



DEMAC

DIASPORA
EMERGENCY ACTION
& COORDINATION

DIASPORA ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN TIMOR-LESTE



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The DEMAC, Owl RE and Sharis Haburas Comunitade (SHC) research teams would like to thank the members of diaspora communities in Timor-Leste and across the world, as well as the representatives of donors, UN agencies, NGOs, government officials, and other actors who dedicated their time providing information and sharing their valuable knowledge and experiences.

This real-time review is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of the Danish Refugee Council on behalf of DEMAC and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

Real-time review conducted between April and June 2021

Published in August 2021

ABOUT DEMAC

The mission of DEMAC is two-fold:

- 1) to enable inclusive coordination and collaboration among diaspora organizations providing humanitarian assistance, and across diaspora organizations and institutional humanitarian actors, and
- 2) to facilitate higher levels of engagement and visibility for diaspora organizations in the humanitarian system.

The objective is to contribute to transforming the humanitarian eco-system by laying the groundwork for a deeper understanding of diasporas as humanitarian actor groups with different modus operandi for the implementation of aid in practice, identifying and opening potential spaces for engagement and cross-fertilization, and improving coordination between diaspora and institutional relief providers.

DEMAC AIMS AT

01

Enhancing knowledge

between diasporas
and humanitarian
institutions

02

Increasing awareness

on diasporas'
humanitarian
interventions

03

Improving coordination

communication and
coherence of
humanitarian response

WHY DIASPORA?

Work with diasporas has shown that diaspora organizations are multi-sectoral, fast responding actors who work transnationally, including in countries facing humanitarian crises. Having a connection with and understanding of their country of origin or heritage plays a vital role in humanitarian assistance where diaspora organizations often are part of the first response in the aftermath of a disaster.

Diaspora are also key actors when it comes to raising the alarm in times of crisis. The ease and frequency of communication between local communities and diaspora organizations means that they can be alerted in real-time, and their capacity to collect and disperse funds rapidly ensures that they are a key factor in unlocking the first responses in crisis settings. In hard-to-reach places where access may be an issue, diaspora organizations have a unique advantage due to their local connections and ties. They use their transnational position to respond to the growing demands for remote management and cross-border response in countries where international actors have a limited presence, and to advocate on behalf of crisis affected populations in the policy arenas of their countries and regions of residence.

Supporting diaspora as part of a broader humanitarian ecosystem to play a key role in humanitarian responses and provide vital support to communities in countries of origin contributes to the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of humanitarian responses. In light of their transnational identity and close local ties, it is also strongly linked to the localization agenda, one of the main commitments under the Grand Bargain. Localization aims to strengthen the resilience of local communities and to support local and national responders on the front line. UNOCHA has called furthermore for an indispensable opening of the resource base of humanitarian action by integrating 'non-traditional actors' - such as diasporas - to enhance the effectiveness of the humanitarian response and render it interoperable.

Diaspora organizations are part of and play a central role in localization. Many can be considered frontline responders themselves, making direct and concrete contributions to emergency responses in their home countries. Others work closely with local authorities, local organizations and community groups, providing technical and financial support, playing a role in advocacy and linking local actors with additional sources of support.

Diaspora organizations are heterogeneous - they have different capacities, values and approaches and as part of a broader humanitarian community can play a valuable and agile role in humanitarian responses. However, assistance provided by diaspora organizations and the formal humanitarian actors often follow parallel tracks, resulting in a lack of mutual understanding and recognition, and thus a lack of coordination and collaboration that would be of benefit to the overall response.

WHAT NOW?

Building on expertise gained since its inception in 2015, DEMAC is further consolidating itself as a permanent platform – a one-stop-shop – for enhancing mutual knowledge and coordination between diaspora humanitarian actors and the international humanitarian system.

DEMAC's work has been a key factor behind stronger representation and visibility of diaspora organizations in the humanitarian eco-system – a first and core example hereof being the coordination of joint messaging and participation of diasporas as a stakeholder group to the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in 2016, which was a key factor to putting diaspora humanitarianism on the map.

DEMAC has also piloted concrete liaison structures between diaspora and institutional humanitarian actors towards improving operational coordination in specific crisis settings. Another core contribution to the role of diaspora humanitarianism has been continuous knowledge development: DEMAC has conducted a number of studies aiming to increase understanding of motivations and modus operandi of diaspora humanitarian engagement, replacing assumptions with evidence on diaspora contribution.¹

¹ DEMAC conducted research to increase knowledge on diaspora humanitarian engagement. These studies can be found on the DEMAC homepage under resources.
[Creating Opportunities to work with diasporas in humanitarian settings, May 2018](#)
[Diaspora Drought Response - Somaliland and Puntland, March 2017](#)
[Diaspora Humanitarianism: Transnational Ways of Working, March 2016](#)

Building on these experiences and the past and present research, DEMAC will develop an operational framework for diaspora and humanitarian actors, to improve future responses to humanitarian emergencies. Through the development of a standardized approach for the international humanitarian system to assess and document the role and impact of diaspora in selected emergency responses, DEMAC will enhance the knowledge and awareness of the nature and significance of the diaspora followed by the facilitation of internal discussions on how the system could and should relate to and coordinate with diaspora emergency actors. Furthermore, DEMAC will use the documentation from selected diaspora emergency responses to engage with diaspora humanitarian actors to enhance the generation of lessons learned and self-reflections from diaspora-led emergency responses with a view to adjust their approach and discuss how to engage with the international humanitarian system.

DEMAC will develop guidelines, tools and resources in support of diaspora emergency engagement, with a view to remain prepared to support diaspora organizations' engagement in new emergency responses and facilitate coordination among responding diaspora organizations and between diaspora organizations and the humanitarian system.

Finally, DEMAC will enhance the knowledge among diaspora organizations about the humanitarian system to enhance probabilities of coordination between the two.

DEMAC is currently working with five selected emergency-prone focus countries, while at the same time remaining prepared to engage with and support diaspora from additional countries should a humanitarian crisis unfold in their country of origin.

Acronyms and abbreviations

ACCCTO	Timorese China Commercial Association in Timor-Leste
DEMAC	Diaspora Emergency Action & Coordination platform
ETAP	East Timor Association of Peterborough
INGO	International non-governmental organization
LLFT	Lolo Liman ba Fuan Timor Labor Group
MAE	Ministério da Administração Estatal e Ordenamento Territorial (Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Organization)
MSSI	Ministério da Solidariedade Social e Inclusão (Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion)
NDMD	National Disaster Management Directorate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCTA	Oxford Community Timorese Association
SHC	Sharis Haburas Comunidade
SSCP	Secretary of State for Civil Protection
UN	United Nations
UN RCO	UN Resident Coordinator's Office

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This real-time review is part of the Diaspora Emergency Action and Coordination Platform's (DEMAC) "Research study on diaspora humanitarian response and engagement".

The review focuses on the period from end-March to end-May 2021, providing a rapid analysis of the humanitarian response of Timorese diaspora organizations to the flash floods and landslides caused as a result of tropical cyclone Seroja, which affected all 13 municipalities of the country at the end of March 2021. According to reports from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), a total of 33,177 households were affected, the majority in Dili municipality. Some 45 people died as a result of the floods, 28,000 houses were destroyed and 2,363 hectares of agricultural land were lost. Some 15,876 people were displaced and temporarily housed in 31 evacuation centres. By early May 2021, the majority of the temporarily displaced had begun to return home. Timor-Leste was already in a State of Emergency due to the Covid-19 pandemic and on 8 April 2021, as a result of the floods, the government declared a State of Calamity for 30 days and requested international assistance.

The review was undertaken by a team of consultants from a national NGO in Timor-Leste, supported by an international consultant. The team undertook an initial desk review and interviews to map the structure and activities of 15 diaspora organizations involved in the humanitarian response. This was followed by in-depth semi-structured interviews with representatives of five diaspora organizations and their local partners in-country as well as with representatives from the UN system, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and the government.

The Timor-Leste government led the humanitarian response to the floods, defining a Flood Response Strategy which set priorities for the initial weeks of the emergency response. Supporting the government, institutional humanitarian agencies were heavily involved in meeting the immediate needs of those affected, with the UN RCO providing strategic coordination of the 15 present UN agencies' responses to the floods as well as engagement with government leadership. This collaboration saw the establishment of a sector-based coordination system in which government ministries, UN agencies, INGOs and local and national NGOs participated.

The diaspora organizations spoken to report that this engagement in the flood response was their first involvement in humanitarian action. The Timorese diaspora – primarily resident in Indonesia, the Philippines, Portugal and the United Kingdom (UK) – strongly identify as being East Timorese, maintaining strong links to family in their homeland, facilitated today through the internet and social media. This is further enabled by the fact that many of the diaspora in these countries have emigrated relatively recently (within the last 50 years). Another feature of the Timorese diaspora is their strong collective identity, fuelled by a sense of nationalism that originates from the pre-1999 occupation of the country. An exception is the ethnic Chinese Hakka-speaking community in Australia. This group arrived in Australia in the 19th century and has traditionally managed commercial activity in Timor-Leste and is quite distinct from the Portuguese-speaking diaspora.

The scale of the floods and the ability to access immediate information through social media both within Timor-Leste and in diaspora countries of residence raised awareness of the emergency and prompted diaspora organizations to act. Their response was spontaneous and consisted of the raising and transferring of funds to local contacts and partners in Timor-Leste for the purchase of basic essential food and non-food items as well as the shipping of in-kind commodities, primarily food, clothes and essential non-food items.

All 15 of the diaspora organizations covered in the mapping are local level community groups, associations or clubs in their countries of residence, representing the diaspora in the cities in which they live. Their focus has always been on the social integration of the Timorese diaspora, primarily through social and sports events. Many of the community level diaspora organizations have a constitution and bank account giving them a formal structure but all are staffed by small teams of volunteers.

Funding for the diaspora organization humanitarian response has come primarily from Timorese diaspora communities in their countries of residence, based on online fundraising campaigns. The amounts raised ranged from relatively small (USD \$3,000) to quite significant. For example, the Australia-based Lolo Liman ba Fuan Timor Labor Group (LFFT) raised some USD \$39,210, which was transferred to the Catholic Church of the Dili Episcopal Diocese in order to purchase cooked and dry food, bedding, hygiene materials, and medication for those displaced. Social media was used to attract in-kind donations. In the UK, a Timorese diaspora member who runs a small business, Maumeta Logistic, which ships personal items for the diaspora from the UK to Timor-Leste, offered to ship commodities for the humanitarian response free of charge. This resulted in a number of UK-based Timorese diaspora organizations, such as the East Timor Association in Peterborough, collecting donations from their community and delivering to Maumeta Logistic for onwards shipment to Dili.



In Timor-Leste, diaspora organizations relied on different partners to whom they sent funds and in-kind donations for distribution to those affected. The five diaspora organizations based in Australia representing the Timorese Hakka all used their existing links with the Timorese China Commercial Association in Timor-Leste (ACCCTO) to deliver food assistance and other items to those affected. This private sector body bought the items in Timor-Leste and then delivered them to local NGOs and women's groups including the Women's Group of Frente Caixa Clandestina and the Real Action Women's Group. These groups then delivered to the displaced. In addition, ACCCTO delivered some of the purchased items to the government's State Secretariat for Civil Protection, which identified other local NGOs and charity groups who could distribute the items purchased by ACCCTO with funds provided by the Timorese Hakka diaspora.

A number of other Timorese diaspora organizations asked the Catholic Church to distribute goods (and in-kind items) with the funds raised. The church partners were primarily known to them through family and friends in Timor-Leste but had had no previous connection with the diaspora organizations. These links and relationships were formed immediately in the aftermath of the floods and therefore required an element of trust, particularly as some diaspora organizations reported that they did not feel they could ask the Church to report on the distributions (although others did expect photographs and a minimal report on where the goods had been distributed).

Other diaspora organizations shipped goods and transferred funds directly to local groups, NGOs and health clinics in Timor-Leste, but the majority relied on the church and partners identified by ACCCTO. There were no detailed distribution criteria (at individual or household level) set by either the diaspora organizations or their partners - instead, broad targeting criteria in terms of those affected and primarily those in evacuation centres were used to guide where distributions should be made.

Timorese diaspora organizations had no direct engagement or coordination with the institutional humanitarian system in Timor-Leste and none of the diaspora organizations had a presence there (as their usual focus is on their community in countries of residence). The partners of the diaspora organizations - who were not active in the humanitarian sector prior to this response but were primarily undertaking community projects - were not represented in the sector coordination system, but did coordinate the provision of assistance at local level with the municipal authorities, village chiefs, and evacuation centre coordinators.

There was no coordination of the humanitarian response between diaspora organizations themselves and no umbrella organization to facilitate such coordination.

Diaspora organizations highlighted a number of challenges that they faced in engaging in the humanitarian response, including delays in sending in-kind support to Timor-Leste; lack of funding to support ambitions; limited capacity which resulted in them having to delay planned activities in their countries of residence in order to fundraise for the humanitarian response; concerns in relation to finding trustworthy and reliable partners in Timor-Leste; exchange rate losses impacting the value of funds raised; and customs charges for the import of in-kind items.

Engaging in humanitarian response is new for Timorese diaspora organizations. Their primary role and focus has been on supporting Timorese communities locally in their countries of residence. The organizations are staffed by volunteers and their capacity to go beyond their existing community-level work is limited. As a result, although those organizations mapped in this review stated an interest in future engagement in humanitarian response, it is likely to be small-scale in nature.

Discussions with Timorese diaspora organizations and institutional humanitarian actors, as well as the government, revealed the potential for future coordination, including with the partners of diaspora organizations in Timor-Leste, in order to avoid duplication and ensure the provision of appropriate assistance to those in need.

Some initial actions which could be considered to develop and strengthen that engagement during future humanitarian crises include:

- Conducting a workshop to share the findings of this real-time review with the government and institutional humanitarian actors in Timor-Leste as well as with the partners of diaspora organizations involved in the recent response. The 15 diaspora organizations mapped in this review should also be invited to attend.

- In future humanitarian responses, diaspora organization partners should be invited to attend institutional sector coordination meetings in order to, at a minimum, provide the opportunity for two-way information-sharing to avoid the risk of duplication. This needs to be initiated by institutional humanitarian actors in order that the less speedy in-kind responses of diaspora organizations do not duplicate action already taken.
- Opportunities to involve diaspora organizations and their partners in the recovery phase (through the provision of funding and joint projects) should be given, noting the limited capacity of diaspora organizations which may prevent any longer-term or sustained engagement.
- Institutional humanitarian actors should involve diaspora organizations and their partners in any assessments or reviews of the humanitarian response to the extent possible (this is likely to be dependent upon skills and expertise).
- Maintaining the momentum of engagement with Timorese diaspora organizations established through this review, approaches to link the organizations with the ongoing work of IOM and the government on developing diaspora policy, including in relation to humanitarian action, principles and standards, need to be identified. The workshop recommended above would be a starting point. Some of those diaspora organizations mapped in this review suggested that a national forum of diaspora organizations should be created in order that they are represented in future humanitarian response.



1. INTRODUCTION

The Diaspora Emergency Action and Coordination platform (DEMAC) was launched by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in 2015 and is currently supported with funding from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.

In line with the objective to facilitate increased common ground between diaspora and institutional humanitarian action and enhance mutual knowledge and coordination between diaspora and humanitarian actors and the international humanitarian system, DEMAC has conducted this real-time review and three case studies.² These aim at contributing to strengthening the DEMAC platform by providing insights into the current modalities of diaspora humanitarian interventions and developing recommendations, resources and tools to support enhanced operational and strategic communication, and cooperation between diaspora and institutional humanitarian actors.

The findings of this review will be shared with humanitarian actors engaged in Timor-Leste, including diaspora organizations and groups (hereinafter referred to as diaspora organizations), as well as more broadly within the humanitarian sector.

The real-time review focuses on the period from end-March to end-May 2021, providing a rapid analysis of the humanitarian response of Timorese diaspora organizations to the flash floods and landslides that affected all 13 municipalities of the country at the end of March 2021. The review focused on the profile of diaspora organizations engaged in the response; their implementation modalities and main activities; their sources of funding; and their engagement with the institutional humanitarian system.

² The three case studies focus on Somalia, Pakistan and Ukraine.

2. METHODOLOGY

The real-time review was undertaken by a team of consultants from Sharis Haburas Comunidade (SHC), a national NGO in Timor-Leste, supported by an international consultant.³

Following an initial desk review which mapped the structure and activities of 15 diaspora organizations that were identified as active in humanitarian response,⁴ a series of semi-structured interviews were held in order to gather further qualitative data. Interviews were held with diaspora organizations, United Nations (UN) agencies, international non-government organizations (INGOs), local and national partners of diaspora organizations, religious leaders, the Timor-Leste Red Cross, Timor-Leste government officials and one private entity. In total 45 people were interviewed.⁵

In order to gain a more nuanced understanding of the humanitarian action implemented by diaspora organizations, in-depth discussions were held with five of the 15 diaspora organizations that were included in the mapping.⁶

These organizations were selected based on the differing levels of financial support provided for the humanitarian response (ranging from USD \$3,000 to USD \$39,000) and to capture any differences and similarities in relation to their country of residence.

The data and information gathered were collated and analyzed to identify major trends and findings that form the basis of this review.

Limitations:

A small number of limitations to the research should be highlighted as follows:

- The capital of Timor-Leste, Dili, was in a Covid-19 lockdown and home confinement throughout the review period meaning that nearly all interviews and discussions were held remotely and prevented discussions with those displaced as a result of the crisis.
- Covid-19 travel restrictions prevented the international researcher from travelling to Timor-Leste to work more closely with the research team on the ground.

³ The research was carried out by Sabina Fernandes Seac (Field Research Coordinator) and her team: Juviano Xavier, Salustiano Filipe Ximenes, Luis da Costa Fernandes and Eusebio Abdias Abrantes in Timor-Leste, and by Lois Austin. The work was supported by Glenn O'Neil of Owl RE, evaluation and research consultancy.

⁴ Please see Annex A for those diaspora organizations covered in the initial mapping. Nine organizations/groups were based in Australia and six were based in the UK.

⁵ Please see Annex B for the list of interviewees. Interviews were held on a one-to-one basis as well as in small groups and some interviewees responded to questions in writing.

⁶ Three of the organizations were based in Australia – Lolo Liman ba Fuan Timor Labor Group; the Federation of Timorese Hakka Association; and the Portuguese and Timorese Social Club. The other two organizations were based in the UK – the Oxford Timorese Community Association; and the East Timor Association of Peterborough.



3. CONTEXT

3.1. Humanitarian crisis under review

Tropical cyclone Seroja caused heavy rains across Timor-Leste from 29 March to 4 April 2021 resulting in flash floods and landslides which affected all 13 municipalities of the country. Dili and the surrounding areas were the worst affected.

According to reports from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) a total of 33,177 households were affected, 27,622 of which were in Dili municipality. Some 45 people died as a result of the floods and 2,163 hectares of agricultural land were lost, primarily in Manatuto, Bobonaro, Liquiçá and Viqueque municipalities, negatively impacting food security in the upcoming lean season.⁷ According to the National Disaster Management Directorate (NDMD), over 28,000 houses were destroyed.

A total of 31 evacuation centres were established for those displaced (some 15,876 people at the peak of the displacement timeframe) as a result of the floods and landslides.⁸ By early May 2021, the majority of the temporarily displaced were returning home.

Timor-Leste was already in a State of Emergency due to the Covid-19 pandemic and on 8 April 2021, as a result of the floods, the government declared a State of Calamity for 30 days and requested international assistance.

⁷ Timor-Leste Floods - Situation Report No. 9 (As of 21 May 2021) - Timor-Leste | ReliefWeb

⁸ UNICEF Timor-Leste Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1 (Flood) - 5 to 16 April 2021 - Timor-Leste | ReliefWeb



Figure 1: Map of affected areas

3.2. Humanitarian actors and coordination

The Timor-Leste government has led the humanitarian response to the floods. Disaster risk management in Timor-Leste is coordinated by the National Disaster Management Directorate (NDMD), the lead agency under the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI).

NDMD has district-level agencies and District Disaster Management Commissions (DDMC). At the sub-district level, there is the Sub-District Disaster Management Commission (SDDMC) and at the village (suco) level, there is the Suco Disaster Management Commission (SDMC). DDMC, SDDMC and SDMC work mostly in response to disasters (as opposed to mitigation, rehabilitation or reconstruction efforts). At the village or suco level, the commission is responsible for verifying disaster sites and reporting their findings up to the district level.⁹

The Ministries of Interior and of Social Solidarity have joint responsibility for disaster response and in the case of the recent floods, the Ministry of State Administration (MAE) shared responsibility. This trio of ministries coordinated with the institutional humanitarian system during the recent floods response, sharing sector lead responsibilities (see below). The Ministries' operational technical team is composed of the Director General of the MAE, MSS and Secretariat of State for Civil Protection (SSCP) who were responsible for providing daily situation reports to the Prime Minister.

The SSCP has developed a Flood Response Strategy, setting priorities for weeks 1 to 3 (4-24 April) of the emergency response. The Government called for an Emergency Development Partners' Meeting on 13 April, co-chaired by the minister of Finance and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The objective of the meeting was for the government and humanitarian partners to share information and to ensure effective coordination of humanitarian assistance.¹⁰

UN humanitarian agencies repurposed their existing resources to respond to the emergency and mobilized additional resources through corporate emergency response funds. Institutional humanitarian actors initially focused on supporting displaced families in evacuation centres, providing food and essential non-food items. By mid-April 2021, the humanitarian response had started to expand from the temporarily displaced in the evacuation facilities to include the temporarily displaced outside of these facilities, who are equally at risk. At this stage, and in line with the SSCP's Flood Response Strategy, institutional humanitarian partners started preparing to support those in the evacuation facilities to be able to return safely to their homes.¹¹

⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/disaster-mgmt-ref-hdbk-TimorLeste.pdf>. - Timor-Leste Disaster Management Reference Handbook - Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance (2016).

¹⁰ Timor-Leste Floods - Situation Report No. 6 (As of 21 April 2021) - Timor-Leste | ReliefWeb.

¹¹ Ibid.



The government has worked with the UN and other institutional humanitarian partners to finalise a Floods Response Plan/Joint Appeal which was launched on 2 June 2021. By the end of May 2021, before the launch of the appeal, over USD \$10.7 million of humanitarian funding had been mobilized by donors, UN agencies, the humanitarian community and the private sector to support the floods response.¹² In-kind contributions, including from the private sector and diaspora organizations, have also been provided but it has not been possible to estimate their scale or value.

Supporting the Government, institutional humanitarian agencies were heavily involved in covering the immediate needs of those affected in the Dili municipality and other affected areas. Led by the UN RCO, the UN system in Timor-Leste consists of more than 15 different agencies. The UN RCO provided strategic coordination of the UN humanitarian response to the floods, as well as engagement with government leadership. In order to manage the flood response, together with the Secretariat of State for Civil Protection and relevant government ministries such as the Ministry of State Administration and Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, a sector-based coordination system was established to cover:



Different agencies participated in the sector-based coordination system including government bodies, UN agencies, INGOs and local and national NGOs. Diaspora organizations and their partners did not participate. Sector coordination was led/co-led by the government line ministries, often with UN and NGO sector focal points.

3.3. Humanitarian response
Institutional humanitarian actors (including UN agencies and INGOs such as Plan International, Caritas Australia and the Church World Service) have supported the government’s humanitarian response efforts, addressing the immediate needs of those affected in all municipalities.

The Timor-Leste Red Cross was also involved in the establishment of emergency sanitation facilities at evacuation centres where the displaced were provided with temporary shelter.

By mid-May the majority of those temporarily housed in evacuation centres were returning home and the focus of the institutional humanitarian response was on supporting their return. This has included the ongoing provision of food and non-food items as well as the temporary

rehabilitation and reconstruction of houses and public infrastructure. In this second phase of the humanitarian response, livelihood support and recovery have been a focus, including cash-for-work initiatives.

The government has requested longer-term recovery support in the form of a Household and Building Damage Assessment¹³; a Post Disaster Needs Assessment¹⁴; and a Crop and Food Security Assessment mission.¹⁵

¹² [Timor-Leste Floods - Situation Report No. 9 \(As of 21 May 2021\) - Timor-Leste | ReliefWeb](#)

¹³ This assessment is part of UNDP’s toolkit.
¹⁴ This assessment assists governments with assessing the full extent of a disaster’s impact on the affected country and, on the basis of these findings, to produce an actionable and sustainable Recovery Strategy for mobilizing financial and technical resources.
¹⁵ Normally a joint FAO/WFP mission.

4. DIASPORA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

4.1. The Timorese Diaspora

Since independence in 2002, economic factors have overtaken conflict as the key reason for emigration from Timor-Leste.

With bilateral seasonal worker agreements in place with Australia and South Korea, these two countries provide a formal labour pathway for Timorese emigrants. Other countries where Timorese diaspora have established communities are Indonesia, the Philippines, Portugal and the UK.¹⁶

The Timorese diaspora maintains strong links to their families in Timor-Leste, helped by the fact that the majority has tended to emigrate only in the last 50 years. An exception to this is the ethnic Chinese Hakka-speaking community in Australia. This group, which has traditionally managed most commercial activity in Timor-Leste, arrived in Australia in the 19th century and is quite distinct from the Portuguese speaking diaspora.

An important feature of the Timorese diaspora is the strong link that different communities have maintained with their homeland.

The strong sense of collective identity is fuelled by a sense of nationalism emanating from the pre-1999 occupation of Timor-Leste. Today, contact and communication are facilitated through the Internet and social media. The Timorese diaspora strongly identify as being East Timorese.¹⁷

It is worth noting the significant size of the Timorese diaspora in the UK, which is linked to the fact that those Timorese born between 1975 and 1999 were able to apply for Portuguese citizenship and this has facilitated their ability to migrate to countries within Europe, with the UK being a key destination due to the potential for work opportunities.¹⁸

Although it is difficult to provide an accurate and up-to-date picture of Timorese diaspora remittances, in 2017 it was reported that remittances were the country's largest source of foreign revenue after oil and aid.¹⁹ It was estimated that 62.6 per cent (USD \$27.1 million) of remittances were coming from the UK, followed by 22.3 per cent (USD \$9.6 million) from Korea and 11.6 per cent (USD\$ 5 million) from Australia.²⁰

The diaspora is allowed to participate in Timor-Leste's electoral processes and, for example, in 2018 the Timor-Leste National Electoral Commission set up voting centres in the UK (in Northern Ireland and in London) with staff from the country's National Electoral Commission overseeing the process.²¹

4.2. Diaspora organization profile

The mapping of the 15 Timor-Leste diaspora organizations in this review found that they have rarely (if ever) been involved in humanitarian response prior to the 2021 floods.

This was confirmed in the in-depth discussions held with five selected diaspora organizations. The key reasons for the lack of previous engagement are primarily the scale of the 2021 floods and landslides (which caused more damage and destruction than previous recent natural disasters) and the widespread ability to access immediate information as a result of the use of social media which raised awareness both in Timor-Leste, and in diaspora organization countries of residence. Their response to the floods was therefore spontaneous. However, as noted above, remittances from the Timor-Leste diaspora are an important feature of the Timorese economy, with transfer of funds contributing to the living costs, education, housing and small businesses of diaspora families in Timor-Leste. Links between the Timorese diaspora and Timor-Leste are mainly based on family and business ties.

¹⁶ The UK is home to some 16,000 – 19,000 Timorese (Source: The Diplomat – Does Migration Help or Hinder Timor-Leste's Development (2019)).

¹⁷ [The East Timorese in Australia - Open Research Exeter \(ORE\) \(2019\)](#).

¹⁸ For many Timorese in the UK their status has become more complicated as a result of Brexit as they have had to apply for UK residency. In addition, for those who came to the UK with Portuguese citizenship but brought their families to the UK with Timorese passports under the European Union reunion programme, there are difficulties in having their Timorese passports renewed when they expire due to barriers linked to the holding of Portuguese passports by the original emigrant. (Source: interviews; Webster, E: "Oxford's overlooked inhabitants: Brexit and the East Timorese"; and [The East Timorese in Australia - Open Research Exeter \(ORE\) \(2019\)](#).

¹⁹ [Timor-Leste remittances update - Devpolicy Blog from the Development Policy Centre \(March 2018\)](#)

²⁰ [Ibid](#)

²¹ [Identity and opportunity for Timorese migrant workers in the UK - Devpolicy Blog from the Development Policy Centre \(November 2018\)](#).

In their countries of residence, diaspora organizations, which tend to be established at local community level as opposed to national level, have focused on the social integration of the Timorese diaspora, often through social events and sports activities. The diaspora organizations also liaise with local authorities with regards to issues such as housing and healthcare, including offering translation services to the Timorese community as language has been a critical barrier with regards to integration. In both Australia and the UK, the Timorese diaspora have established community associations and groups in the different cities in which they are based with no national level body known to be in existence.

All 15 of the diaspora organizations covered within the mapping are local level groups, associations or clubs, representing the diaspora in the cities in which they live. However, many have developed their own constitution and governance mechanisms and have their own bank accounts giving them a formal structure.

“We have a governing body and an accountant and a constitution – it is a formal organization.”

Diaspora organization representative

All the mapped diaspora organizations are staffed by volunteers who have other jobs and who contribute to the running of the organizations in their spare time.

Only three of the diaspora organizations covered in the mapping have a less formal structure – the Bibian Atem Brani Youth Group (Northern Ireland); Bayu-Undang Labor Solidarity Group (Australia); and Lolo Liman ba Fuan Timor Labor Group (LFFT) (Australia).

In the UK the key difference found between the groups was that some have formally registered as a charity (e.g. the East Timorese Association of Peterborough – ETAP) whilst others such as the Oxford Timorese Community Association (OTCA) have not.²² This does not however reflect any difference in their set-up – whether formally registered or not, all the mapped diaspora organizations are built upon a conventional structure, headed by a Chairperson, often supported by a Board.

²² In England and Wales, every charitable unincorporated association, charitable trust and charitable company with a gross annual income of £5,000 (approx. USD \$7,000) or more must register with the Charity Commission.

Snapshot of diaspora organizations response

- Australian-based LLFT raised some USD \$39,210 which were transferred to the Catholic Church of the Dili Episcopal Diocese for the purchase of cooked and dry food, bedding, hygiene materials and medication for distribution in 11 evacuation centers in Dili, Manututu and Aileu municipalities.
- The Portuguese and Timorese Social Club shipped more than 3,000 kg of goods in-kind (food, clothing, medicines) from Australia to Timor-Leste, relying on the Catholic Church of the Dili Episcopal Diocese in Comoro to distribute to those displaced in the municipalities of Dili, Ermera, Manufahi, Manututo and Manufahi and Ainaro. The medication was delivered directly to selected health clinics in Bairopite, Matael and Maternidade Fatumeta in Dili.
- The East Timorese Association of Peterborough raised some USD \$3,000 from the local diaspora community (some 800 persons) which was sent to the Catholic Church of the Dili Episcopal Diocesan order to purchase food, clothes and hygiene items for those affected by the floods in Dili Municipality. They also took advantage of an offer of free-of-charge shipping from Maumeta Logistic (see below) to send similar items for those affected by the floods.
- Five diaspora organizations – the Federation of Timorese Hakka, the Timor Chinese Middle and Aged Association of Victoria and the Timor Ethnic Chinese Community of Victoria; the Timorese Christian Protestant Church in Melbourne; and the Timor Chinese Association of New South Wales in Australia provided in-kind support through the Timorese China Commercial Association in Timor-Leste (ACCCTO), a business umbrella group based in Dili. ACCCTO cooperated with the SSCP to deliver goods to local NGOs and women’s groups including the Women’s Group of Confederação Unidade das Organizações Frente Kaixa Clandestina Em Timor-Leste and the NGO Real Action Women’s Group. They then distributed to selected displaced persons in the municipalities of Dili and Aileu, Ermera and Manatuto. Other local NGOs that ACCCTO delivered to were Fundasaun Centro Quesadhip Ruak and Conselho Conbatentes Libertasaun National which distributed in Dili, and a local charity group of Secretariat Support Xanana Gosmão which delivered to the displaced in the municipalities of Dili, Ainaro and Manatuto.
- The Bibian Atem Brani Youth Group, based in Northern Ireland, raised USD \$5,000 through an online fundraising campaign and used the funds to send a container of clothes and children’s toys to those affected. They had to pay \$1,000 in shipping and customs fees. The goods were delivered to a local community group named Movimiento Solidaridade fo Liman ba Malu.²³

²³ The group is in the process of registering as an NGO.

4.3. Motivation to respond

The response of diaspora organizations to the 2021 floods and landslides was spontaneous. The diaspora organizations were alerted to the situation via mainstream and social media, prompting them to contact family, friends and Catholic Church representatives (who had been sharing posts on social media themselves) in Timor-Leste to get a better understanding of the damage and devastation caused by the floods before turning to the diaspora community to spread the word that help was needed.

Diaspora organizations reached out to their communities through Facebook and existing WhatsApp groups requesting financial and in-kind support for the response. As one diaspora representative stated:

“It was unexpected – on the morning of 4 April we saw information on social media about the flooding and we contacted community members to see what we could do to support. We then contacted family and friends in Timor-Leste and they reported a lot of damage in some areas. They said they needed clothes and food mostly. So we did two campaigns – one for money and one for material items and we asked community members to spread the information to help.”

4.4. How did the diaspora organizations respond?

Discussions between diaspora organization representatives and their families and contacts in Timor-Leste in the immediate aftermath of the floods highlighted the need primarily for clothes and food.

Diaspora organizations therefore focused on two forms of response:

- Online fundraising campaigns to transfer money directly to recipient organizations, community groups and representatives of the Catholic Church in Timor-Leste to purchase items for the immediate response;²⁴
- In-kind donations of food, clothes, hygiene items and medication to be shipped from countries of residence to Timor-Leste.

In order to raise funds, diaspora organizations relied on online tools such as Facebook and GoFundMe. The funds raised were then transferred to partners in Timor-Leste and the diaspora organizations have relied on these partners to decide how to spend the money raised. They report that the funds were primarily used to purchase and cook food for those in evacuation centres as well as purchasing stoves, dry food and hygiene materials.

In-kind donations were primarily in the form of tinned and dry food, hygiene items, bedding, cooking utensils and clothing. One diaspora organization, the Portuguese Timorese Social Club (Australis), did however provide some medical and hygiene items to three clinics in Dili municipality. With the exception of one clinic which provided health checks and treatments for those displaced in Manleuna evacuation centre, the other health clinics were only serving the local community.

²⁴ Paracetamol, soap, hand sanitizer, birthing materials.

4.5 Funding for the diaspora organization response

Funding for the diaspora organization humanitarian response has come primarily from Timorese diaspora local level communities in their countries of residence, based on the online fundraising campaigns mentioned above.

Some donations were received from outside the diaspora communities, for example in Peterborough (UK), the ETAP received donations from other non-Timorese community groups and charities. Whilst most funds were received online or directly into community bank accounts via bank transfer, some diaspora individuals made cash donations to their diaspora organizations.

The amounts raised by diaspora organizations ranged from relatively small (USD \$3,000) to quite significant. For example, the Australian-based Lolo Liman ba Fuan Timor Labor Group (LLFT) raised some USD \$39,210, funds which were transferred to the Catholic Church of the Dili Episcopal Diocese for the purchase of cooked and dry food, bedding, hygiene materials and medication for distribution in three municipalities.

Social media was also used to attract in-kind donations. For example, the Portuguese and Timorese Social Club in Darwin used its Facebook page to mobilise donations of dry food, clothes and medicines and then sought the support from private companies to facilitate the shipment of the goods. They did however report that they had to pay customs duties for the humanitarian goods sent on arrival in Timor-Leste.

The diaspora organizations spoken to for this review did not have any established accountability or reporting mechanisms, but some (ETAP for example) have requested brief reports from recipient bodies (such as church diocese representatives) on how funds have been spent in order to be able to provide feedback to the diaspora supporters.



4.6. Implementation modalities and recipient selection

None of the mapped diaspora organizations had an existing relationship with a humanitarian partner in Timor-Leste (and had had no previous engagement in humanitarian response in the country). One of the primary partners for diaspora organizations was the Catholic Church, with different diaspora organizations linking with different Church dioceses both for the transfer of funds in the immediate phase of the response as well as for the receipt and distribution of in-kind items later in the response.²⁵

Diaspora organizations reported knowing of the church partners through their family networks and through social media but had no previous direct connection with them. Five of the 15 mapped diaspora organizations used the church as their partner in Timor-Leste. Some diaspora organizations have found it challenging to find suitable and trustworthy partners in Timor-Leste and were hesitant to use the Catholic Church, in part because there is a perception that they cannot ask the Church to report on where the assistance goes. As one diaspora representative stated:

“This is the first time we are doing this kind of humanitarian work to help those affected. We know those partners by name but we never worked with them before.”

The five mapped diaspora organizations based in Australia representing the Timorese Hakka all used their existing links with the Timorese China Commercial Association in Timor-Leste (ACCCTO) to deliver food assistance (rice and noodles) and other items to those affected. This private sector body bought the items from a selected store in Timor-Leste and then delivered the food commodities to local NGOs and women’s groups including the Women’s Group of Frente Caixa Clandestina and the Real Action Women’s Group for them to deliver to selected displaced persons in the municipalities of Dili and Manatuto. ACCCTO also delivered purchased items to the SSCP (informing the SSCP that the goods were coming from Timorese Hakka diaspora organizations) for onwards delivery to other local NGOs and local charity groups.

²⁵ Diaspora organizations covered in the review mapping which selected the Church as their partner included the Timorese Association Inclusive Support in Northern Ireland (TAIS), OCTA, LLFT, the Portuguese Timorese Social Club, ETAP, and the Timorese Labour Association Winsford UK.

Other implementation modalities used by diaspora organizations included:

- Three diaspora organizations sent their funds to local groups in Timor-Leste:
 - One of the diaspora organizations from Northern Ireland - Bibian Atem Brani Youth Group – shipped commodities and funds directly to a youth group in Timor-Leste.
 - The Timorese Community Group of Bristol sent their funds to a local group in Timor-Leste.
 - Australia-East Timor Association of Australia transferred funds to the Solidarity Haburas Post.
- The Portuguese Social Club also delivered directly to three health clinics.
- The Bayu-Undan Labor Solidarity Group connected with a spontaneously created group in Timor-Leste (of the same name) to deliver construction materials.

The partnerships in place between diaspora organizations and those that they have relied upon in Timor-Leste to distribute humanitarian assistance on their behalf have primarily been created rapidly and in direct response to the humanitarian situation.

These relationships did not exist before the crisis and are not based on any formal agreements such as memoranda of understanding, therefore the term “partnership” may not be a true reflection of the often rapidly built relationships that diaspora organizations relied upon in order to ensure that the funds raised and goods donated were transferred to those in need.

There were no specific targeting criteria adopted by diaspora organization partners and the primary key focus was on those displaced to evacuation centres with no further tailored targeting. The key risks associated with this are that the goods transported and/or purchased may not be appro-

priate for the affected population and that there may be some gaps or duplication in coverage.

In the UK, the various community level diaspora organizations (of which there are many) took up the offer from a self-employed sole trader, a Timorese diaspora individual (working under the name of Maumeta Logistic²⁶) to ship in-kind humanitarian assistance to Timor-Leste free of charge.

Maumeta Logistic was established with a sole trader status in the UK four years ago, and has a small, reciprocal set-up in Dili, staffed by a family member. Normally the focus for Maumeta Logistic is the shipment of personal items from the Timorese community in the UK to their families in Timor-Leste. There are no other staff members either in the UK or in Timor-Leste. In the UK, volunteers are relied upon when shipments are being loaded and in Timor-Leste, day labour is employed for off-loading. When the flooding occurred, Maumeta Logistic appealed to the UK Timorese diaspora to send assistance which would then be shipped by them free of charge. As confirmed by discussions with diaspora organizations themselves, the recipients of the majority of humanitarian goods being shipped by Maumeta Logistics (tinned and long-life food; clothes; shoes; walking sticks; and bicycles) were various Church bodies. The container full of humanitarian assistance provided by different Timorese community groups in the UK was shipped by Maumeta Logistic on 1 May 2021 and is due to arrive in Dili in mid-June.

As mentioned above, diaspora organizations have relied on their “partners” on the ground to decide where and to whom the humanitarian assistance (both in-kind and that purchased with the funds transferred) should be distributed. Diaspora organizations were comfortable with their partners on the ground taking on this responsibility as this one commented:

“They know the territory more than we do, so they chose who gets what.”

“We have to trust the church to select the recipients – they live there and know who is most affected. We can’t tell them where to go and who to give to.”

Diaspora organization representative.

Diaspora organization partners reported that they selected recipients based on lists of displaced persons provided by local village leaders and evacuation centre coordinators. On the basis of these lists they decided what goods should be delivered to which centres. As one diaspora organization representative stated:

“The partner gets the list from local village leaders and evacuation center leaders. Based on the proposal decide which goods should be distributed.”

No diaspora organization was known to have their own set-up or volunteers in Timor-Leste for implementation.

²⁶ Also known as East Timor Logistic Solution.



4.7 Coordination modalities

Diaspora organizations had no direct engagement or coordination with the institutional humanitarian system in Timor-Leste and none had a physical presence in Timor-Leste. Diaspora organizations have relied on their partners on the ground to select which evacuation centres and individuals were in need of support.

The partners, such as the Catholic Church, NGOs and local community and charity groups, were also not represented in the institutional humanitarian coordination system but did coordinate at local level with the municipality authorities, village chiefs and evacuation centre coordinators. They reported that they did not collaborate with the SSCP but were responding to the call for assistance from the SSCP (and then coordinated directly with evacuation centre coordinators). Diaspora organizations have not coordinated between themselves.

“The diaspora groups have not engaged with government coordination systems but with private initiatives or local NGOs – there is no coordinated mechanism to channel their assistance.”

Representative of the institutional humanitarian sector

The Timor Chinese Middle and Aged Association of Victoria reported that their local partner, AC-CCTO, delivered not only to selected local NGOs and community/charity groups but also to the SSCP for distribution in evacuation centres in Dili municipality.

There were reports of coordination by the partners of diaspora organizations with local authorities. For example, in Dili and Manatuto, the partners of the Federation of Timorese Hakka Association coordinated the delivery of in-kind food aid with the local authorities and displaced community leaders. However, there was no coordination by diaspora organization partners at national level with the State Administration Ministry or the Secretariat of State for Civil Protection which stated to the research team that in the future, their preference would be for a more strongly coordinated response, including coordination with diaspora organizations. It is worth noting that the government is currently engaged in developing a diaspora policy and action plan in a joint IOM/UNDP/WHO project. As one diaspora organization partner stated:

“We have no connection with any humanitarian organizations – the connection is just between the East Timorese.”

As stated above, an institutional sector-based coordination system was established for the response. The diaspora organizations were not represented in this system as they were not present in Timor-Leste and implementing mainly through local partners. A small number of institutional humanitarian actors were aware that diaspora organizations had provided humanitarian support but were not aware of the details of the support provided beyond that their inputs were considered to be small-scale in nature.

Those institutional humanitarian actors spoken to for this review stated an interest in encouraging the involvement of diaspora organizations (and/or their partners) in institutional coordination mechanisms in future humanitarian response, particularly if the assistance provided is going to be substantial in nature.

One diaspora organization worked with the INGO Catholic Relief Services but purely in terms of logistics support for the delivery of goods to the evacuation centres.

There is no coordination of the humanitarian response between diaspora organizations themselves and no umbrella organization either in the UK, Australia or elsewhere to facilitate such coordination. In the UK, the key aspect of coordination was linked to the shipment of in-kind items by Mameta Logistic, although in reality this was more of a collection, shipping and delivery service. As one diaspora organization representative stated:

“We would be interested in more stronger engagement with the humanitarian sector in Dili as we want to know that our money is going to the right places and people and not duplicating.”

5. CHALLENGES IN DIASPORA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The key challenges highlighted by diaspora organizations in engaging in the humanitarian response are as follows:

- Delays in sending in-kind support to Timor-Leste.
- Lack of funding to support humanitarian ambitions.
- Individuals giving cash donations instead of direct debit or online.
- Limited diaspora organization capacity – involvement in the humanitarian response has impacted planned activities in the country of residence, as diaspora organizations have not been able to raise funds and ship commodities for the floods response whilst simultaneously focusing on projects that they had planned for their communities in their countries of residence.
- Concerns with regard to finding trustworthy partners in Timor-Leste.
- Exchange rate losses in relation to funds raised and actually received in-country.
- Not all donated in-kind items were appropriate, for example, clothing of an inappropriate quality.
- Customs charges which diaspora organizations were required to pay.

6. FUTURE DIASPORA RESPONSE AND ENGAGEMENT

Engaging in humanitarian response is new for Timorese diaspora organizations. The role of the diaspora organizations covered in this review is primarily to support Timorese communities at local level in their countries of residence.

The organizations are staffed by volunteers who tend to have full time jobs meaning that their capacity to do much beyond their ongoing community-level work is limited and their future involvement in humanitarian response is likely to be relatively small-scale. However, discussions with them and with institutional humanitarian actors revealed the potential for coordination with diaspora organizations and their partners in Timor-Leste, particularly in order to avoid duplication and ensure that appropriate support is provided to those in need. Some initial actions which could be considered to develop and strengthen that engagement during future humanitarian crises include:

- Conducting a workshop to share the findings of this real-time review with the government and institutional humanitarian actors in Timor-Leste as well as with the partners of diaspora organizations involved in the recent response. The 15 diaspora organizations mapped in this review should also be invited to attend.
- In future humanitarian responses diaspora organization partners should be invited to attend institutional sector coordination meetings in order to, at a minimum, provide the opportunity for two-way information-sharing to avoid the risk of duplication. This needs to be initiated by institutional humanitarian actors in order that the less speedy in-kind responses of diaspora organizations do not duplicate action already taken.

- Opportunities to involve diaspora organizations and their partners in the recovery phase (through the provision of funding and joint projects) should be given, noting the limited capacity of diaspora organizations which may prevent any longer-term or sustained engagement.
- Institutional humanitarian actors should involve diaspora organizations and their partners in any assessments or reviews of the humanitarian response to the extent possible, depending on skills and expertise.
- Maintaining the momentum of engagement with Timorese diaspora organizations established through this review, approaches to link the organizations with the ongoing work of IOM and the government on developing diaspora policy, including in relation to humanitarian action, principles and standards, need to be identified. The workshop recommended above would be a starting point. Some of those diaspora organizations mapped in this review suggested that of a national forum of diaspora organizations should be created in order to be represented in future humanitarian responses.



ANNEX A - MAPPING OF DIASPORA ORGANIZATIONS

No.	Name of diaspora organization, website (if available)	Residing Country	Set-up
1	Oxford Timorese Community Association (OTCA). https://www.Facebook.Oxford	England	Informal social group
2	Lolo Liman fuan ba Timor Labor Group https://www.facebook.com/ninocaileta	Australia	Informal social group
3	Portuguese and Timorese Social Club in Darwin https://www.facebook.com/www.PortugueseandTimoreseSocial-ClubDarwin77.com.au/	Australia	Informal social group
4	East Timorese Association of Peterborough https://easttimoresepeterborough.org.uk/	England	Social group, registered UK charity
5	Federation of Timorese Hakka Association @TimoreseHakkaAssoc · Community organization https://www.facebook.com/TimoreseHakkaAssoc	Australia	Informal, Social Group
6	Timor Chinese Middle & Aged Association of Victoria @etc- maav · Community https://www.facebook.com/etcmaav/	Australia	Informal social group
7	Timor Ethnic Chinese Community of Victoria Inc. - (TECC) https://www.facebook.com/TimorEthnicChineseCommunity-OfVictoria/	Australia	Informal social group
8	Bibian Atem Brani Youth Group Dungannon Resource Youth Center (Factory Shop) https://www.facebook.com/Bibiain_AtenBra-ni-106402464173624/	Northern Ireland	Informal social group
9	Bayu-Undan Labor Solidarity Group Grupu Solidaridade Trablhadores Bayu-Undan https://www.facebook.com/melfianasolomonfilipe	Australia	Informal Social Group
10	TAIS (Timorese Association Inclusive Support) https://www.facebook.com/groups/932223990464802	Northern Ireland	Informal Social Group
11	Timorese Community Group Bristol https://www.facebook.com/groups/1236199006466189 Chief og group Moises Espirito Santo. https://www.facebook.com/espiritsanto	England	Informal Social Group
12	Timorese Association community in Windsford-UK https://www.facebook.com/slovenia.neves	England	Informal Social Group
13	Australia-East Timor Association In Melbourne-Australia. http://www.aeta.net.au/ https://www.facebook.com/AETAMEL	Australia	Informal Social Group
14	Timorese Christian Protestant church group in Melbourne	Australia	Informal Social Group
15	Timor Chinese Association of New Sout Wales https://www.facebook.com/tca.nsw.1	Australia	Informal Social Group

ANNEX B - TABLE OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

	Organization	Location	Website/Social Media page (when available)
Diaspora organizations			
1	Oxford Timorese Community Association	UK	https://www.Facebook:Oxford
2	East Timor Association of Peterborough	UK	https://easttimoresepeterborough.org.uk/
3	Portuguese and Timorese Social Club	Australia	https://www.facebook.com/www.Portuguese-andTimoreseSocialClubDarwin77.com.au/
4	Joined hand to help Timor Group or Grupo Lolo Liman Fuan ba Timor (LLFT)	Australia	https://www.facebook.com/ninocaileta
5	Federation of Timorese Hakka Association	Australia	https://www.facebook.com/TimoreseHakkaAs-soc
6	Timor Chinese Middle & Aged Association of Victoria	Australia	https://www.facebook.com/etcmaav/
7	Timor Ethnic Chinese Community of Victoria	Australia	https://www.facebook.com/TimorEthnicChi-neseCommunityOfVictoria/
8	Bibian Atem Brani youth Group.	Northern Ireland	Dungannon Resource Youth Center (Factory Shop) https://www.facebook.com/Bibiain_AtenBrani
9	Bayu-Undan Labor Solidarity Group Grupu Solidaridade Trablhadores Bayu-Undan	Australia	https://www.facebook.com/melfianasolomon-filipe
10	TAIS (Timorese Association Inclusive Support)	Northern Ireland	https://www.facebook.com/groups/932223990464802
11	Timorese Community Group Bristol	England	https://www.facebook.com/espiritsanto
12	Australia-East Timor Association (AETA)	Australia	http://www.aeta.net.au/ https://www.facebook.com/AETAMEL
13	Timorese Christian Protestant church group in Melbourne-Australia.	Australia	https://www.facebook.com/1829570239/videos/10215382192587912/
14	Timor Chinese Association of NSW.	Australia	https://www.facebook.com/tca.nsw.1
Partners and recipients in East Timor			
15	Salesiano Dom Bosco Comoro , Chatolic Church, Dili Timor Leste.	Dili	https://www.facebook.com/mario.sou-sa.39545464
16	Salesian Congregation sister- Catholic church	Dili	http://facebook.com/LitaGomesFma
17	Health Clinic Bairopite	Dili	http://facebook.com/klinkabairopite
18	Health Clinic Maternidade Fatumeta	Dili	
19	Health Clinic of Motael	Dili	
20	Episcopal Diocese Dili	Dili	
21	Cannossian Congregation Becora Sister, Catholic church	Dili	
22	Catholic Church of the Dili Episcopal Diocese	Dili	

23	Posco Solidaridade Haburas	Dili	https://m.facebook.com/Posko-Solidari-dade-Haburas
24	Fundasaun Falur Rate Laek	Dili	
25	Infordepe Center		
26	Secretariat Apoïu Xanana Gusmao	Dili	
27	Women's Group of Confederação Unidade das Orga-nizações Frente Kaixa Clandestina Em Timor-Leste.	Dili	
28	Konsellu Kombatante Libertasaun Nasional	Dili	
29	Foundasaun centro Quesadhip Ruak	Dili	https://www.facebook.com/Centro-Que-sadhip-Ruak-Timor-leste-357931227635959/
30	Secretariat for Support Xanana Gusmao	Dili	
31	Grupú Movimentu Solidaridade fo liman ba malu	Dili	
32	Bayu-Undan Labor Solidarity group in Timor-Leste	Dili	
33	Feto Iha Asaun Real-Fiar (NGO)	Dili	https://www.facebook.com/angelacorvelosar-mento
34	Timorese China Commercial Association in Timor-Leste (ACCCTO)	Dili	
Institutional humanitarian agencies			
35	UN Resident Coordinator's Office	East Timor	
36	IOM East Timor	East Timor	
37	Plan International	East Timor	
38	Caritas Australia	East Timor	
39	Church World Service	East Timor	
Others			
40	Secretariat of State for Civil Protection	East Timor	
41	Ministerio Administratsaun Estatal	East Timor	
42	East Timor Logistic Solutions/Maumeta Logistic	UK	
43	East Timor Logistic Solutions/Maumeta Logistic	East Timor	
44	Timor L'Este Red Cross	East Timor	

Produced by DEMAC – Diaspora Emergency Action & Coordination, hosted by Danish Refugee Council and funded by USAID.

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