 20	Above 100

During the 2021 April flood as a result of Cyclone Seroja, the worst the country has seen in 50 years, most flooded municipalities received 24 hours of rainfall with an average intensity of over 14 mm per hour and at peak intensity of over 70 mm per hour. Manatuto and Dili recorded more than 400 mm rainfall in less than 36 hours. Covalima and Viqueque both recorded more than 300mm rainfall in two consecutive days. The flooding led to 42 deaths, damaging 5,352 houses, and affecting more than 32,000 families in Timor-Leste.

In June 2022, the eastern part of Timor-Leste was hit again by heavy rains leading to floods. Covalima, Viqueque and Manufahi were the hardest hit municipalities, where more than 800 households/families were affected. Fatuberlio of Manufahi recorded 200mm rainfall in a single day while several parts of Covalima and Viqueque received on average 150 mm rainfall within 48 hours.

During the months of June and July of 2013, prolonged heavy rainfall in Timor-Leste brought several flooding instances across Covalima, Viqueque, Manufahi and Bacau region of Timor-Leste that affected more than 20000 people. Covalima in Baer recorded almost 300 mm rainfall in three consecutive days, while Manufahi (Turiscai) and Viqueque (Ossu) recorded 276 mm and 352 mm of rainfall respectively in a single day. During the cyclone Lili in May 2019, Manatuto (Soibada) recorded a daily maximum of more than 100 mm rainfall for five consecutive days, resulting in damage of houses and forcing people to evacuate in the nearby regions.

During the monsoon/rainy season, special attention i.e., orange warnings are issued multiple times a year, however the alert (or red) warnings are less often, and for that too for consecutive two days does happen rarely. For eg., the year 2024 witnessed multiple orange and red warnings from DNMG for number of municipalities, indicating the trigger for readiness reached multiple times for number of municipalities. However, there were no any forecasts that indicated red warnings for two consecutive days for any of the municipalities, which means there wasn't any case of reaching activation trigger in 2024. In 2023, Manufahi municipality did have triggered early action in January and February, as DNMG issued red warnings for consecutive two days, and the forecasts did materialize with instances of flooding in the municipality. The catastrophic typhoon associated with flooding in April 2021 did occur as forecasted. The 7-day weather forecast issued from DNMG on 28 March 2021 labelled most municipalities in special attention (orange) warnings and updated the forecasts for the 30 March – 4 April categorised 7 municipalities with alert (red warnings) for number of days.

So based on previous experiences with issued weather forecasts and warnings, DNMG has indicated that the warnings have been most certainly materialized with accuracy more than 75 per cent in Timor Leste. There were also instances when warnings have failed to materialized as forecasted, especially in the case of orange warnings (special attention) followed by red warning for a day or two. For instance, in the 3-day weather forecast from 9-11 March 2024, there was warning (special attention for 2 consecutive days followed by alert on the third day in most municipalities However the alert warning failed to happen in certain municipalities on the third day as forecasted due to significant change of atmosphere within 24 hours.

	Dili, being the most flood exposed municipality, had recorded flooding impact on a regular basis in the last five years. Even a daily maximum of 120 mm of rainfall during a prolonged rainfall spell, like in January and March of 2020 has caused flooding in Dili, however the impact was medium scale affecting less than 350 families/houses. Similarly, the case in the months of January and December of 2019 as well, where less than 120 mm rainfall on a single day during a prolonged rainfall spell brought flooding in Dili that affected around 300 families in the municipalities. With regard to flooding in Dili, CVTL will be undertaking early actions through a separate AA initiative (so SEAP doesn't include Dili), for which separate trigger mechanisms and early action plans have been developed. The development of the trigger threshold has been done and agreed in consultation with, Civil Protection Authority (CPA) as a Chair of the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (AA TWG) and several other members of the Anticipatory Action Working Group such as National Directorate for Meteorology and Geophysics (DNMG), Ministry of Agriculture (ALGIS), CARE, World Vision & Plan International. CVTL will be closely coordinating with the DNMG and CPA for the weather forecasts, bulletins, and warning advisories. Apart from the regular weather forecast information available in the public domain, a separate line of communication will be established across AA working group members to exchange specific forecasts of weather extremes including the observed rainfall (antecedent conditions) for the monitoring and confirmation of the trigger in the target municipalities.
Next steps – For National Societies that intend to develop a full EAP (Optional)	This Simplified EAP will be a great reference for CVTL following its early action intervention as there are lessons learned and acquired capacity and skills that will be used either to initiate full EAP development or remain with improvement of simplified EAP for other hazards.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

	**Shelter, Housing and Settlements**	**Budget**	**CHF 47,915**
		No. people targeted	1,200 people
Indicator:	*Number of people reached with shelter, housing and settlement interventions in advance of a hazard*	**Target:**	1,200 people
Readiness activities:	*1. Map/identify safer area include routes* *2. Identify food vendor* *3. Agreement with vendor*		
Prepositioning activities:	*1. Purchase set of big loud speaker (include solar panel) and megaphone* *2. Purchase basic shelter equipment (Mattress, blanket, tarps, mat,etc)*		
Prioritized Early Actions:	*1. Distribute shelter basic supplies* *2. Rent truck to evacuate people* *3. Evacuate most vulnerable people to safe area*		

	4. Distribute hot meals at the evacuation centres

	Livelihoods	**Budget**	**CHF 11,334**
		No. people targeted	200 Households
Indicator:	*Number of people reached with livelihoods interventions in advance of a hazard*	**Target:**	200 HHs
Readiness activities:	1. Identify HH that need plastic drum/steel 2. Identify livestock area for evacuation 3. List of HH livestock 4. Socialization of evacuation livestock		
Prepositioning activities:	1. Purchase plastic drums		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Store food/seeds into the plastic drum (orientation/extensionist) (linked to cash for work) 2. Evacuation of livestock		

	Multi-purpose Cash	**Budget**	**CHF 10,881**
		No. people targeted	120 ppl
Indicator:	*Number of people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard* *Number of people supported harvest and store seeds*	**Target:** **Target:**	120 ppl 1200 ppl
Readiness activities:	*1.* Meeting on beneficiary selection and identify criteria *2.* Develop SOP cash for work *3.* Training branch volunteers on cash 4. Socialization cash for work to community 5. Cash SOP Simulation		
Prepositioning activities:			
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Cash for work for cleaning drains + seeds storage, 2. Evacuate vulnerable people and preparing evacuation centre		

	Health & Care	**Budget**	**CHF 16,132**
		No. people targeted	6,073 people
Indicator:	*Number of people reached with health and care interventions in advance of a hazard*	**Target:**	6,073 ppl
Readiness activities:	1. CBHFA training for branch staff and volunteers 2. First aid training for local leader and community 3. First aid training for local leader and community 4. Refresher first aid training for local leaders and community		
Prepositioning activities:	1. Procure mosquito nets & abate 2. Procure first aid kits		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. First Aid assistance 2. Dengue alert/door to door 3. Distribution of mosquito net		

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	**Budget**	**CHF 3,802**
		No. people targeted	300 HHs
Indicator:	*Number of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard*	**Target:**	300 HHs
Readiness activities:	N/a		
Pre-positioning activities:	1. Procure community cleaning kits		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Distribution kits and cleaning (linked to cash for work)		

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	**Budget**	**CHF 6,165**
		No. people targeted	1200 ppl
Indicator:	*Number of people reached with PGI interventions in advance of a hazard*	**Target:**	1200 ppl
Readiness activities:	1. Set up SADDD format 2. PGI training for branch staff and volunteers 3. Refresher PGI training for branch staff and volunteers		
Prepositioning activities:	1. Procure materials for ramps at evacuation centres		

Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Assemble ramps at evacuation centres 2. Identify individuals and groups who are most vulnerable and prioritise for any assistance

	**Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery**	**Budget**	**CHF 12,221**
		No. people targeted	6,073 ppl
Indicator:	*Number of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard*	**Target:**	6,073 ppl
Readiness activities:	1.AA and EWS training for CPA, CSO 2.Drill simulation to test the SOP 3.AA and EWS training for local leaders and community 4.Establish flood river marker		
Prepositioning activities:	1.Procure PPE		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Disseminate Early warning message /door to door with CPA, local leader and community		

	**Community Engagement and Accountability**	**Budget**	**CHF 2,625**
		People targeted	420 ppl
Indicator:	*Number of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard*	**Target:**	420 ppl
Readiness activities:	1. Develop AA SOP 2. Set up feedback mechanism 3. CEA refresher training to staff and volunteers 4. Meeting with community and local leader		
Prepositioning activities:			
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Collect feedback during the action 2. Continue to monitor trouble shoot and evaluate all the feedback		

ENABLING APPROACHES

	Secretariat services	**Budget**	**CHF 16,566**

		No. People targeted	
Indicator:		**Target:**	
Readiness activities:	1. IFRC monitoring visits 2. Financial spot check		
Prepositioning activities:			
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Support lessons learned workshop 2. Final financial spot check		

	National Society Strengthening	**Budget**	**CHF 40,696**
		People targeted	130 staff and volunteers
Indicator:	*Number of volunteers and staff implemented AA*	**Target:**	130 ppl
Readiness activities:	1. Salary contribution for 1 Project Manager 2. 2 Project Officers and 3 casual workers 3. Salary contribution for ME person 4. Fleet pool system + fuel for vehicles 5. Mobile card for staff 6. Monitoring visit 7. CVTL OHC 5% Readiness year 1 8. CVTL 5% Readiness Year 2		
Prepositioning activities:			
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Volunteers local transport 2. Volunteer Per diem 3. Volunteer Insurance 4. Volunteer allowance 5. Lessons learned workshop 6. Monitoring Visit 7. Monitoring Visits and Branch Submit Bills to NHQ 8. CVTL OHC 5% Activation		

	Partnership and Coordination	**Budget**	**CHF 181**
		People targeted	20 ppl
Indicator:	*Number of coordination and partners engaged*	**Target:**	20 ppl

Readiness activities:	1. List community, local leader and relevant stakeholder contact number 2. Meeting and coordinate with Ministry of Health 3. Meeting and coordinate with CPA
Prepositioning activities:	
Prioritized Early Actions:	

CONDITIONS TO DELIVER THE EARLY ACTION

Experience and/or capacity to implement the early actions.	CVTL operates in all municipalities across the country through its network of branches, with over 140 staff and close to 1,000 Red Cross volunteers. As one of the Government's main stakeholders in disaster preparedness and response, CVTL has shown its commitment to always be in front line to response to disaster and coordinate with relevant stakeholders to implement emergency relief activities. With its disaster response team composed of 328 trained volunteers across its 13 Red Cross branches, 42 trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) staff and 7 trained Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) in the area of Cash & Voucher Assistance (CVA), WASH, Disaster Management and Logistic, CVTL has demonstrated its capacity in early warning and early action and disaster response include disseminate early warning information, first aid, provide emergency shelters, food distribution, cash distribution, data collection and provide WASH. In recent COVID-19 response and series of catastrophic floods in the country, CVTL staff and trained volunteers heavily involved in preparedness and response to these events.
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, Governmental / other agencies consulted/involved on this simplified EAP	The development of the simplified EAP has been coordinated & involved relevant government institutions & partners such as Civil Protection Authority, National Directorate for Meteorology and Geophysics (DNMG), Ministry of Agriculture (ALGIS), National Directorate for Water Resource Management (NDWRM). The CPA has been closely consulted in providing risk information & historic flood impact data and they have been consulted and greed on the trigger threshold for target municipalities. The DNMG has supported in this sEAP the provision of the climate & weather forecasts information such as forecasts bulletin, observed temperature & previous rainfall data. To complement data from DNMG, the ALGIS and NDWRM have been supportive and provided observed temperature and rainfall data for developing the triggers threshold for this sEAP. Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and CVTL are implementing partners of the UNEP-GCF Early Warning System project in Timor-Leste and have been closely working together in forecast-based financing/Anticipatory action & early warning system related activities. Climate Centre has been providing technical support in capacity building for CVTL staff on anticipatory action and has worked on risk analysis and trigger development for this flood EAP. As part of setting up trigger mechanism, the National Directorate for Meteorology and Geophysics (DNMG) & Civil Protection Authority (CPA) were primarily consulted to provide their comment and feedback including on the thresholds

	based on existing color-coded warning category from the DNMG. As part of the activation of trigger and implementation of actions, the DNMG will be the main institution to provide regular climate and weather forecast information and bulletin, issuing early warning information in order for CVTL to be able activate its flood protocol early actions. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CVTL & DNMG will be signed in 2024 to strengthen collaboration and work in the area of climate and weather services and disaster risk management. CPA will be closely coordinated and involved throughout the implementation of this protocol including dissemination of early warning information to communities and a number of activities in the readiness phase such as consultation meetings and capacity building. Australian Red Cross has provided technical support and accompanied CVTL throughout the development of this simplified EAP and will continue to support CVTL across its spectrum of DRM programming, including the implementation of this EAP. Climate Centre, Australian Red Cross and IFRC APRO, through the Regional Anticipatory Action Coordinator, have coordinated their support to CVTL as the National Society strategically positions itself within national and sub-national anticipatory action policy and programming initiatives.

BUDGET

IFRC

Early Action Protocol Summary

EAPcode - Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste
Flood

Operating Budget	Readiness	Pre-Pos	Stoc Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	**37,731**	**30,326**	**43,017**	**111,074**
Shelter and Basic Household Items	1,856	17,815	28,244	**47,915**
Livelihoods	1,738	6,337	3,259	**11,334**
Multi-purpose Cash	6,970	0	3,911	**10,881**
Health	10,863	3,096	2,173	**16,132**
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	1,086	2,716	**3,802**
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,535	1,086	543	**6,165**
Education	0	0	0	**0**
Migration	0	0	0	**0**
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	10,229	905	1,086	**12,221**
Community Engagement and Accountabi	1,539	0	1,086	**2,625**
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	**0**
Enabling Approaches	**42,408**	**0**	**15,035**	**57,444**
Coordination and Partnerships	181	0	0	**181**
Secretariat Services	9,777	0	6,789	**16,566**
National Society Strengthening	32,451	0	8,246	**40,696**
TOTAL BUDGET	**80,139**	**30,326**	**58,053**	**168,518**

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this simplified EAP please contact:

At the Timor-Leste Red Cross or Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste (CVTL):

- **Secretary General**: Mr. Luis Pedro Pinto; email: lpedro_cvtl@redcross.tl, +670 7724 5705
- **Disaster Management Coordinator**: Ms Emidia Belo; email: emidiabelo_cvtl@redcross.tl, +670 7733 7753

At the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Jakarta:

- **Head of Delegation CCD Jakarta:** Ms Kathryn Clarkson; email: kathryn,clarkson@ifrc.org
- **Programme Coordinator**: Ms Dwi Handayani; email: vijaykumar.ummidi@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- **Regional Coordinator Anticipatory Action:** Raymond Etienne ZINGG; email: raymond.zingg@ifrc.org

At IFRC Geneva:

- **DREF AA Senior Officer:** Malika Noisette; email: email: malika.noisette@ifrc.org