

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Timor-Leste Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2020



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In 2019, Timor-Leste celebrated the 20th anniversary of the country's referendum, which led to independence. It also marked the 20-year partnership between WFP and the Government of Timor-Leste which began in 1999, when WFP began providing food assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

This was the second year of the WFP *Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2020* for Timor-Leste. The CSP marks a shift for WFP, from direct food provision to intensifying technical assistance and strengthening the Government's capacity for health and nutrition activities. The CSP aims for a gradual handover of programmes to national actors.

WFP continued strengthening national capacity to alleviate the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and enhance access to education. 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).

Upon the request of the Government, WFP supported the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports on the distribution of the Lafaek Magazine special edition, which highlights the importance of a nutritious diet and healthy lifestyle choices for adolescents. Magazines were distributed across five municipalities: Bobonaro, Covalima, Dili, Ermera and Oecusse.

The Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis exercise was successfully led by the National Council on Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition in Timor-Leste (KONSSANTIL), with technical support from WFP and partners, including UN agencies and donors. The FNG analyses the nutrition situation, identifying barriers faced by the most vulnerable in accessing healthy and nutritious foods. The FNG also provided evidence in support of the 2020 proposal to double the National School Feeding Programme budget from USD 0.25 to USD 0.50 per child per day.

The year also saw WFP work with the Government to introduce rice fortification to fight micronutrient deficiencies. Upon request, WFP implemented a rice fortification acceptability trial in two schools. WFP also facilitated the participation of 12 representatives from the counterpart ministries in four South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) workshops held in China. These workshops covered topics such as food security policy, agricultural youth leadership and machinery, civil protection and disaster risk management.

WFP continued its strong partnerships with government entities to strengthen institutional capacities. WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports to revise the 2013 School Feeding Manual and facilitated the participation of two high-level ministry officials in a regional experience-sharing and study tour to the 2019 Global Child Nutrition Forum in Cambodia.

With WFP's support, the National Logistics Centre (NLC) strengthened its warehouse management and supply chain protocols. Two significant Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) were signed with the NLC and Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (SAMES).

To strengthen the social safety net program, the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion requested WFP's technical support to the food voucher program. This will support Timor-Leste to make measurable contributions to the Zero Hunger goal (Sustainable Development Goal 2) as well as the reduction of poverty and the expansion of social protection floors.

WFP actively engaged with civil society organizations (CSOs) and academia in various contexts. WFP delivered the "Humanitarian Supply Chain Management" training for World Vision staff in collaboration with Help Logistics, a nonprofit organization specializing in logistics. For the ongoing National School Feeding Manual revision, WFP works closely with CARE International and line ministries. The Nutrition Result Measurement exercise delivered in April 2019 included various partners, as well as CSOs, including the East Timor Development Agency (ETDA).

In May 2019, WFP reached a significant milestone by signing an MOU with the National University of East Timor (UNTL) to provide internship opportunities for the students of Timor-Leste to build capacity and strengthen expertise for both WFP and UNTL. This collaboration will be extended to a broad context in 2020 in terms of seminars, leadership training, evidence-based activities including research and surveys.

In 2019, WFP commissioned Mokoro Limited, a development consultancy, to evaluate progress and results for the intended CSP outcomes and objectives, including towards gender equity and other cross-cutting corporate results, and to identify lessons for the design of subsequent country-level support. The results, expected in 2020, will inform future programming.

# 26,321

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

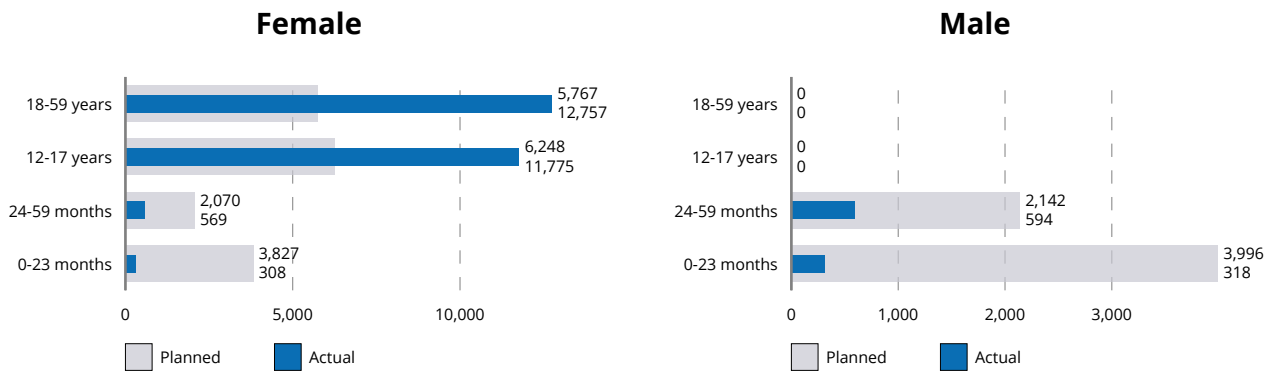


97% female

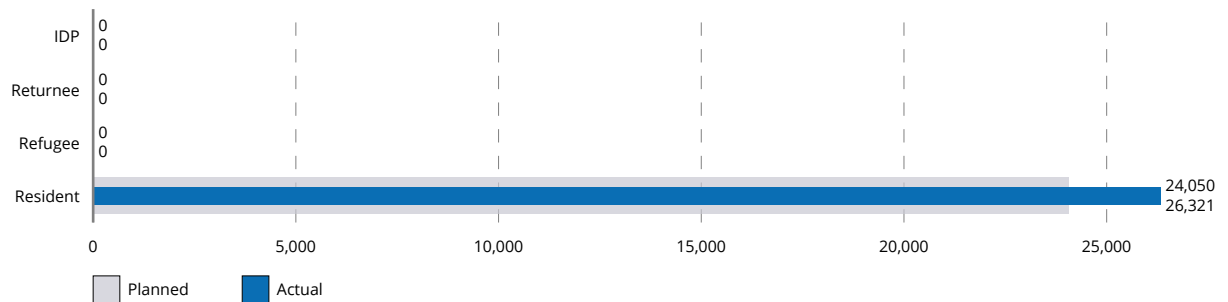


3% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



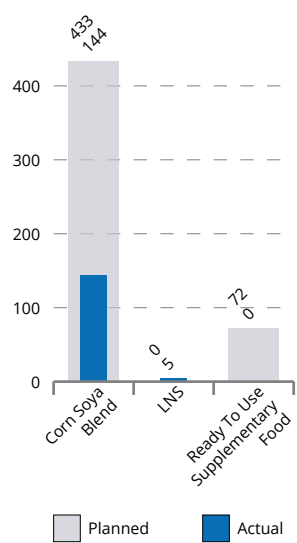
## Total Food and CBT



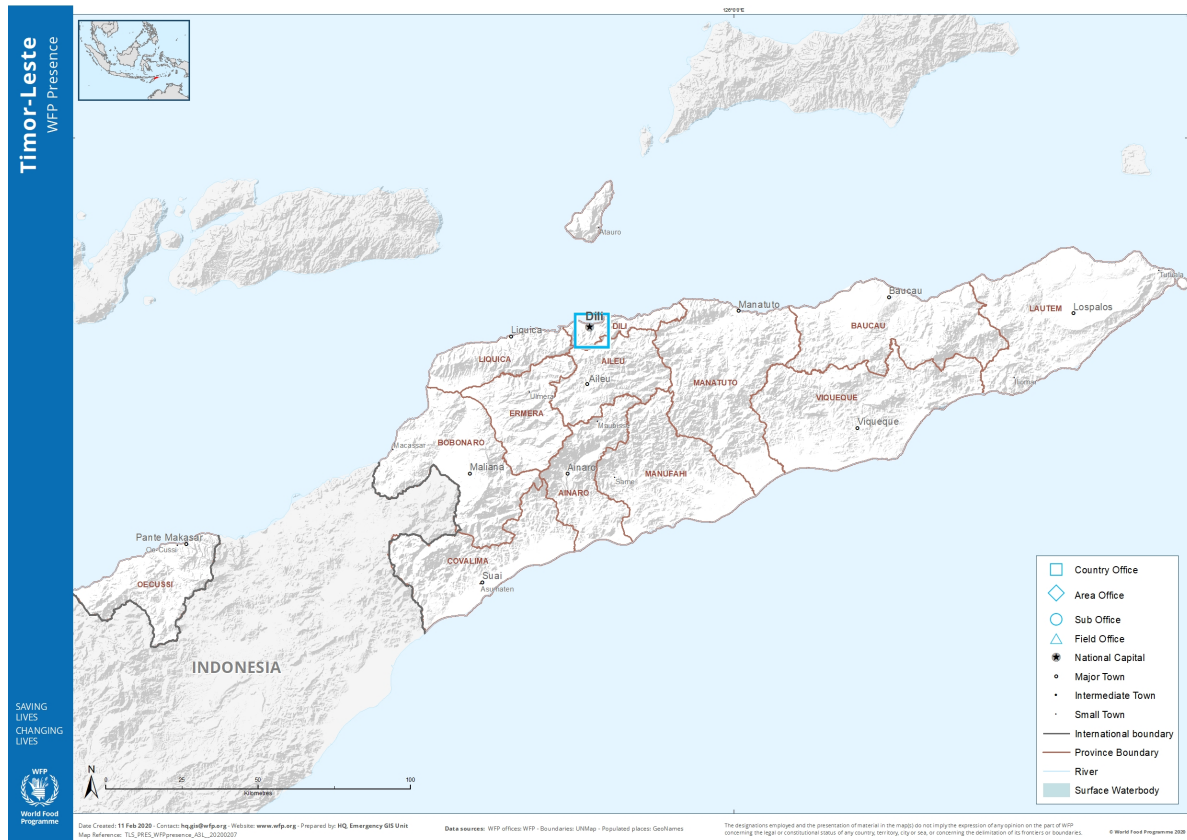
149 mt

total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 505 mt total planned

### Annual Food Transfer



# Context and Operations



Timor-Leste is one of the world's newest countries, having achieved independence in 2002. With its peaceful transition to democracy in 2006 and the completion of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) in 2012, the country made immense advancement towards stable development. In the region, Timor-Leste presents a stronghold of democratic freedom.

Timor-Leste also has made meaningful achievements in social and economic dimensions. The Human Development Index (HDI) shows that the HDI value has increased from 0.507 in 2000 to 0.625 in 2017. In 2019, Timor-Leste hoisted itself to the medium human development category at position 131 out of 189 countries worldwide.

Despite recent economic growth, poverty, gender inequality, food insecurity and malnutrition remain widespread, and the country depends heavily on food imports. Over 40 percent of the population lives on less than USD 1.54 a day, the national poverty line.

According to the first Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis Report released in January 2019, approximately 430,000 people (36 percent) are chronically food insecure, out of which 15 percent are experiencing severe chronic food insecurity (IPC Level 4). Half of all children aged 6-59 months 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 aged 6-59 months. In the 2019 Global Hunger Index, Timor-Leste ranks 110th out of 117 qualifying countries. With a score of 34.5 Timor-Leste suffers from a level of hunger that is serious [1].

While nutrition is considered a critical area for intervention and figures prominently in the National Strategic Development Plan (2011–2030), national budget investments in nutrition remain sub-optimal. 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.

Despite steady progress with marginal improvement of the Gini coefficient from 0.28 in 2007 to 0.29 in 2014, Timor-Leste still has a higher level of inequality than the international standard. Gender inequality, in particular, remained a challenge.

Timor-Leste is vulnerable to various natural disasters. Landslides and flash floods are the most common natural hazards. Drought events exacerbate the country's food security problem. Tropical cyclones, windstorms, earthquakes, forest fires, and tsunamis also present significant risks.

The Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2011-2030 shows the vision of sustainable development with a transition to an upper-middle-income country by prioritizing state-building, social inclusion and economic growth. Since 2017, the Government takes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and SDP as the basis of government programming with a mandate to reflect SDGs to annual plans and budgets.



The 2019 national budget (USD 1.4 billion) allocated a minimal amount of funding to social sectors (10 percent to education, 5 percent toward health, 2 percent to agriculture, and 1 percent to water and sanitation). This hindered the performance of those sectors and the national targets for achieving the SDGs.

Since the eighth Government of Timor-Leste took office in June 2018, there are a number of partners at key ministries who have not been appointed. This political impasse hampered the formalization of several partnership agreements with line ministries, including an endorsement for the Country Strategic Plan. The delay has hampered the implementation of critical activities on nutrition, social protection and safety nets.

In 2019, the Voluntary National Review (VNR) [2] reported on the SDP progress and identified key accelerators to achieve the SDGs. These include: 1) Building human capital, 2) Sustainable Growth, 3) Leaving no one behind, and 4) Strengthening data collection and analysis.

WFP's interventions aim to improve food security and nutrition indicators, contributing to SDP and 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 supply chain management. WFP is also increasing its efforts to prevent malnutrition through Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC). WFP's capacity strengthening focuses on nutrition-sensitive social safety net programs, enhanced evidence generation through operational research, 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' analysis, rice fortification and school feeding.

Partnerships with UNICEF, FAO and WHO are also being strengthened to find synergies in nutrition, education, social protection and supply chain areas. WFP, together with other UN agencies, have been advocating to the Government and the National Parliament on the importance of leveraging additional investments to combat all forms of malnutrition and ensure food security in Timor-Leste. With the Ministry of Health, European Union and UNICEF, WFP supported the Nutrition Symposium to develop a new generation of the National Nutrition Strategy for 2020-2024. Also, WFP contributed to the formation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 (UNSDCF) to support national efforts to accelerate the progress towards the SDGs.

# CSP financial overview

The total resource requirement for Timor-Leste's three-year Country Strategic Plan is USD 16.97 million. As of the end of the second year, the CSP was only 30 percent funded.

For 2019, WFP received approximately 63 percent of the year's needs-based plan of USD 5.5 million. However, a large portion of this funding was received in the fourth quarter of the year, and will, therefore, be utilized in 2020. Of this, 30 percent of the funding was earmarked for specific activities. Strategic Outcome 1 (focused on nutrition interventions for children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls) received just 30 percent of the required funding. Strategic Outcome 2 (capacity strengthening for government institutions) was 119 percent funded.

The unequal level of resourcing affected programme implementation. There was a pipeline break of Specialized Nutritious Foods for two months, June and July, halting the activities under Strategic Outcome 1 for this period of time. As a result, WFP reached fewer beneficiaries than planned, for the treatment of acute malnutrition.

Timor Leste was subject to a political impasse for much of 2019, negatively affecting the formalization of key agreements with several line ministries, and the implementation of activities within the CSP. As a result, WFP was only able to expend 31 percent of the resources that were available during 2019.

Approximately 81 percent of all new funds received in 2019 was allocated from multilateral contributions, and these were critical in sustaining operations and meeting urgent needs. The People's Republic of China (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs) became the largest donor to WFP's operations in Timor-Leste in 2019, followed by Australia, private donors, the United Nations and the Republic of Korea.

WFP continues to engage with the Government to increase its investments in nutrition in the Ministry of Health's portion of the national budget. This will open the opportunity to mobilize more resources for the purchase of specialized nutritious foods and to sustain the social and behaviour change communications and capacity-strengthening activities under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2.



# 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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,672,209	\$1,594,937	\$1,116,016	\$215,232

WFP has a dual approach in addressing the root causes and determinants of malnutrition in Timor-Leste. WFP prioritized treatment and prevention of malnutrition through the provision of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNFs), and with social behaviour change communication (SBCC) targeting particularly pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children aged 6 to 59 months, and adolescent girls and boys. WFP provided two types of SNF for malnutrition treatment: ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for children aged 6 to 59 months, and Super Cereal, a fortified blended food, for pregnant and lactating women.

At the same time, WFP has been shifting to upstream activities focused on the generation of evidence, advocacy and support for policy reform, enhancement of the national system to facilitate the scale-up of sustainable assistance, facilitation of better knowledge management and information exchange and strengthening of capacities at individual and institutional levels. 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 on nutrition- and health-related topics and improving the quality of nutrition services. In 2019, WFP handed over the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme to the community-run and government-financed programme.

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 National Council on Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition (KONSSANTIL). In 2019, WFP made significant contributions to analyse the nutrition situation in Timor-Leste and identified the barriers faced by the most vulnerable to accessing and consuming healthy and nutritious foods through the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) exercise. FNG analysis was prioritized and completed in 2019, to help identify limiting factors to achieving optimal nutrient-intake and determine the cost of adequate diets. Importantly, the process brought together partners from across different sectors affected by and able to influence nutrition: health, social protection, agriculture, education and governance.

The National Council modelled several interventions to determine the potential impact on diet cost and affordability. The models suggested are actually the potential interventions which would have a certain level of impact on the "Nutrient Gap" identified by the cost of the diet analysis. These interventions included micronutrient supplementation, provision of supplementary foods, improvement of school feeding menus and inclusion of fortified rice, the Bolsa da Mãe (Mother's Purse) cash transfer programmes and food vouchers, reduced post-harvest losses, improved production diversity and availability of nutritious foods and general food fortification.

WFP continued the technical support for food fortification throughout 2019, organizing visits by its regional food fortification specialist to Timor-Leste and supporting a high-level delegation to a regional experience-sharing workshop on the use of fortified rice through social safety net programmes. This builds on the previous year's South-South and triangular cooperation study tour to China on food processing and fortification.

As a result of this engagement, the Government requested an acceptability trial of fortified rice in the Dili Municipality. The fortified rice acceptability went through a successful trial in the two identified schools, and the report was generated and shared. As a next step, the Government requested WFP to pilot rice fortification program in selected schools in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports through the school feeding program in 2020.

Following the recommendations of the MAM 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.

In 2019, nutrition promotion and community mobilization were critical components of the prevention of acute malnutrition strategy. WFP worked closely with healthcare staff in targeted municipalities to promote optimal maternal, infant and young child nutrition practices, increased dietary diversity, health, sanitation, and hygiene to encourage long-term changes in eating and health-seeking habits.

As follow up activities, WFP continued to support the Government to release a special edition of Lafaek magazine on adolescent nutrition status together with CARE International. The magazine reflected the findings and recommendations of the formative research on adolescents' health and nutrition jointly conducted in 2018 by WFP and TOMAK (an agricultural livelihoods programme). Also, WFP developed a new version of a healthy body poster targeting adolescents, which complements previous posters highlighting healthy food and diets for pregnant women. These

posters were distributed in health facilities throughout Timor-Leste. Overall, 23,148 people, mostly women and girls, were exposed to SBCC messages. Adolescent girls and boys were 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.

WFP reached fewer people than planned with SBCC media coverage throughout the year. Pipeline breaks for SNFs have resulted in a decreased number of beneficiaries attending the SBCC sessions. Additionally, staffing challenges hampered WFP's ability to plan, implement and monitor the media reach of its messages.

WFP is engaged, with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to better integrate moderate and severe acute malnutrition treatment programmes to ensure equal access to treatment and scale-up to nationwide coverage. Given the circumstances of Timor-Leste (severe food insecurity, a weak health system and vulnerable population), both agencies agreed to improve coverage and reduce costs for malnutrition intervention. To make progress on the initiative, a strong commitment from the Ministry of Health was much needed. WFP and UNICEF provided technical assistance to the government on the calculation of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) caseload in the country for the budget allocation. As a result, the Ministry allocated a budget for simplified protocol implementation for children aged 6 to 59 months. In addition, the Ministry also allocated USD 150,000 for procurement of Super Cereal, a SNF for pregnant and lactating women.

The late availability of funds had a negative impact on the timely procurement of the supplementary food for the targeted beneficiaries, resulting in a pipeline break. As a result, WFP reached fewer beneficiaries for MAM treatment than planned since February 2019, which led to a cascading effect on the targeted beneficiaries and a lower overall programme performance from March to June 2019. The arrival of an additional 35 mt of Super Cereal in July 2019 enabled WFP to support the Ministry of Health to resume regular distributions.

Gender was partially integrated in the activities under Strategic Outcome 1, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker for Monitoring Code of 1.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through social and behaviour change communication for targeted individuals.	1
Provide the Government and partners with technical assistance and evidence for enhancing the efficiency of national programmes and safety nets.	1

## Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$799,981	\$755,697	\$955,957	\$412,507

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 safety nets programmes. WFP engaged the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for its national school feeding programme (Merenda Eskolar) and initiated discussions with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion for the Bolsa da Mãe (Mother's Purse) cash transfer programme. WFP also aimed to provide technical assistance to the Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (SAMÉS) 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.

In 2019, WFP continued technical support to revise the existing School Feeding Manual, including the revision of the menu. WFP implemented School Feeding Programme with the Government from 2005 before fully handing the programme over to the Government in 2011. In 2017, the Government requested technical support from WFP to improve the school feeding monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. In 2019, together with other government partners, including the Ministries of Health and State Administration, and civil society partner CARE International, WFP contributed to revising the National School Feeding manual. The regular meetings, led by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, brought stakeholders together to effectively address the issues and share knowledge.

Through South-South and triangular cooperation, WFP invited the Ministry's national director and adviser to the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Siem Reap, Cambodia. The forum, an annual event organized by the Global Child Nutrition Foundation and WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, was aimed to support countries in the development and implementation of sustainable school feeding programs. The workshop contributed to the next step of developing a second generation of National School Feeding manual. Further discussion on home grown school feeding, when food is bought from local small-holder farmers, is also ongoing with the Ministry for the pilot in 2020.

In 2019, WFP introduced the Mobile Data Collection and Analytics (MDCA) tool as a comprehensive one-stop platform for high data quality and to ease the design and curation of the data from the field. In April, WFP organized a three-day workshop for staff members from various government ministries and UN Agencies on data collection methods using the MDCA platform and indicators. The exercise included a one-day field visit to SISCa (a mobile clinic) and school to test the monitoring tools. With the MDCA tool, WFP developed six monitoring questionnaires: households, health facilities, social behaviour change and communication, adolescent nutrition education with Lafaek Magazine, minimum acceptable diet, and minimum diet diversity.

The Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion continued to be a significant partner of WFP. In 2019, the Ministry requested WFP to provide technical advice on implementing a food voucher system in Timor-Leste. Several discussions have taken place, but due to the political impasse over the 2020 state budget, the voucher system has not yet been approved by parliament. Follow-up engagement with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and inclusion is still pending and awaiting further decision by the Government. A concept note highlighting WFP's potential assistance on social protection, particularly the Bolsa da Mãe programme and a second draft of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) have been shared with the Ministry.

In 2019, WFP aimed to leverage its global expertise in targeting, supply chain, service delivery, and monitoring and evaluation to strengthen government capacities in managing supply chain systems. WFP worked with various ministries including Education, Youth and Sports; Social Solidarity and Inclusion; Health and its Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (SAMES), and the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry, notably its National Logistics Centre (NLC). Although targets were not fully met due to the budget constraints, technical support and training to several institutions at the national and sub-national levels took place in 2019. To formalize this WFP signed an MOU with SAMES to provide technical assistance.

At the request of NLC and SAMES, WFP organized the "Supply Chain and Warehouse Management Training" for all focal points in supply chain and logistics units in July 2019. This training strengthened the participants' ability and capability to execute better supply chain functions relating to: procurement; warehouse management, safety and security; gender-responsive supply chain management; and management of medical supplies and nutritious food. In addition to ensuring better supply chain management, the training facilitated better internal and cross-functional communication and introduced the participants to the importance of mainstreaming gender in all functions of supply chain management.

The National Logistics Centre is undergoing a restructuring into an autonomous public enterprise. To better support the centre and identify the key areas for support, WFP reviewed the organization's performance and formalized a partnership with the centre through an MOU, which aims to optimize the school feeding programme's supply chain, conduct supply chain-related capacity strengthening activities, and providing technical assistance to integrate the two planned regional warehouses.

Through the MOU, WFP will support the identification and development of guidelines, manuals, tools, and systems related to capacity building and training, as well as support supply chain and warehouse management, data management, transport and distribution processes, and adequate quality and safety management system. In 2020, WFP plans to conduct joint warehouse assessment with the National Logistics Centre in the municipalities of Dili, Liquica, Baucau and Manatuto. These municipalities will be potential locations to establish new warehouses to preposition food and non-food items to optimize their storage and delivery.

In 2019, WFP engaged the newly formed office of the Secretary of State for Civil Protection to find avenues for collaboration on Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR). WFP supported this office to provide 1 mt of Super Cereal to 28 pregnant women and 140 lactating women in Ermera municipality in response to wildfires, as well as providing the fleet for joint assessment to the municipalities. To strengthen the Government and development partners' capacity, WFP, together with Help Logistics, conducted an emergency logistics preparedness training on supply chain management, warehouse management and national disaster preparedness. WFP also provided technical support to the Ministry of Health in 10 out of the 13 municipalities on warehouse and stock management, improved storage, handling, transport planning as well as fleet management.

In August 2019, Help Logistics and WFP delivered the "Humanitarian Supply Chain Management" training for World Vision staff. WFP also provided sessions on emergency warehouse and inventory management and transportation and distribution in the humanitarian context.



Gender was partially integrated in the activities under Strategic Outcome 2, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker for Monitoring Code of 1.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide the Government and partners with technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis.	1
Provide the Government and partners with technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system.	1

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Over the past two years, there has been a consistent trend towards shared decision making by women and men in households on the use of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNFs) provided by the Ministry of Health with the support of WFP. There has not, however, been significant change in the sharing of decision making concerning food received for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Women still are the primary decision makers in the use of this type of food assistance. As reflected by the women beneficiaries, the increased joint decision making on the use of SNF is viewed positively, reporting that they have also gained increased control over other household issues. The women also observed that the lack of involvement of men in making decisions about the use of food reflects the custom that women are held primarily responsible for caring for household members, and thus continue to do the vast majority of unpaid care and domestic work. In 2019, pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months participated in the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme.

In 2019, WFP increased efforts to sensitize staff and partners on gender mainstreaming in all activities. Internally, WFP set up a Gender Results Network (GRN), a team of cross-functional representatives that meet to discuss issues related to gender equality and how to address them in programme design. In turn, GRN members sensitize other staff on the issues discussed, leading to increased awareness throughout the WFP team. WFP also organized, in close collaboration with the government, local capacity strengthening partners and national NGOs, a campaign during the International Women's Day and the "16 days of activism against gender-based violence" in Timor-Leste. The activities, such as a "Men Cook for Women" event, aimed to raise awareness and discuss the issues related to gender inequality and action to address and mitigate such effects.

As a result of the International Women's Day (IWD) activities, WFP participated in a design competition workshop to encourage students at the National University of East Timor (UNTL) to be involved in this initiative and think about safety in cities. For the commemorating event during IWD, WFP disseminated information on the treatment of malnutrition in Timor-Leste by displaying food commodities and information, education and communication materials. Other SBCC materials included the cartoon for Lafaek magazine and a summary of formative research on treatment of MAM. Also, in collaboration with the Liquica municipality nutrition focal point, WFP held a cooking demonstration on Super Cereal and served it to participants, including the Parliament Members, ambassadors and other international development partners. WFP will engage with more partners and communities in 2020 to promote gender equality, and gender and age marker integration in the programmes.

## Protection

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

Timor-Leste enjoyed a stable and secure operating environment despite the political impasse since 2018. Still, levels of gender-based violence (GBV) continued to be high across the country. The Nabilan Baseline Study by the Asia Foundation, published in 2016, revealed that 59 percent of women aged between 15 and 49 had experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate male 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 Foods (SNFs) in village health posts and through mobile clinics in the municipalities where WFP operated.

WFP ensured that distribution of SNFs and health checks occurred in the morning, thus minimizing safety risks for women by removing 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 SNFs over long distances. However, the time taken to reach health clinics remains concerning due to long-distances traveled and a lack of proper public transportation. These circumstances created barriers for some beneficiaries to continue follow-up treatment from one month to the next.

Household surveys, by WFP field staff, 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. Half of the respondents (51 percent) spent between 15 and 30 minutes going to their closest health facility, while 22 percent spent between 5 and 15 minutes. The remaining 27 percent spent between 30 minutes to 2 hours traveling.

From the household surveys, 57 percent of beneficiaries had unhindered access to the programme sites. Of the remaining beneficiaries who answered that they faced difficulties accessing the programme sites, 32 percent cited conflicting activities such as a family, farming or social events. 25 percent cited long waiting time to receive food, 14 percent cited road inaccessibility and another 14 percent cited long travel time to the programme site. Beyond access issues, the survey questions also captured that regular malnutrition treatment might be considered less of a priority than attending to private activities and less cost-effective, considering the time spent both in travelling to the



program site and at the program site.

WFP sought to address the issues through social behaviour change communication (SBCC). This included raising awareness on supplementary food intake and emphasizing the benefits of consuming nutritious food. WFP also addressed protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) throughout the year by strengthening awareness raising among staff, partners and beneficiaries.

### **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 at 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 2019, the household interviews found that 86 percent of beneficiaries surveyed received information on the correct use of the SNFs and hygiene, confirming they knew how to prepare the supplementary food. Beneficiaries also reported having a clear understanding of daily rations of the SNFs for children aged 6-59 months (90 percent) and for pregnant and lactating women (85 percent). Posters mounted at the health facilities and shared through the mobile clinic SISCa, and household surveys with communities ensured key nutrition messages were available to all. In 2019 alone, 19,000 people — including schoolchildren — were reached through interpersonal SBCC activities. Individuals benefited from critical nutrition messages through education sessions at schools and the posters and handouts.

In 2019, school 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 channelled 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. As a follow-up action, WFP conducted a three-day nutrition result measurement workshop in April and introduced the WFP's Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM).

The initiative became less relevant as the nutrition programme has been handed over to the Government in late 2019. However, it remains important to improve accountability in a comprehensive manner. WFP will therefore continue to introduce the CFM system to government partners in 2020 to support line ministries to establish a more robust system to collect complaints and feedback from the beneficiaries.

### **Environment**

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

WFP aims to ensure that all support and beneficiaries' activities are environmentally friendly. In 2019, there were environmental concerns about the packaging of the SNFs supplied by WFP. As such, beneficiaries were asked about their packaging waste management practices — e.g., whether they reuse or recycle the plastic bag containers after finishing the SNF. The majority indicated that they reused the packaging, especially that of Super Cereal, while the rest discarded or burned it. However, most of the packaging used for supplementary food for children aged 6-59 months was often discarded.

WFP therefore strives to address the issue through regular household and health facility monitoring in the field. Moreover, WFP intends to further support the Ministry of Health in implementing relevant actions towards proper waste management (recycling) education and SBCC activities.

Meanwhile, climate change continues to manifest in Timor-Leste through exacerbated droughts, which consequently caused delayed planting. 2019 was recorded to have been warmer and drier than the long-term average of years in the past. Extremely dry conditions lasting over six months were more pronounced in the eastern part of the country (Lautém municipality) where incidences of poor harvests and cattle death due to excessive heat and lack of water were reported. Ermera municipality in the western part of the country similarly suffered extensive dryness, which facilitated bush fires, affecting some communities. In October 2019, WFP provided emergency assistance to pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) displaced by bush fires in Ermera municipality.

WFP initiated monthly agro-climatic outlook analyses for the country following several media reports of the extended dry season. These documents are based on analyses of satellite data and elaborate the rainfall performance, drought occurrence as depicted by the Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI), vegetation health status and short forecast of the

agro-climate situation in the country. Two documents were published in late 2019, focusing on the dry season report and start of the rainy season report, which were disseminated to relevant stakeholders and partners.

To amplify the impact of these analyses and ensure that the target communities are reached, WFP seeks to actively engage the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Department of Agro- meteorology and ALGIS), Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI), Secretary of State for Civil Protection, National Directorate of Meteorology and Geophysics, Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics, and UN partners such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Support from these partners will also enable validation of the analyses using on-the-ground observed data, thereby producing more robust analyses.

## Mothers on the front-line of fighting malnutrition in Timor-Leste

### Alexandrinha — dreaming of a better future for her children

Alexandrinha do Carvalho Correia lives with her two sons, her husband and 10 relatives in a small cottage in Railako-Ermera, a three-hour drive from the capital, Dili. Their home is surrounded by green mountains, a river and their farm. They eat what they grow, mostly corn, eggplant, sweet potatoes, pumpkins and different leafy green vegetables, depending on the season, in addition to several fruits.

Besides running the household, Alexandrinha has also been volunteering as a receptionist in the Railako Community Health Centre, about 40-minutes walking distance, for the past two years. Her husband, Jacob Moniz, takes care of the farm while looking after the children while she is away: "I look after the children when she is at work and I help with cooking and washing as well," he says.

"Super Cereal helps my baby and me a lot, and I can see the difference. When I had my first child, I did not eat Super Cereal, I was not eating well and it affected my baby when I breastfed him. But with my second child, you can see he is healthier, and I have a very good appetite and energy, and breastfeed him quite well," she said. "We grow all types of vegetables and fruits, but we hardly eat meat. We only eat meat whenever there is a traditional ceremony. We consume mostly what we grow. But the Super Cereal helps to make it better."

When Alexandrinha was asked about how she wants for her children's future to be like, she said that she wants her children to stay healthy and get all the nutritious foods they need to grow and develop well.

### Ermelinda — learning how her family can eat a healthier diet

In Dili, Ermelinda Soares is a single mother of five, whose husband passed away last year before her youngest child was born on Christmas Day. Her older daughter has graduated from high school and is now helping her mother by looking after her siblings.

Ermerlinda works at the local supermarket and relies on this income to support her children. She was previously enrolled in the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme, where she received Super Cereal as part of her treatment when she was pregnant and while she was breastfeeding.

"For my children and me, a meal means rice and one type of vegetable. As long as it fills our stomach," she said. After attending several sessions on nutrition and cooking demonstrations, Ermerlinda said she started to understand more about the importance of a balanced diet and its impact on her children.

"Now, I understand a bit about nutrition, but our economic situation does not support me in providing a proper meal for my children. We eat meat very rarely, but now I know that I can substitute meat with tempeh or tofu, which is cheaper but has the same nutrition value."



# Data notes

## Summary

Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements (LNS) is a generic term that includes ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSF), used to treat moderately (acute) malnourished children. In Timor-Leste, WFP distributed only RUSF; all planned and actual distributions of LNS referenced in data tables are for RUSF. In Timor-Leste, WFP distributed Super Cereal, a Corn Soya Blended food, to pregnant and lactating women.


## Context and operations

[1] Global Hunger Index, 2019

[2] Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) are nationally-led reviews of SDG progress, which are conducted regularly as part of the the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall	Female	Male		Overall
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			11	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	25,409	912	26,321	19,929

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	6,138	912	15%
	female	17,912	25,409	142%
	total	24,050	26,321	109%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,996	318	8%
	female	3,827	308	8%
	total	7,823	626	8%
24-59 months	male	2,142	594	28%
	female	2,070	569	27%
	total	4,212	1,163	28%
12-17 years	male	0	0	-
	female	6,248	11,775	188%
	total	6,248	11,775	188%
18-59 years	male	0	0	-
	female	5,767	12,757	221%
	total	5,767	12,757	221%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	24,050	26,321	109%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	433	144	33%
LNS	0	5	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	72	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Timor-Leste have improved nutrition towards national targets by 2025							- Root Causes		
Activity 01	Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
Output A, B, E, E*											
Targeted individuals receive nutritious food and gender-sensitive nutrition education in order to improve their nutrition status, dietary diversity and empowerment.											
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	12,015	16,093					
				Male	0	0					
				<b>Total</b>	12,015	16,093					
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		8,439					
				Male		0					
				<b>Total</b>		8,439					
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	5,897	877					
				Male	6,138	912					
				<b>Total</b>	12,035	1,789					
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	505	149					
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>										
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>health center</b>	259	152					
A.8	<b>Number of rations provided</b>										
	Number of rations provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>ration</b>	619,180	613,115					
B.1	<b>Quantity of fortified food provided</b>										
	Quantity of fortified food provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Mt</b>	432	108					
B.2	<b>Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>										
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Mt</b>	72	5					
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>										
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	7,200	6,377					

	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	16,800	13,552		
E*.5	<b>Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media</b>							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>individual</b>	8,000	3,219		
Activity 02	Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened Government capacity to implement national nutrition programmes, grounded in gender equality, in order to improve nutritional status.							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	58	51		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	16	8		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	10	7		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	4	2		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Children U5; Timor-Leste; Food								
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</b>								
	Act 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	51	>50	>50	23	
			<b>Male</b>	37	>50	>50	15	
			<b>Overall</b>	44	>50	>50	19	

<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate</b>							
	Act 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	66	>75	>75	68
			<b>Male</b>	69	>75	>75	73
			<b>Overall</b>	67	>75	>75	70
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>							
	Act 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	0	<3	<3	0
			<b>Male</b>	0	<3	<3	0
			<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate</b>							
	Act 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	10	<15	<15	8
			<b>Male</b>	8	<15	<15	6
			<b>Overall</b>	9	<15	<15	7
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate</b>							
	Act 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	24	<15	<15	24
			<b>Male</b>	23	<15	<15	21
			<b>Overall</b>	23	<15	<15	23
Government Institution; Timor-Leste; Capacity Strengthening							
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>							
	Act 02: Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=0	0
PLW; Timor-Leste; Food							
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</b>							
	Act 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	58	>50	>50	89
			<b>Male</b>	0	>0	>0	0
			<b>Overall</b>	58	>50	>50	89

<b>Strategic Outcome 02</b>	<b>National and sub-national Government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2020</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>
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Activity 03	Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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.							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	80	55		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	4	2		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	8	7		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	5	5		
Activity 04	Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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.							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	165	115		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							

	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	20	15		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	8	6		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	8	6		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Government Institution; Timor-Leste; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 03: Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=0	0	
Government Staffs; Timor-Leste; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)</b>								
	Act 03: Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=0	0	



## Cross-cutting Indicators

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

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Affected Populations; Timor-Leste; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	=90	=90	57		

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Affected Populations; Timor-Leste; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	=90	=90	75		

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

#### Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Assisted Population - Households; Timor-Leste; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Decisions made by women	Overall	0	<50	<50	46	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0	<10	<10	9	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	>50	>50	44	

#### Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Assisted Population; Timor-Leste; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition		Overall	0	>80	>80	84	

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

**Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Affected Populations; Timor-Leste; Food	Act 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	96.50	=100	=100	86	

**Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Affected Population; Timor-Leste; Food			Overall	25	=100	=100	20	

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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Nutrition education class at EBF 1.2 Acanuno (Acanuno elementary school)

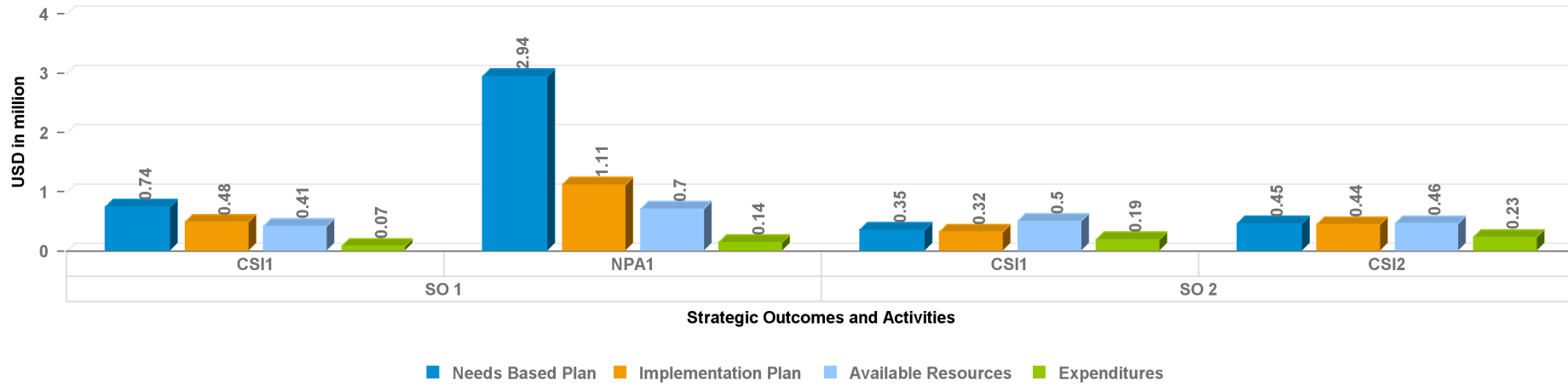
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/timor-leste>

# Annual Country Report

## Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Timor-Leste have improved nutrition towards national targets by 2025
SO 2	National and sub-national Government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2020
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CS11	Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners
CS11	Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners
CS12	Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.
NPA1	Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals

# Annual Country Report

## Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	736,509	482,874	412,200	74,879
		Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	2,935,700	1,112,063	703,816	140,353
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,672,209</b>	<b>1,594,937</b>	<b>1,116,016</b>	<b>215,232</b>
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	347,692	315,947	497,475	186,362
		Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.	452,289	439,750	458,482	226,145
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>799,981</b>	<b>755,697</b>	<b>955,957</b>	<b>412,507</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	609,833	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>609,833</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>4,472,190</b>	<b>2,350,634</b>	<b>2,681,806</b>	<b>627,739</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>698,267</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>619,576</b>	<b>298,964</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>5,170,456</b>	<b>2,610,634</b>	<b>3,301,382</b>	<b>926,704</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			336,080	169,691	157,128	157,128
			5,506,536	2,780,325	3,458,510	1,083,832



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief  
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

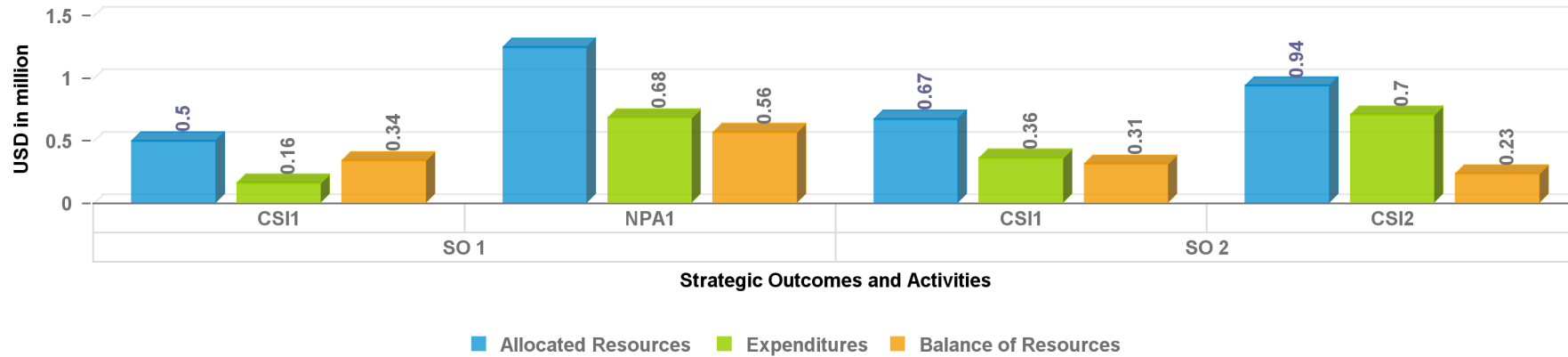
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Timor-Leste have improved nutrition towards national targets by 2025
SO 2	National and sub-national Government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2020

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CS1	Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners
CS1	Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners
CS2	Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.
NPA1	Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals



# Annual Country Report

## Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	1,354,776	496,159	0	496,159	158,837	337,321
		Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	6,932,475	1,244,442	0	1,244,442	680,979	563,463
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>8,287,251</b>	<b>1,740,601</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,740,601</b>	<b>839,816</b>	<b>900,784</b>
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	877,718	669,696	0	669,696	358,583	311,113
		Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.	1,478,845	936,109	0	936,109	703,772	232,337
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,356,563</b>	<b>1,605,804</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,605,804</b>	<b>1,062,355</b>	<b>543,449</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	609,833	0	609,833	0	609,833
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>609,833</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>609,833</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>609,833</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>10,643,814</b>	<b>3,956,238</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,956,238</b>	<b>1,902,171</b>	<b>2,054,067</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,375,417</b>	<b>819,350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>819,350</b>	<b>498,738</b>	<b>320,612</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>12,019,231</b>	<b>4,775,588</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,775,588</b>	<b>2,400,910</b>	<b>2,374,679</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>781,250</b>	<b>299,430</b>		<b>299,430</b>	<b>299,430</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>12,800,481</b>	<b>5,075,019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,075,019</b>	<b>2,700,340</b>	<b>2,374,679</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

17/02/2020 17:00:51

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures