

SAVING
LIVES

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LIVES



Timor-Leste Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2020

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

WFP began implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Timor-Leste in 2018, marking a gradual shift from direct implementation to technical support with a view to achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. The CSP aims to leverage WFP's comparative advantages in support of national priorities to end hunger and malnutrition through two Strategic Outcomes:

Strategic Outcome 01: Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Timor-Leste have improved nutrition towards national targets by 2025

Strategic Outcome 02: National and sub-national government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2020

Under the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programmes, WFP assisted children aged 6-59 months, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). WFP distributed less food than planned due to a pipeline break of the supplementary food for PLW caused by late availability of financial resources. This impacted the quality of the treatment and had a cascading effect on the participation of targeted children, leading to lower overall performance.

Stronger focus was directed to prevention, with a comprehensive social behaviour change communication strategy around nutrition that reached more people than planned, promoting optimal maternal, infant and young child nutrition practices, increased diet diversity, health, sanitation and hygiene in schools and communities. Formative research on adolescents' health and nutrition was undertaken jointly with TOMAK ('Farming for Prosperity', an agricultural livelihoods program), and findings are informing the development of interventions, activities and communication materials targeted at supporting adolescents' nutrition in 2019.

The 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' analysis concept was presented at various coordination meetings and events to generate buy-in. Findings, expected for 2019, will help identify limiting factors to achieving optimal nutrient intake and determine the cost of adequate diets for advocacy and solutions to nutrition stakeholders.

WFP engaged Timor-Leste's Inter-Ministerial Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition, KONSSANTIL, to move forward with rice fortification initiatives through the establishment of a Technical Working Group on Food Fortification. To promote learning through South-South cooperation, WFP facilitated the participation of high-level government officials in regional experience-sharing and study tours. As a result, an acceptability pilot of fortified rice in two primary schools in Dili Municipality was scheduled for 2019.

WFP also provided technical support for strategic planning of school feeding in the Special Administrative Region of Oecusse, assessing the situation and making recommendations to strengthen the programme's effectiveness and efficiency. WFP continuously engaged with the Ministry of Education to identify the best ways to support the enhancement of the programme's monitoring and evaluation system nationwide.

WFP strengthened government capacities on supply chain management systems. Provision of technical support and training to several institutions at the national and sub-national level took place throughout the year, including an emergency logistics training as a critical backbone to emergency preparedness and response.



13,673
total beneficiaries
in 2018

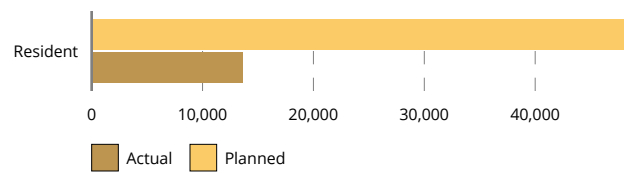


85%
female

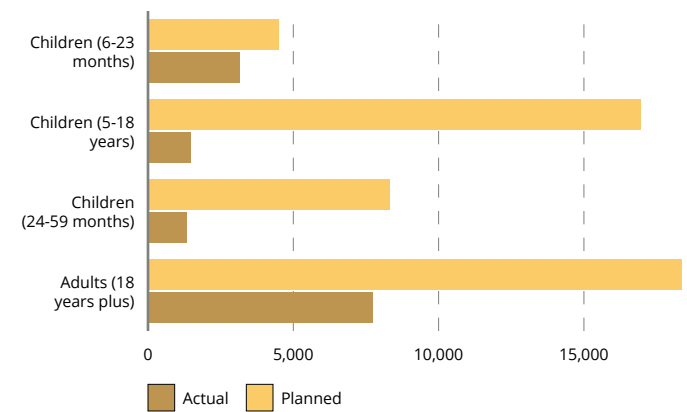


15%
male

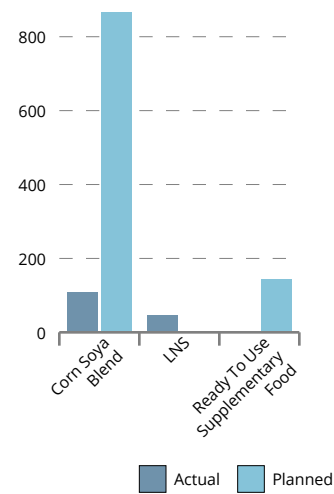
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



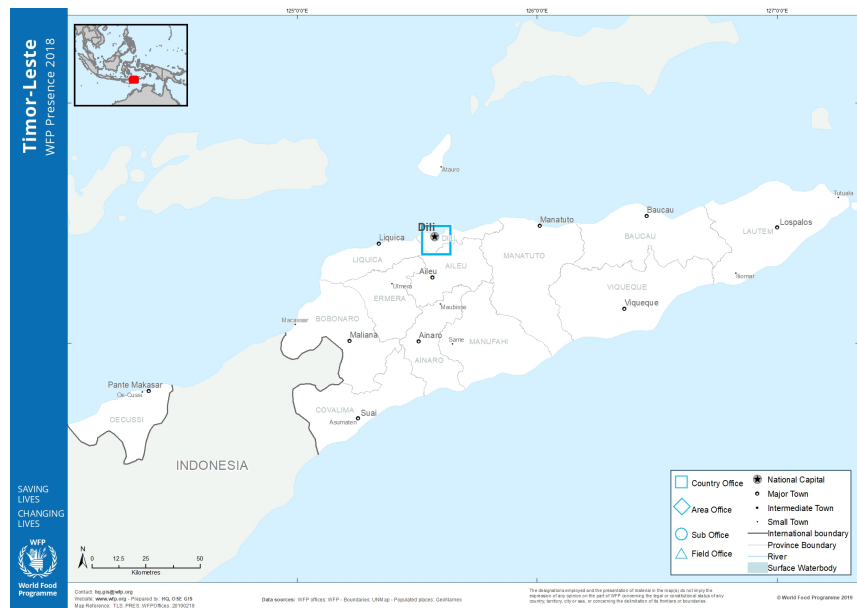
Beneficiaries by Age Group



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



Timor-Leste is one of the world’s newest countries, having achieved independence in 2002. It has been successful in its peaceful transition to democracy, enjoying relative stability since 2006. The country’s economy increased more than four-fold in real terms since independence, mostly driven by revenues of the oil sector making Timor-Leste one of the most oil-dependent countries in the world. Despite recent economic growth, poverty, gender inequality, food insecurity and malnutrition remain widespread in Timor-Leste, and the country depends heavily on food imports. Over 40 percent of the population lives with less than USD 1.54 a day, the national poverty line. Food insecurity remains worryingly high. The 2018 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis in Timor-Leste showed only 25 percent of the population was considered food secure, and three out of 13 municipalities (Ermera, Manufahi and the special Administrative Region of Oecussi-Ambeno) were affected by severe chronic food insecurity. Half of all children under 5 years are affected by chronic malnutrition (stunting). Anaemia is also highly prevalent: 39 percent of non-pregnant women are anaemic, and rates exceed 62 percent for children under 5 years.

In spite of steady progress in improving women’s political participation and access to education, gender equality and women’s empowerment remain a challenge. Rigid gender norms and relations and entrenched power inequalities hinder equality of opportunities in education, the economy and socio-political life and result in gender gaps in health and nutrition status, gender-based violence and other challenges.

Timor-Leste is susceptible to various natural shocks, and its coping capacity is low. Landslides and flash floods are the most common natural hazards in Timor-Leste, disrupting the land transport system by destroying bridges and washing out roads. Drought can be a problem during the dry season, exacerbating the country’s food security problem. *El Niño* / Southern Oscillation (ENSO)-related weather anomalies associated with droughts hit the region in cycles of every four to seven years. Tropical cyclones, windstorms, earthquakes and tsunamis also represent risks.

Parliamentary elections took place in 2018, a year marked by a political impasse resulting in earlier elections and a duo-decimal budget regime. This led to a drastic reduction in economic activities, public expenditures and limited investments in social areas including nutrition. Additionally, the delayed appointment of some cabinet ministers, including the Minister of Health and Minister of Finance, slowed down decision-making and engagement on Country Strategic Plan (CSP) agreements and implementation by the concerned line ministries.

While nutrition is considered a critical area for intervention and figures prominently in the National Strategic Development Plan (2011–2030) and several key policy and strategic frameworks, national budget investments in nutrition remain sub-optimal, hence the limited implementation. The National Nutrition Strategy 2014–2019, the 2017 National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and the Zero Hunger Challenge Plan of Action for 2014–2025 emphasize the need for a coordinated multi-sector approach to accelerate the reduction of all forms of malnutrition. The inter-ministerial National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition in Timor-Leste, KONSSANTIL, is the leading mechanism to coordinate, plan, budget and implement the action plan in seven ministries. Timor-Leste also has a road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of which the initial phase, focused on people-related SDGs, including SDG 2.

WFP's start of the CSP marks a shift from direct food provision to increased capacity strengthening work. This adjustment aims at paving the way for a gradual handover of programmes to national actors.

WFP continues to work with the Government and communities by supporting national malnutrition treatment programmes, while also increasing its efforts to prevent malnutrition through more extensive social and behaviour change communication, including communications targeting not only women, but also adolescent girls, boys and men. WFP's capacity strengthening focuses on nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes, enhanced evidence generation through operational research and 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' analysis, rice fortification and school feeding. These interventions aim to improve food security and nutrition indicators, contributing to nationally set targets and to SDG 2 for Zero Hunger. CSP activities also contribute to SDG 17 (Partnerships) by strengthening the capacity of public and private sector institutions on emergency preparedness and response through effective and efficient supply chain management.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP began implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Timor-Leste in January 2018, with requirements for 2018 amounting to USD 7.2 million. The CSP had an implementation plan of USD 4.7 million for 2018, significantly lower than the annual needs-based plan in view of expected contributions. The CSP benefited from remaining 2017 funds that had been transferred from the Development Project, as well as contributions from the Government of Timor-Leste, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and private donors. In addition, WFP internal fund allocations from the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee allowed kick-starting specific Strategic Outcomes or activities where WFP is re-positioning itself.

Resourcing levels varied across Strategic Outcomes and activities. While Strategic Outcome 2 was reasonably well resourced to provide capacity strengthening in the areas of targeting, monitoring and evaluation, and supply chain, Strategic Outcome 1 was severely underfunded (22 percent of its needs-based plan and 36 percent of its implementation plan). This strongly affected implementation, challenging the consolidation of previous gains and requiring prioritization of activities.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, highest priority was given to those suffering from and preventing further cases of malnutrition by sustaining the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme and the social behaviour change components. Thus, it was critical to avoid disruption of the nutrition programme, which could jeopardize the achievements of targeted results.

However, the late availability and, consequently, programming of funds under Strategic Outcome 1 impacted on the timely procurement of the supplementary food for pregnant and lactating women, Super Cereal, resulting in a pipeline break of six months and hindering overall performance of the MAM treatment programme. As a mitigation measure, WFP used its advance financing mechanism against the host government's pledged contribution of USD 210,000. This enabled advance purchase of Super Cereal, allowing food distribution to resume in September. To reduce the impact resulting from the lack of specialized nutritious food, a strong focus on social and behaviour change activities through more intensive nutrition education allowed to reach a broader audience with key messages on good nutrition and health practices.

Under the capacity strengthening component of Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided technical assistance, advocacy, planning for operational research and studies to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of national programmes aimed at curbing food insecurity and malnutrition including through institutional strengthening, training for staff and South-South knowledge sharing. WFP achieved its output targets for 2018 and made remarkable progress in advocating for the introduction of fortified rice and for the undertaking of the 'Fill

the Nutrient Gap' analysis, with both initiatives set to begin in 2019.

Strategic Outcome 2 was well resourced with 71 percent of its needs-based plan and over 100 percent of its implementation plan funded for 2018. Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP invested great efforts to engage stakeholders, build partnerships and plans for certain technical support and capacity strengthening activities to be implemented.

The prioritization of strategic and policy engagement with the Government for the development of long-term capacity and policy changes resulted in less expenditure than initially anticipated and suboptimal achievement of Outputs. Activities under this Strategic Outcome included the provision of advocacy and technical support for enhanced targeting, monitoring and evaluation the school feeding programme, and the improvement of supply chain management, particularly for the optimization of processes and capacity strengthening including training of national institutions at central and sub-national levels.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Timor-Leste have improved nutrition towards national targets by 2025

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP worked with the Government and communities to improve nutrition for the population of Timor-Leste, promoting access to adequate, nutritious and affordable food all year round by raising awareness of nutrition- and health-related topics and improving the quality of nutrition services. WFP employed a dual approach in addressing the root causes and determinants of malnutrition in Timor-Leste, including direct provision of specialized nutritious food complemented with behaviour change communication for better nutrition, and capacity strengthening of national institutions.

WFP provided technical assistance and promoted the generation of enhanced evidence on nutrition and food security interventions to the Government. It supported multi-sector nutrition action and programme design under the Inter-Ministerial Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition, KONSSANTIL. WFP and the Government jointly advocated for the 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' analysis to strengthen evidence on nutrition, presenting the concept to nutrition partners to generate buy-in. The findings of the analysis, expected for 2019, will help identify limiting factors to achieving optimal nutrient-intake and determine the cost of adequate diets. The results are expected to inform the review of the current National Nutrition Strategy 2014-2019 and help plan for the next policy cycle. WFP further plans to use the results to model potential interventions for improved access to nutritious foods and identify contextualized optimal packages of policy and programmatic interventions and redesign government social protection policies.

WFP continued to advocate for the introduction of fortified rice as one of the most cost-effective strategies to address population-wide micronutrient deficiencies. Building on a robust landscape analysis on rice fortification, WFP engaged KONSSANTIL to move forward with rice fortification initiatives through the establishment of a Technical Working Group on Food Fortification that has been driving the technical component of the agenda. WFP provided continuous technical support, including hosting a mission from WFP's regional food fortification specialist. Under South-South cooperation, WFP facilitated the participation of high-level government officials in a regional experience-sharing workshop on the use of fortified rice through social safety net programmes and a study tour to China on food processing and fortification. As a result, KONSSANTIL requested an acceptability pilot of fortified rice in two primary schools in Dili Municipality, scheduled for 2019.

Activities under this Strategic Outcome also included treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). In 2018, distribution of supplementary food continued in six targeted municipalities (Ainaro, Bobonaro, Covalima, Dili, Ermera and Oecusse) and expanded to four additional municipalities (Aileu, Liquica, Manatuto and Manufahi) in December, at the request of the Ministry of Health. Additionally, a temporary extension to the municipalities of Baucau, Lautem and Viqueque in February 2018 was covered under this Strategic Outcome.

WFP distributed less food than planned due to a pipeline break of Super Cereal from March to September which impacted the quality of MAM treatment for PLW, as the food component of the programme is a strong pull factor for visiting the health facility. This had a cascading effect on the participation of targeted children, leading to a lower than expected distribution of ready-to-use supplementary food and lower overall programme performance. While the MAM treatment programme for targeted children met the Sphere standards for mortality and non-response rates, coverage, default and recovery rates were below the minimum standards.

Beyond the lack of food, a combination of factors may have influenced the sub-optimal programme performance, including poor understanding of the importance of completing the course of treatment within four months; distance to health facilities; competing engagements in other activities (farming or cultural ceremonies); and insufficient follow-up from health staff. Additionally, the extended practice of intra-household sharing of supplementary food may have affected the recovery rates. In response to recommendations from the 2017 decentralized end-term evaluation on WFP's treatment of MAM programme, WFP is engaged with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to better integrate MAM and severe acute malnutrition treatment programmes to ensure equal access to treatment and scale-up to nationwide coverage. A coverage survey was conducted in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health in three districts to explore barriers to integrated management of acute malnutrition programme access.

Following recommendations of the evaluation, WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of the Government through the provision of training and on-the-job mentoring on implementation and monitoring of the programme, while promoting enhanced government ownership. WFP made plans to hand over the MAM treatment programme to the Ministry of Health in 2019 while continuing to strengthen institutional and staff capacities and plan for supportive backstopping and oversight for caseloads and supply chain management.

Also due to the interrupted supply of supplementary food, WFP reinforced its focus to nutrition and health education. As part of a comprehensive social behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy around nutrition, WFP worked closely with health staff in targeted municipalities to promote optimal maternal, infant and young child nutrition practices, increased diet diversity, health, sanitation and hygiene to encourage long-term changes in eating and health-seeking habits. Over 50,000 people, mostly women and girls, were exposed to SBCC messages. Adolescent girls and boys engaged in discussions around their health, nutrition and gender roles, while men, boys and community influencers increased their awareness of optimal mother and child nutrition practices.

Nutrition promotion and community mobilization were key components of the prevention of acute malnutrition strategy. With approval from the Ministry of Education, WFP included primary and secondary schools in its nutrition promotion activities, reaching boys and girls aged 11-18 years in six municipalities. WFP collaborated with TOMAK (Farming for Prosperity or *To'os ba Moris Di'ak*) on a formative research study on adolescent girls and boys' health and nutrition in Timor-Leste. The study was undertaken in the municipalities of Baucau, Bobonaro, Dili and Ermera between May and August and will inform the development of interventions, activities and materials targeted at supporting adolescents' nutrition in 2019.

Strategic Outcome 02

National and sub-national Government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2020

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aimed to leverage its global expertise in targeting, supply chain, service delivery and monitoring and evaluation to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion; the Ministry of Health and its Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (SAMES), and the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry, particularly its National Logistics Centre.

WFP activities under Strategic Outcome 2 focused on building the food security and nutrition resilience of vulnerable Timorese through the improvement of targeting, monitoring and evaluation of some of the country's safety nets programmes. WFP engaged the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for its school feeding programme (*Merenda Eskolar*) and initiated discussions with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion for the *Bolsa da Mãe* (Mother's Purse) programme. WFP also aimed to provide technical assistance to SAMES and the National Logistics Centre to strengthen their supply chain capacity to distribute

food, medical and emergency supplies, and the newly formed Secretary of State for Civil Protection on emergency preparedness and response.

At the request of the Authority of the Special Administrative Region of Oecusse, WFP provided technical support to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the school feeding programme. WFP reviewed and developed new guidelines for the programme in Oecusse, in addition to establishing a series of organizational arrangements, and providing training in preparation for its implementation.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education to identify best ways to enhance the monitoring and evaluation system of the school feeding programme nationwide. WFP also introduced the Systematic Approach for Better Education Result (SABER) exercise for school feeding, aimed to strengthen institutional capacity and enhance coordination. Both initiatives are tabled for enhanced advocacy and start implementation after the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Education and WFP in 2019.

In order to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP organized a training on the Mobile Data Collection and Analysis (MDCA) system, an assessment platform that can serve as a self-service for any assessment. Staff from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, the National Logistics Centre and the Ministry of Finance participated in the exercise.

WFP engaged in dialogue with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion to strengthen cooperation and coordination, introducing the CSP and exploring best avenues to support their current systems to track and monitor the entitlements to beneficiaries of their social protection systems, particularly for the *Bolsa da Mãe* programme. WFP presented its digital beneficiary and transfer management platform SCOPE as a tool to facilitate targeting and registration of beneficiaries and discussed the opportunity to capitalize on the robustness of SCOPE to address some of the current challenges in managing *Bolsa da Mãe*.

WFP strengthened government capacities in managing supply chain systems. Although targets were not fully met, technical support and training to several institutions at the national and sub-national level took place in 2018.

WFP provided technical assistance to SAMES and the Ministry of Health in ten out of the 13 municipalities on warehouse and stock management, improved storage, handling and transport planning, as well as fleet management. Together with the Timor Global Factory, a private company, WFP provided a one-day training, simulation and practice to SAMES on reconstitution and repackaging of Super Cereal so that it could be easily distributed and meet beneficiary requirements.



At the request of SAMES, WFP also organized a training on procurement, supply chain management and nutrition to strengthen the participants' ability, capacity and knowledge in order to better manage day-to-day operations in the three areas. The training also aimed to strengthen participants' skills and knowledge of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention in Timor-Leste and to provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system.

Seven warehouses were assessed jointly with Timor-Leste's National Logistics Centre in the municipalities of Dili, Liquica, Baucau and Manatuto as potential locations to establish new National Logistics Centre warehouses to preposition food and non-food items with a view to optimizing their storage and delivery. Together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), WFP conducted a joint assessment on AdenBox and AdenCare, two apps to manage and track medicines and medical supplies, in two municipalities. The assessment sought to test their functionality and make recommendations to the Ministry of Health regarding their continuation.

Recognizing the importance of good supply chains as a critical backbone to emergency preparedness and response, WFP and HELP Logistics organized a one-week emergency logistics training. The training offered participants a platform to gain knowledge and share experiences, thus strengthening their capacities to prepare and manage relief supply chain operations in emergencies. Over 50 representatives from government line ministries, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations participated in the course, which focused on practical and field-level operational management skills to respond more efficiently and effectively to future disasters in Timor-Leste.

WFP continued its efforts to support and strengthen the Government's capacity to coordinate the *El Niño* response. In the area of vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), WFP identified entry points to support the newly created Secretary of State for Civil Protection and other partners to adopt the 72-hour methodology for enhanced data preparedness and drought impact analysis, not only for *El Niño*-related events but also for other potential future disasters. Additionally, representatives from the Government of Timor-Leste had the opportunity to participate in a South-South cooperation workshop on disaster risk reduction and climate change resilience facilitated by the WFP Centre of Excellence in China.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Timor-Leste currently ranks 124th out of 149 countries in the 2018 Global Gender Gap Report. While women's representation in Parliament is relatively high at over 30 percent, placing Timor-Leste first in Asia, this is not reflected at the local level where less than 5 percent of village chiefs are women. The Government of Timor-Leste has endeavoured to address gender gaps, especially targeting women who live in rural areas and are exposed to higher levels of early marriage and gender-based violence. Hunger and poor nutrition remain serious public health concerns for women and girls, with high levels of malnutrition putting women at greater health risk.

WFP promoted in-depth engagement and sensitization of targeted communities through nutrition education by using interactive tools and posters to explain the importance of good nutrition for the community in general and pregnant and lactating women and girls in particular. Social behaviour change materials and community mobilization methods were used to increase understanding and inform the most optimal ways to address their specific needs.

New avenues were explored to reach adolescents, particularly girls, on their nutritional requirements by organizing nutrition education sessions in schools and producing graphic stories promoting better nutrition and health practices for adolescents through CARE International's Lafaek Community Magazine. The stories also aimed to break with harmful behaviours around menstruation and provide realistic solutions for resource-poor households to access protein-rich food. WFP also reached out to men and boys to improve their understanding and engagement in optimal mother and child nutrition practices.

Formative research on adolescent health and nutrition carried out by WFP in partnership with TOMAK ('Farming for Prosperity') included a strong gender component and aimed to understand cultural and gender social norms that influence adolescent nutrition. It was found critical to changing social and gender norms, including the role of culture, to focus on adolescent boys from an early age while also targeting women and men on equitable decision-making within the household and gender-inclusive chores.

WFP continued its efforts to strengthen the integration of gender equality and age considerations in programming by implementing its Gender Action Plan, which aims to strengthen internal capacity to implement the Country Strategic Plan and accelerating the incorporation of gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) into WFP's work. The Gender Action Plan also supported the mainstreaming of gender into all activities, including monitoring and evaluation systems and advocacy messages. The implementation of the gender

and age marker in all WFP activities in 2018 will be reviewed in the first quarter of 2019.

WFP also mapped existing and potential partners to strengthen the GEWE aspects of its operations. Discussions with these actors aimed to facilitate mutual learning about each organization's vision, policies, values, commitments, skills, resources and capacities related to GEWE.

WFP organized a session on Gender in Emergencies for the United Nations Gender Thematic Group, and facilitated advocacy events that addressed the issues of gender inequality and gender-based violence during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Despite the political impasse that characterized the year, which resulted in earlier elections and a duo-decimal budget leading to drastic reduction in economic activities, public expenditures and investments, Timor-Leste enjoyed a stable and secure operating environment in 2018. Still, levels of gender-based violence (GBV) continued to be high across the country. The Nabilan Baseline Study, published in 2016, revealed that 59 percent of women aged between 15 and 49 had experienced physical and/or sexual violence from a male intimate partner. Domestic violence is a particular problem, but other forms of GBV including non-partner rape and sexual assault, trafficking and sexual harassment also occur.

WFP continued its efforts to reach the ones furthest behind while reducing protection risks by providing specialized nutritious food in village health posts and through mobile clinics in the municipalities where the programme operated. WFP ensured that food distribution and health checks occurred in the morning, thus minimizing safety risks for beneficiaries, particularly for women, by avoiding the need for them to travel at night. WFP will continue to reduce protection risks through participation in and advocacy for more mobile clinics and increased outreach.

WFP tried to ensure that assisted populations were required to travel as short a distance as possible, reducing travel times and the burden of carrying the supplementary food over long distances. However, the time taken to attend health clinics due to long distance and lack of transportation means created barriers for some beneficiaries to continue follow-up treatment from one month to the next.



Household surveys of people receiving treatment showed that 87 percent of beneficiaries travelled on foot to their closest health facility, while the remaining travelled by motorbike, car or public transport. Sixty-one percent of respondents spent between 20 and 60 minutes travelling to their closest health facility, while 19 percent spent between 5 and 15 minutes and the remaining 20 percent spent over an hour travelling.

WFP's efforts on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were ongoing throughout the year and included consideration of the existing systems for awareness raising of staff, partners and beneficiaries, and complaints handling. WFP benefited from an integrated Gender and Protection mission from a WFP specialist, which liaised with PSEA focal points, and provided guidance on corporate expectations and protocols, as well as recommendations to strengthen PSEA in WFP's operations.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP provided information to beneficiaries through nutrition focal points of the Ministry of Health and WFP field monitors located in each health facility and during community health meetings in the municipalities where WFP operates. Beneficiaries received information on their entitlements, including the quantity and type of assistance, and awareness-raising sessions were undertaken to explain its utilization.

Beneficiaries were also able to provide feedback and raise any complaints during regular post-distribution monitoring visits as part of WFP's accountability to affected populations model. The checklist included questions to learn whether counselling and basic information were being provided by health staff. Few complaints were recorded from pregnant and lactating women during the pipeline break of their supplementary food.

In 2018, the household interviews found that 99 percent of beneficiaries surveyed received information on the correct use of the supplementary food and on hygiene, confirming they knew how to prepare the supplementary food. Beneficiaries also reported having a clear understanding of daily rations of the supplementary food for children (100 percent) and the supplementary food for pregnant and lactating women (88 percent).

Social behaviour change posters mounted at the health facilities and shared through meetings with communities ensured key nutrition messages were available to all. Additionally, school children were also exposed to the key

nutrition messages through education sessions at schools and the distribution of posters and handouts.

Health workers and volunteers provided their feedback on the implementation of the programme and recommendations for improvement during monitoring visits to the health facilities, most of which were channeled through WFP monitors posted in the targeted municipalities. However, addressing the identified issues remained a challenge due to a lack of streamlined processes to receive and process complaints and feedback.

WFP initiated measures for a more robust system by developing an action plan. This included the potential establishment of a complaint and feedback mechanism and the revision of its questionnaires to households and health facilities to include questions for increased accountability. Initiatives are programmed to start in 2019 using the new monitoring tool for Mobile Data Collection and Analysis (MDCA).

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Timor-Leste is among the countries most at risk of natural shocks. The most pressing environmental problems include deforestation, land degradation, natural disaster vulnerability due to climate variability, poor water quality and water scarcity, waste management, and loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Climate variability frequently causes droughts and floods, which are likely to increase in frequency and intensity due to climate change. Land degradation is associated with unsustainable agricultural practices and overgrazing. Water scarcity is high in northern parts of the country, and poor water quality is a serious issue in many urban areas. As part of its preparation for the 2018-2019 *El Niño* cycle, WFP initiated measures in the three clusters under its lead: food security, logistics and emergency telecommunications.

Environmental risks were considered when doing food distributions, particularly during the rainy season when roads often become washed away by floods and/or landslides. Environmental issues were also flagged regarding the packaging of the supplementary food, particularly following beneficiaries' feedback on having to buy large plastic bags to carry the monthly ration of 6 kg of Super Cereal. In order to mitigate this, WFP is considering revising the packaging, for instance by adding a handle to carry the food, to reduce the use of extra plastic bags.



Together with other United Nations (UN) agencies in Timor-Leste, WFP installed solar panels in the UN Compound, supporting efforts to reduce the carbon footprint by promoting renewable energies and reducing electricity costs. The installation of the solar panels so far has been a success in the reduction of fossil fuel dependency and financial expenditure, with a solar energy production of 288,026 kWh from October 2016 to July 2018, corresponding to a financial saving of over USD 69,000. Besides the cost savings, solar energy in the UN House shows a positive impact on UN operations through its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals and sets a valuable example of how renewable energy production can be achieved in Timor-Leste.

Additionally, all UN agencies in the compound agreed that greening the UN was a standing agenda and have initiated procedures for it to happen. A survey on waste and water management was done by WFP back in April to ensure safe and environmentally responsible waste and water management.



Adolescents' Health and Nutrition Research

Timor-Leste has one of the youngest populations in Asia-Pacific, adolescents constituting one of every four citizens. Adolescence is a period of significant brain development and fast physical growth considered a second window of opportunity to improve nutritional status. It is also a time of intense learning, where many behaviours are shaped as boys and girls aged 10-19 increase their agency and independence to later become adults.

Therefore, WFP and TOMAK (Farming for Prosperity or *To'os ba Moris Di'ak*) conducted formative research on adolescents' health and nutrition in Timor-Leste with the support of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the Secretary of State of Youth and Employment, with approval from the National Health Institute.

The study aimed to understand adolescents' nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices as well as their perceptions and priorities, describe social and gender norms influencing nutrition-related behaviours, and the behavioural determinants of optimal adolescent nutrition. Findings are informing the design of culturally appropriate and effective social and behaviour change strategies.

The research found that adolescents valued local and freshly prepared foods over imported ones, which may contain synthetic ingredients and be sold past the expiry date. The majority often skipped breakfast, and protein intake was low yet variable depending on the region and season, with beans, eggs and fish being more consumed, while meats were almost exclusively associated with ceremonies. The study showed that adolescents valued both water and fruit-flavoured beverages (with very little to no real fruit content). Their food and beverage choices were informed by price, taste and convenience.

Adolescents had different experiences regarding health-seeking behaviours. Whereas boys tended to seek peers' advice as they felt ashamed of being sick, most girls were confident enough to go to the health clinic, though male doctors were a barrier when faced with sensitive illnesses. Adolescents associated undernutrition with not consuming enough food and anaemia with insufficient drinking of water and lack of resting. Most young mothers were unaware of unhealthy food- or nutrition-related illnesses, and knowledge of nutrition and health was found to be low.

Patriarchal cultural aspects, gender norms and gender relations remained among the main factors influencing nutrition choices. Women's economic dependence on men entailed decision making on food purchases was mainly done by men. Men also tended to have a higher protein intake than women and children. With this finding, a stronger focus on targeting adolescent boys at an early stage with gender equality messaging is crucial.

Parents and grandparents remained key influencers on adolescent health and nutrition, with grandmothers often introducing and teaching about local foods. Adolescents unanimously agreed their most trusted source of information related to health and nutrition were healthcare professionals. Television and radio were not widely accessible in rural areas, and social media was deemed unreliable.

Peers had a significant influence when it came to food choices in and around the school environment. Teachers influenced adolescents' awareness of health and nutrition, yet they were often not well trained. The school environment presented opportunities and barriers to healthy eating, despite not being very supportive of healthy choices. Promoting a food environment that supports healthy choices is crucial for improved adolescent nutrition.

The findings and discussions with the communities informed the development of recommended behaviours to promote among adolescents and their influencers for good practices on nutrition and health. WFP and TOMAK highlighted the findings and key recommendations to government and development partners in multiple fora. WFP led the organization of a national symposium on social behaviour change communication and initiated the development of materials and strategies targeted at adolescents and their influencers based on the recommended behaviours and channels.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

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Community meeting

On Annual Food Distribution:

Lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS) is a subcategory of Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF). While RUSF was used for planning purposes, purchases and distributions were registered at the more specific level, which explains the variance in the data display.

Strategic outcome 02

Some output indicators are listed twice as they correspond to different activities under Strategic Outcome 2

Progress towards gender equality

WFP has revised its cross-cutting indicators and will report progress on these in 2019.

Protection

WFP has revised its cross-cutting indicators and will report progress on these in 2019.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	6,532	2,023	31.0%
	female	41,568	11,650	28.0%
	total	48,100	13,673	28.4%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	0	0	-
	female	18,352	7,736	42.2%
	total	18,352	7,736	42.2%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Children (24-59 months)	male	4,252	663	15.6%
	female	4,073	658	16.2%
	total	8,325	1,321	15.9%
Children (5-18 years)	male	0	0	-
	female	16,940	1,451	8.6%
	total	16,940	1,451	8.6%
Children (6-23 months)	male	2,280	1,360	59.6%
	female	2,203	1,805	81.9%
	total	4,483	3,165	70.6%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	48,100	13,674	28.4%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Timor-Leste have improved nutrition towards national targets by 2025			
Corn Soya Blend	866	109	12.6%
LNS	0	47	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	145	0	-

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 01: Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Timor-Leste have improved nutrition towards national targets by 2025				
Output A: Targeted individuals receive nutritious food and gender-sensitive nutrition education in order to improve their nutrition status, dietary diversity and empowerment.				
Act 01. Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals				
Number of children that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP	individual	16371.0	13673.0	83.5
Output B: Targeted individuals receive nutritious food and gender-sensitive nutrition education in order to improve their nutrition status, dietary diversity and empowerment.				
Act 01. Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	866.0	110.24	12.7
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	144.0	50.73	35.2
Output C: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened Government capacity to implement national nutrition programmes, grounded in gender equality, in order to improve nutritional status.				
Act 02. Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6.0	8.0	133.3
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	individual	160.0	180.0	112.5
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	12.0	-	0.0
Output E: Targeted individuals receive nutritious food and gender-sensitive nutrition education in order to improve their nutrition status, dietary diversity and empowerment.				
Act 01. Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	6000.0	5603.0	93.4
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	18000.0	45072.0	250.4
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 02: National and sub-national Government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2020				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output C: Vulnerable groups benefit from government programmes that are informed by quality disaggregated data and analysis supported by increased central and local government capacity to manage supply chains thus ensuring access to food and medical supplies.				
Act 03. Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4.0	8.0	200.0
Number of government counterparts trained in use of data collection tablets	individual	50.0	13.0	26.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100.0	178.0	178.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6.0	4.0	66.7
Act 04. Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	12.0	3.0	25.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	-	73.0	0.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	12.0	10.0	83.3

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 01: Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Timor-Leste have improved nutrition towards national targets by 2025								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
Children U5	NPA: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Food	male	27.00	23.00	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	29.00	24.00	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	28.00	23.00	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
Children U5	NPA: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Food	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Children U5	NPA: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Food	male	5	8	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	6	10.00	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	5	9	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Children U5	NPA: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Food	male	67.00	69.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	65.00	66.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	66.00	67.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Children U5	NPA: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Food	male	52.00	37.00	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	68.00	51.00	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	60.00	44.00	>50.00	>50.00	
PLW	NPA: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Food	male	0	0	>0	>0	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	98.00	58.00	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	98.00	58.00	>50.00	>50.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
People (assisted people)	Food	NPA: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	male	0	0	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	0	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	0	96.50	=100.00	=100.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Beneficiary	Food	NPA: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	25.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Community meeting

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/timor-leste>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Timor-Leste have improved nutrition towards national targets by 2025	Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners	618,267	116,415	0	116,415	83,958	32,457
		Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	3,996,775	893,848	0	893,848	540,626	353,223
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,615,042	1,010,264	0	1,010,264	624,584	385,680
5	National and sub-national Government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2020	Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners	530,026	351,457	0	351,457	172,221	179,237
		Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.	1,026,556	756,026	0	756,026	477,627	278,399
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,556,583	1,107,483	0	1,107,483	649,848	457,635
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,171,625	2,117,747	0	2,117,747	1,274,432	843,315
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			677,150	315,507	0	315,507	199,774	115,733

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Total Direct Costs			6,848,775	2,433,254	0	2,433,254	1,474,206	959,048
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			445,170	142,302		142,302	142,302	0
Grand Total			7,293,945	2,575,556	0	2,575,556	1,616,508	959,048

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Timor-Leste	7,293,945	5,298,907	1,587,826
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			