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Timor-Leste

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

In 2021, WFP revised and extended its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 to meet growing needs and ensure food security in Timor-Leste amidst the devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and April floods. WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition and establish sustainable food systems in line with the Government's National Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030.

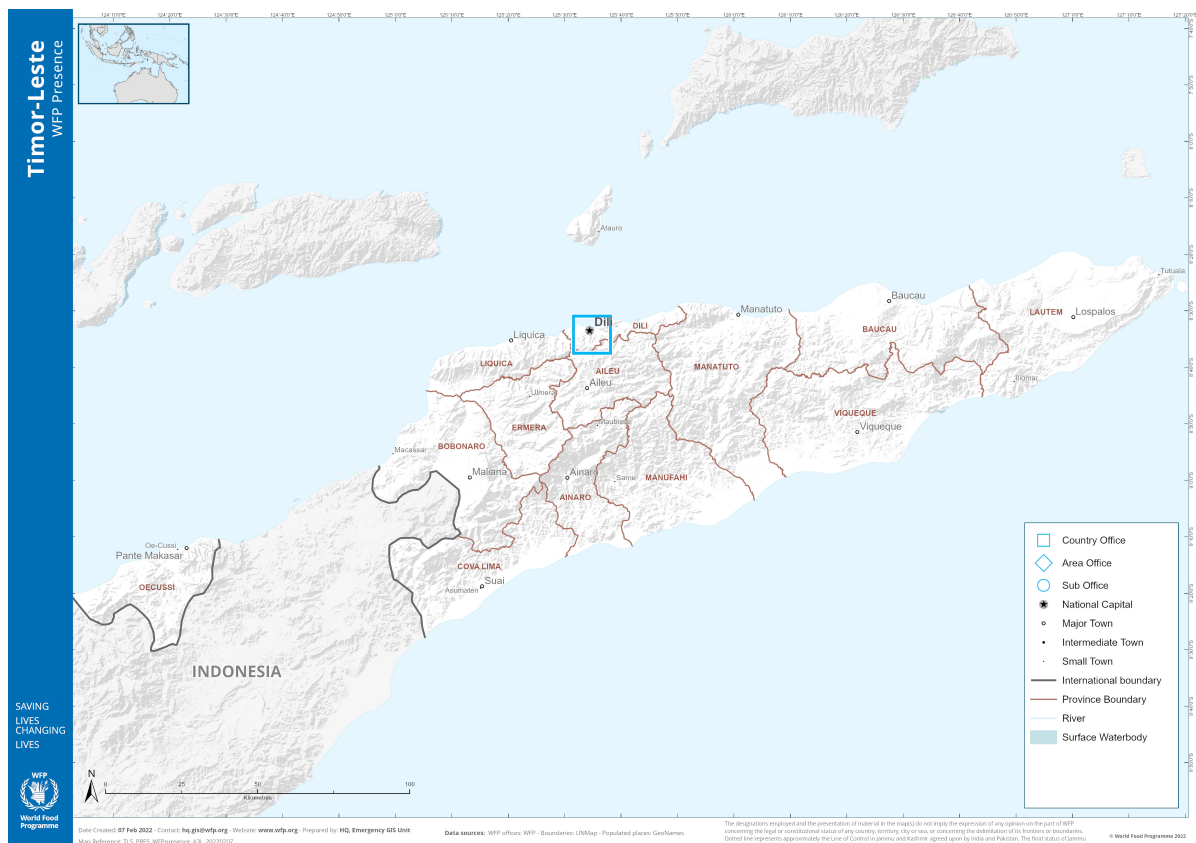
To meet national targets by 2025, WFP, under Strategic Outcome 1, aimed to improve nutrition for children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women. To achieve this, WFP advocated for increased government financial investment in and scale of evidence-based nutrition actions. WFP also worked closely with the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat under the Prime Minister's Office and the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition in Timor-Leste (KONSSANTIL), as well as the Ministry of Health. Furthermore, WFP carried out social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to promote healthy diets through various channels, including print, local TV, and social media. WFP equally focused on scaling up staple food fortification in Timor-Leste. This was done through engagements in policy, programming and partnerships such as with the multi-stakeholder Technical Advisory Group for Rice Fortification (RF-TAG) and included consultations, capacity assessments, training on rice fortification, and advocacy with line ministries to introduce fortified rice in the social safety net programmes and open market.

With the Government's COVID-19 state of emergency continuing from 2020 to November 2021, border closures and restrictions affected the movement of people and goods. Under Strategic Outcome 2, despite prolonged COVID-19 related school closures, WFP continued to engage with the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MoEYS) and other line ministries through the new School Meals Coalition and pilot projects. WFP also continued to strengthen national and subnational government institutions in delivering food-, nutrition- and supply chain-related services. This entailed providing technical expertise in logistics to improve supply chain management system. WFP also worked with line ministries and development partners in supply chain systems capacity strengthening (SCSCS) and emergency preparedness and response (EPR). Capacity strengthening also focused on: improving knowledge on nutritious and healthy diets; and food price monitoring. WFP also analysed food security and published knowledge products.

With the adoption of CSP Strategic Outcome 3 in 2021, WFP supported the Government of Timor-Leste by augmenting services during and in the aftermath of a crisis. The April floods from Cyclone Seroja led to the Government declaring a 'state of calamity' and seeking international assistance. According to Government figures, 31,029 households were affected, with more than 80% of them in Dili municipality. In terms of agriculture area, 2,660 hectares were affected.¹ The revised CSP and budget allowed WFP to contribute to the government-led COVID-19 response and economic recovery in the areas of data collection, monitoring, and beneficiary registration. WFP also supported the Government in targeting crisis-affected populations and vulnerable groups to meet their food and nutrition needs. Through Activity 5, which was adopted in 2021, WFP supported the response led by the Secretariat of State for Civil Protection.

These interventions aimed to improve food security and nutrition indicators, to achieve nationally set targets for SDG target 2.2 for Zero Hunger and SDG 17.9 and 17.16 for partnerships.

Context and operations



Timor-Leste is among the least developed countries, ranking 141 out of 189 countries and territories on the 2020 Human Development Index. The country has, however, made continuous progress in certain areas. For example, in the last decade, Timor-Leste has steadily reduced stunting, underweight, and malnutrition in children under five.[2] The Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey 2020, conducted by the Ministry of Health, with support from WFP and other development partners, showed a decrease in stunting (from 50.2 percent in 2013 to 47.1 percent in 2020) and wasting (from 11 percent in 2013 to 8.6 percent in 2020). Similarly, maternal undernutrition with the prevalence of maternal thinness fell from 27 percent in 2013 to 25 percent in 2020.[3] These improvements align with WFP's priorities on improving the nutritional state of children and pregnant and lactating women through social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) and technical support to the Government.

Despite the progress made in the population's health and nutritional status, multiple shocks in 2021 put a strain on efforts to tackle hunger and malnutrition. Timor-Leste's exposure to climate shocks, particularly the April floods caused by Cyclone Seroja, threatened the overall food security and the livelihoods of over 30,000 Timorese households in all 13 municipalities.

In 2021, WFP added crisis response activities to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 and built upon its strong partnerships with the Government of Timor-Leste to effectively reach the most vulnerable in the country. At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), WFP provided technical assistance, conducting a Food Security Assessment to assess the impact of Cyclone Seroja. The assessment highlighted that four percent of the population needs support until the next harvest in May/June 2022. The Government food assistance programme, 'Cesta Basica,' has helped to address these needs.

WFP and the UN Country Team participated in the Social Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) to identify the impacts of COVID-19 among the populations. The SEIA also produced data on income, livelihoods, and the food security levels of the population.

Since the Government of Timor-Leste declared a State of Emergency (SoE) in response to COVID-19 on 28 March 2020, border closures affected chartered and cargo flights until November 2021. The land border to Indonesia was also restricted. As of 23 December 2021, 19,833 COVID-19 cases had been confirmed and 19,704 recovered, while 122 people died after contracting the virus.[4]

The Government of Timor-Leste launched a relief package in May 2020, worth USD 333.2 million, of which USD 228.5 million was allocated for social support and economic rescue to the population. This accounted for 13 percent of GDP and included cash-based transfers, emergency food distributions, wage subsidies, a credit moratorium, and electricity and water utility subsidies [5].

The Government began its national COVID-19 vaccination plan in April under the COVAX mechanism, with the technical support of the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. As of 21 December 2021, 66.6 percent among the population aged 18 years and above and 15.6 percent among the population aged 12 years to under 18 years had received two doses of the COVID-19 vaccination.[6]

While vaccination efforts have made considerable contributions to the COVID-19 situation in the country, the pandemic-related economic slowdown continued throughout 2021. The second round of the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA 2.0) of COVID-19 found that nearly 40 percent of individuals lost their jobs during the SoE. Despite the initial job loss, 90 percent of persons who became unemployed due to COVID-19 were re-employed by March 2021. Yet the poorest households were most affected as they struggled to cope with increased food insecurity, brought on by the twin shocks of COVID-19 and the April floods. Overall, 52.1 percent of households reported facing at least one major difficulty during the SoE and since March 2020. Almost two out of three persons saw their income change due to the April floods: 44.6 percent of households witnessed a moderate decrease in their income levels, 23.0 percent saw a significant decline in their income, and 3.9 percent lost all income. Due to the economic stress, 58.5 percent had to use coping strategies, such as selling livestock, spending savings, and borrowing money. Among the Timorese population, 41.1 percent were affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in 2021.

WFP enhanced its relationships with the Government and partners, particularly on emergency supply chain management and food assistance to reach the most vulnerable population. WFP and the UN Country Team launched a humanitarian response plan and joint appeal to meet the needs of populations affected by the April flood. To ensure the delivery of food and non-food items in the context of the SoE, WFP supported relevant line ministries as well as the National Logistics Center by enhancing the logistics capacity of the Government and humanitarian partners.

WFP also engaged in capacity strengthening activities to address food insecurity and malnutrition issues across the country. WFP's partnership with the Government included national and global efforts, with Timor-Leste signing the Declaration of Commitment and joining the global School Meals Coalition in 2021. WFP's engagement with line ministries also included the initiation of the food fortification decree-law and the introduction of fortified rice through social safety net programs. WFP also formalized partnerships with the Government and development partners. WFP continued to work with the Government on a school health and nutrition pilot in five schools, with the objective of supporting, complementing, and improving the school feeding programme with integrated activities such as kitchen construction, water supply rehabilitation, establishment of school gardens, provision of eating utensils and computers/desktops.

As part of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) evaluation conducted in the previous year, in 2021 WFP undertook a comprehensive Capacity Needs Mapping (CNM) exercise in preparation for its next Country Strategic Plan. The CNM identified Government priority areas and criticality to address food security and nutrition in Timor-Leste.

Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented strategic and operational risks identified in the CSP, including impediments to movement, transportation, and monitoring. Climate-related vulnerability, as manifested in the April floods, also posed heightened risks to the food security and livelihoods of the Timorese population. WFP has leveraged existing partnerships with the line ministries and partners by ensuring strong operational coordination and forging new strategic partnerships for food security and humanitarian responses. WFP also mitigated risks by redirecting activities to provide technical support to the national COVID-19 response and emergency coordination efforts following the April floods.

Partnerships

In response to crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic and unprecedented flooding in April 2021, WFP leveraged partnerships in its operations for emergency supply chain management and emergency food provision. WFP continued to strengthen the Government's capacity to address the food security and nutrition challenges of the most vulnerable people affected by the flooding as well as the prolonged pandemic. WFP formalized partnerships with the Government and partners, including the State Secretariat for Civil Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Health, the National Logistics Center (CLN), the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, and the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry, to enhance national capacity and address deteriorating malnutrition and food insecurity.

Partnerships in response to crises

In 2021, WFP continued to support the Government's economic recovery plan, the *Cesta Basica* blanket food basket provision, with monitoring through the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (MCAE). WFP will continue to engage with Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, the Secretary of State for Cooperatives, and the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry to improve the efficiency and effectiveness for the next generation of *Cesta Basica* in 2022.

In the aftermath of the April floods, WFP supported the State Secretariat for Civil Protection, National Logistics Center, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, and the Timor-Leste Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (SAMES) to deliver food and non-food items during the state of emergency, toward easing the pressure of movement restrictions and reaching the most vulnerable. WFP also worked to enhance the logistics capacity of Government and humanitarian partners.

WFP's humanitarian air service operated from June 2020 to June 2021, responding to both COVID-19 and floods, and transported over 14 MT of relief items, medical supplies, and nutritious foods to the country. With border closures and the disruption in supply chains across the region, WFP's aviation service has ensured critical access of Timor-Leste to the health and humanitarian workers and supplies.

Enhancing long-term partnerships

In 2021 WFP strengthened its partnership with the Government of Timor-Leste and engaged with global and national actors across sectors to support food system transformation. Timor-Leste subsequently committed to the national pathway to ensure a resilient national food system by 2030. In follow up to the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, the Prime Minister signed the declaration of Timor-Leste's commitment to join the School Meals Coalition.

WFP is also part of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network and contributed to support the Prime Minister's Office together with the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition in Timor-Leste (KONSSANTIL), UN agencies, and other stakeholders in Timor-Leste. Specifically, WFP is supporting the implementation of an operational roadmap on wasting alongside national nutrition plans and policies such as the Consolidated National Action Plan for Nutrition and Food Security launched in July 2021.

WFP actively engaged with the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry through a Letter of Understanding (LoU) to augment the Government's capacity in the area of food processing, especially food fortification. Two significant approaches were undertaken to initiate food fortification in the country: Decree Law Legislation; and Introduction of Fortified Rice through Social Safety Net Programs (SSNPs). WFP will also provide technical assistance for designing and establishing the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry's Loja do Povo programme, which aims to improve market access for farmers at the municipality level.

WFP partnered with UN agencies, including the World Health Organization (WHO), to jointly support the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports and the Ministry of Health on a multi-year National School Feeding Programme with the aim of enhancing school health and nutrition among school children in Timor-Leste.

WFP also worked with private sector partners like DSM, mobilizing an in-kind donation of five MT of fortified rice kernels, as well as with partners contributing to government efforts.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's Timor-Leste Country Strategic Plan (CSP) started in January 2018 and ends in December 2022. During 2021, the CSP was revised twice, with budgetary implications. First, the CSP was extended by one year until December 2022, increasing the budget from USD 18 million to USD 21 million, to allow for consultation and formulation of the next CSP and add a crisis response strategic outcome [8]. Through the second revision in 2021, WFP will expand Activity 1 and a food modality was added to accommodate the distribution of SuperCereal, increasing the budget further to USD 26 million.

Overall, 75 percent of the Timor-Leste CSP has been funded. In 2021 all needs under the three Strategic Outcomes were fully resourced through a combination of the carry-over from 2020 and new contributions in 2021 [9]. Out of USD 7.9 million of new resources in 2021, USD 7.3 million came from direct contributions and the balance from multilateral contributions and a trust fund. From the total contribution, 98 percent was earmarked to specific activities and sub activities such as nutrition-sensitive program, food procurement, supply chain, Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR), and monitoring and evaluation.

Strategic Outcome 3 showed the lowest expenditure, at 34 percent compared to Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 which reached 51 percent and 73 percent of the needs-based plan, respectively. Strategic Outcome 3 was newly introduced in the second quarter of the year with a focus on support to the Government's emergency assistance through the on-demand service delivery modality.

Expenditures under Strategic Outcome 2 exceeded the original implementation plan, mainly due to support for the host Government and humanitarian partners, with immediate emergency logistics requirements in response to flooding at the start of the year and the ongoing pandemic.

Throughout the year, out of the total needs-based plans for strategic outcomes 2 and 3, 34 percent was used for the pandemic and flood response implemented under the Strategic Outcome 3 crisis response on-demand service provision modality and logistic services provision under Strategic Outcome 2.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Timor-Leste have improved nutrition towards national targets by 2025	966,192.0	646,838.0	2,039,621.0	499,830.0
02: National and sub-national Government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2022	1,559,718.0	661,692.0	2,795,343.0	1,139,106.0
03: The Government of Timor-Leste has access to augmented services during and the aftermath of the crisis	182,120.0	0.0	177,791.0	62,453.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	3,675,901.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	2,708,030.0	1,308,530.0	8,688,656.0	1,701,389.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,093,282.0	289,930.0	624,698.0	396,835.0
Total Direct Costs	3,801,312.0	1,598,460.0	9,313,354.0	2,098,224.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	230,468.0	103,900.0	435,417.0	435,417.0
Grand Total	4,031,781.0	1,702,361.0	9,748,770.0	2,533,641.0

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



294 people from various stakeholders participated in the Food Fortification decree-law consultation



176,000 people reached through social behaviour change communication messages delivered through television media



Food Safety Guideline for Safer School Meals in Timor-Leste officially handed over to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS)

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to provide technical support to the Government with the aim of reaching the nutrition targets for children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls by 2025. After WFP's formal handover of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention activities to the Ministry of Health in 2019, WFP has continued efforts to strengthen the national capacity to design policies as well as nutrition-specific and -sensitive interventions to accelerate the reduction of maternal and child malnutrition, contributing to the draft national health sector nutrition strategic plan 2022-2026. WFP also supported the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat to develop a multisectoral Timor-Leste roadmap to accelerate the reduction of child wasting in the country, within the Global Action Plan on Child Wasting.

Nutrition policy and SBCC

WFP worked closely with the Government under Activity 1. Due to lockdown measures against COVID-19 and the shift in the Ministry of Health's priorities to vaccination campaigns in 2021, WFP continued to advocate for increased financial investment in nutrition and scale-up of evidence-based nutrition action. For the finalization and publication of the SDG2 Consolidated National Action Plan for Nutrition Food Security (CNAP-NFS), WFP provided technical support to the SUN Secretariat under the Office of Civil Society Support of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO). To facilitate national initiatives and dialogue on food security and nutrition, WFP supported the SUN Secretariat and KONSSANTIL in organizing events at national and municipality levels, such as the National Nutrition Award and the Food Systems Dialogues event.

In November, WFP supported warehouse and inventory management training for the Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (SAMES) under Ministry of Health alongside the World Health Organization (WHO) and the National Directorate of Pharmacy and Medicines (DNFM). Moreover, together with other UN agencies including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO, WFP helped the government to finalize a simplified protocol for severe and moderate acute malnutrition treatment.

Along with nutrition-specific programme support, WFP carried out relevant social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) activities for targeted beneficiaries, promoting healthy dietary practices. WFP distributed information, education, and communications (IEC) materials with nutrition-focused messages for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in 13 municipalities, alongside the Ministry of Health's distribution of High Energy Biscuits to 11,000 PLW. In 2021, WFP delivered nutrition education mainly among pregnant and lactating women and to boys and girls in the school nutrition club in five pilot schools. WFP also carried out other SBCC activities through various channels. These include the Prime Minister's Nutrition Awards as well as training sessions for 100 health workers/teachers. WFP contributed to two new editions of LAFAEK magazines, which were distributed to more than 206,000 school-aged children. Nutrition education was carried out in five schools with 120 nutrition club students. WFP also distributed nutrition-focused messages, including food safety and hygiene, breastfeeding, and healthy diets, through a new technical agreement with national TV broadcast - Radio Televisaun Timor Leste (RTTL); this specific media channel reached 176,000 people across the country. Moreover, 113,891 people were reached through WFP Timor-Leste's social media channel, covering various areas of SBCC topics on nutrition and healthy diets.

Fortification

Under Activity 2, WFP provided technical support to the Government on the introduction and scaling up of food fortification in Timor-Leste. Due to the high burden of micronutrient malnutrition and high dependence of the Timorese diet on staple foods, the Government, in consultation with WFP, has decided to adopt staple food fortification (especially rice fortification). In this regard, WFP focused on three critical aspects of policy, partnership, and programming. Since 2020, a cross-functional multi-stakeholder Technical Advisory Group for Rice Fortification (RF-TAG) under the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition in Timor-Leste (KONSSANTIL) supported consensus-building and oversaw the scaling-up of staple food fortification in the country. WFP presented a roadmap to RF-TAG members. As a result, the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce, and Industry, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, requested WFP to support the development of a legal and regulatory framework for staple food fortification (through a national decree-law). WFP hired SGF, a national legal firm, and developed the draft decree-law for the fortification of rice, wheat flour, oil, and salt. The law would represent an important step in enhancing national food security and nutrition policy.

To further strengthen the decree-law, WFP conducted 14 consultation meetings with a total of 294 representatives. Relevant line ministries and partners participated in the consultation process as a stakeholder group and included UN agencies, development partners, global and regional industry partners from the private sector, domestic food producers, and importers, and civil society organizations in Timor-Leste. In addition to developing a decree-law on staple food fortification, WFP advocated for incorporating the rice fortification into existing national policies such as the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports' (MoEYS) School Feeding Manual (Merenda Escolar). In addition, a micronutrient food component was introduced in the ongoing National Health Sector Nutrition Strategic Plan 2022-26 (NHSNSP). WFP also signed a Letter of Understanding (LoU) with the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce, and Industry and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Logistics Center to scale up rice fortification in the country. The Ministry of Tourism, Commerce, and Industry, through this partnership, invested USD 100,000 to initiate rice fortification. Furthermore, DSM provided an in-kind donation of 5 MT of Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK) to WFP, which has the potential to be converted to 500 MT of fortified rice upon blending with raw rice.

On policy engagements, WFP advocated with key decision-makers to incorporate the rice fortification efforts in various aspects of social safety net programs' policies. WFP also provided technical assistance and collaborated with line ministries toward initiating programming introducing fortified rice through the country's social safety net programs and the open market. While COVID-19 lockdown and movement restrictions limited WFP's ability to conduct certain activities related to introducing rice fortification in the country, WFP successfully carried out several planned activities, including the installation of a fortified rice blending system in the National Logistics Center's warehouse in Tibar. Furthermore, WFP developed two training modules for government officials to gain technical and programmatic knowledge on rice fortification in Timor-Leste. WFP also conducted capacity assessments of three key domestic rice millers.

Following drafting support and endorsement in 2020, WFP handed over the Food Safety Guidelines for Safer School Meals in Timor-Leste to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. WFP also shared the findings of the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis (FNG) in two municipalities as part of World Food Day advocacy activities with support from KONSSANTIL, with 80-100 participants in each municipality.

In 2021, major challenges for Activity 2 were the COVID-19 lockdown and movement restrictions as they impacted the movement of personnel and material between warehouses. Limitations led to a significant delay in the schedule for the installation of the fortified rice blending system. Additionally, the lack of pre-requisite electrical infrastructure in the National Logistics Center warehouse further delayed the installation of the system. Lastly, while there has been general agreement on introducing rice fortification in the country, relevant line ministries are still in discussion on sourcing rice from the National Logistics Centre for the social safety net programs.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age were integrated in terms of beneficiary participation and benefits. As there were no direct transfers in Activity 1 and 2, they received a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score 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 2022



6 Mobile Data Collection tools were introduced for the COVID-19 response and April flood-related assessment



3,000 students benefitted from School Health and Nutrition pilot projects in Dili Municipality



496 MT of relief cargo was transported on behalf of 7 organizations and included food, medical items, and non-food items



9 flights transported relief items, including medical supplies, High Energy Biscuits, vaccines, and humanitarian passengers



Supported Timor-Leste's commitments to the UN Food Systems Summit, including in submitting the national pathway on food systems

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP worked with national and sub-national government institutions to strengthen their capacities to deliver food, nutrition, and supply chain-related services. Under Activity 3, WFP continued to support the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports on the national school feeding program and the review and formulation of the School Feeding Manual. In addition, With WFP's support, Timor-Leste committed to the national pathway to ensure a resilient national food system by 2030. In follow up to the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, the Prime Minister also signed the declaration of Timor-Leste's commitment to join the School Meals Coalition.

Following recent cuts to the national budget for the school feeding programme, WFP continued to advocate with the Commission of Parliament on the school feeding transfer value and the need for commensurate budgetary resources. Movement restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic, however, led to school closures almost all year and affected the implementation of school feeding. In fact, schools provided feeding for an average of 20 days over 2021. WFP also continued its engagement with government institutions, UN partners, and civil society organizations to enhance evidence by strengthening monitoring capacities and evidence-generation activities. In addition, WFP worked on building the analytical basis for articulating its strategy in school health and nutrition in line with WFP's corporate School Feeding Strategy 2020-2030.

WFP also identified several areas that affected the readiness of humanitarian partners during and after Cyclone Seroja, including food systems, social safety net programs, health, and nutrition. Under Activity 4, WFP's response continued to address the root causes of food insecurity, while working at the intersection of emergency preparedness and response and supply chain systems capacity strengthening with line ministries and partners.

Improving targeting, monitoring, and programme analysis

WFP continued its technical support to line ministries through rapid assessments and data collection training. Despite the challenges of movement restrictions in the COVID-19 context, and on top of historic floods in April, WFP provided 16 training sessions with 125 government staff, UN partners, and civil society organizations. WFP supported building six assessment tools, including but not limited to assessments around food security, the impact of floods on schools, and school storage capacity. In the aftermath of the April floods, WFP together with the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports identified the most affected schools in Dili municipalities for further recovery support.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, WFP, with 11 field-based food security officers from civil society partners, conducted the rapid food security assessment. The survey identified the 50,000 flood-affected

people in need of immediate support. WFP also continued the weekly price monitoring of 16 staple food items and data analysis support for the quarterly food security bulletin.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs through the *Cesta Basica* program for strengthening monitoring capacity among government institutions, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the National Logistics Center, Secretary of State for Cooperative, Ministry of Tourism, Commerce, and Industry, and Oecusse, in the digital data collection system to enable progress to be measured with real-time aggregated beneficiary numbers. WFP also provided additional monitoring tools to collect beneficiary feedback and retailer performance evaluation systems.

During the response to the April floods, WFP closely engaged with the State Secretariat for Civil Protection to strengthen their capacity on food monitoring and distribution plans in humanitarian responses and contributed to designing standard, nutritious food baskets. WFP contributed to the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment to measure food insecurity in Timor-Leste and provided training to enumerators.

Jointly with the Government, WFP carried out school feeding program activities. WFP also continued technical support to finalize the National School Feeding Manual (Merenda Escolar) with line ministries, UN partners, and civil society organizations. To enhance the school health and nutrition project within five pilot schools, WFP formalized partnerships with National University (UNTL) and local CSO and the Permaculture Organization in Timor-Leste (PERMATIL) to establish school gardens. WFP also established a partnership with the Australian Relief and Mercy Services (ARMS), coordinating and supporting the organization in the procurement of food items and rehabilitation of livestock facilities and food distribution monitoring in support of 55 persons with disabilities (PWD). In addition, WFP supported the procurement and monitoring of distributed food items and non-food items for a project with the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport and the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Timor-Leste. These items were distributed to 441 students in Manufahi, Aileu, and Lautem as take-home rations and COVID-19 protection measures during school break.

Throughout the year, WFP maintained strong partnerships with various stakeholders and successfully formalized new partnerships for short- and long-term assistance to enhance national food security and nutrition programs. Activity 3 was funded through multilateral contributions, and with the available resources, WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports' implementation of the school health and nutrition (SHN) pilot project in five schools. The effort benefitted more than 3,000 children.

Due to international travel restrictions, the recruitment of an international expert to deliver training on emergency management and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) was canceled.

Supply chain expertise

Under Activity 4, WFP provided the Government of Timor-Leste and partners with technical expertise and logistics augmentation support for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system. WFP worked with line ministries, UN agencies, and civil society organizations, signing two Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) and developing joint work plans with the National Logistics Center and State Secretariat of Civil Protection for direct cooperation in two areas: supply chain country capacity strengthening and emergency preparedness and response.

Under supply chain country capacity strengthening efforts, WFP provided training, technical expertise, and guidance, as well as material and financial support to augment the logistics operations of five ministries and to undertake food quality surveys. WFP's support included financial contributions, the provision of transportation services, the ongoing development of a supply chain management software system, assistance for local food procurement, the secondment of logistics specialists for supply chain operations to the government, and the deployment of a food systems expert in developing the Strategic Grain Reserve initiative.

WFP strengthened its partnership with the National Logistic Center, completed the Supply Chain Gap Assessment of twelve warehouses and reviewed management and operations to improve human resource capacity and operational resources in areas of transportation, IT, and warehouse equipment.

Within emergency preparedness and response efforts, WFP scaled up its logistics activities to respond to Cyclone Seroja and the COVID-19 pandemic, providing logistics coordination and transport services to Government and humanitarian partners. WFP supported the Government through the Integrated Crisis Management Centre, providing logistics guidance and services. WFP is also working on a logistics capacity assessment to gather baseline information about the logistics capacity for humanitarian emergency preparedness and response in Timor-Leste.

WFP also conducted coordination meetings with the State Secretariat for Civil Protection regarding emergency preparedness, providing technical support on project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation at both national and municipality levels. WFP also planned to preposition the remaining stock of High Energy Biscuits with the Secretariat in preparation for the 2022 wet season.

By September 2021, WFP procured 37 MT of High Energy Biscuits to support the Country Program and the Ministry of Health's nutrition interventions, including immediate emergency nutrition and logistics requirements to meet the needs of those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the floods. This was done through the Ministry's emergency support for vulnerable pregnant and lactating women with a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of less than 23cm. The Ministry of Health distributed these High Energy Biscuits to all community health centres across the country.

By mid-November 2021, WFP deployed field staff to four municipalities (Baucau, Bobonaro, Manufahi, and Oecusse) as part of its commitment to providing technical support that includes intersectoral coordination, project design, monitoring and evaluation, and service delivery. Field staff supported District Public Health Officers (DPHO) to collect the monthly report on the distribution of High Energy Biscuits. WFP is preparing for the deployment of new field staff in the remaining eight municipalities by March 2022.

In addition, WFP trained 117 health workers in the implementation of the protocol for severe and acute malnutrition treatment, a protocol which was finalized with other UN agencies including UNICEF and WHO.

WFP also provided for a humanitarian airbridge between Dili and Kuala Lumpur due to a lack of other air transport options during the COVID-19 related border closures. WFP continued humanitarian air service operations with nine flights transporting approximately 14 MT of relief items, including medical supplies, High Energy Biscuits, vaccines, and humanitarian passengers as part of the flood response, COVID-19 interventions, and development efforts. WFP also supported the transport of 496 MT of relief cargo on behalf of several organizations (government institutions, civil society organizations, development partners, and UN agencies).

WFP worked closely with line ministries, UN, and NGO partners. Partners included the Ministry of Health's Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (SAMES) in health supply chain strengthening and the delivery of High Energy Biscuits. WFP assisted the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' National Directorate for Quarantine and Biosecurity in improving food quality and pest control measures. WFP supported the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion in supply chain capacity strengthening and signed an MoU to strengthen the supply chain capacity in support of national food systems as well as an MoU on emergency response.

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring

Gender and age were integrated in terms of beneficiary participation and benefit but Activity 3 received a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 1 as there were no direct transfers.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	N/A

Strategic outcome 03: The Government of Timor-Leste has access to augmented services during and the aftermath of the crisis



Procured **37 MT** of High Energy Biscuits for the Ministry of Health to combat malnutrition among Pregnant and Lactating Women.



8.75 MT of light cargo transported monthly

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP aimed to support the Government of Timor-Leste's access to augmented services during and in the aftermath of the crisis. This Strategic Outcome was added in mid-2021.

In line with the Country Strategic Plan's priorities under Activity 5, WFP specifically aimed to assist vulnerable populations with a focus on service delivery. Targeted populations included those affected by the April floods and the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as pregnant and lactating women, as identified by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion.

As the co-lead agency of the food security sector and the lead agency for the logistics sector, WFP supported the Government and humanitarian partners to transport and distribute relief material to evacuation centers across the country after the April floods.

WFP also worked with relevant government partners following natural hazards, including with the Secretary of State for Civil Protection, to locate and assist flood-affected populations and with District Disaster Management Commissions to identify populations affected by strong winds.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

To support the Government's efforts in emergency preparedness after the April floods, WFP participated in the after-action review workshop and multi-sectoral coordination workshop as a food security co-lead with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Oxfam. The after-action review workshop identified important lessons learned during the flood response in localization, social inclusion, accountability, and coordination. Based on the four main themes, humanitarian actors agreed on key follow-up actions, including formalizing the sectoral and inter-sectoral humanitarian coordination mechanisms, capacity mapping, investment in humanitarian leadership, and review of existing tools. Together with the food security sector partners, WFP drafted the joint food security sector plan.

For better needs-based targeting for food assistance in crisis situations, more accurate data and information are crucial, as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic and the April floods. To ensure these issues are tackled, continued coordination meetings with the relevant government agencies, as well as inter-ministerial meetings will be key. Moreover, WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping can help to utilize data for better targeting and establishing criteria for beneficiaries from the planning stage. WFP will continue to encourage targeted approaches and coordination with relevant ministries and nutrition-sensitive responses.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Violence against women and children is highly prevalent in Timor-Leste, according to the Nabilan survey (2016) [12]. An estimated 47 percent of women experience domestic violence by their partner in a year [13]. Unequal gender roles, exclusion, and stereotypes are barriers to gender equality. The Government of Timor-Leste has established robust legal frameworks and policies, and though community acceptance is slow, they promote gender equality, work toward preventing gender-based violence, and provide more accessible services to survivors. In fact, the 2021 Global Gender Gap report counted Timor-Leste as one of the five most-improved economies in reducing the gender gap.

Augmenting the Ministry of Health's efforts during the pandemic in 2021, WFP provided a short-term nutrition intervention for malnourished pregnant and lactating women. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP and UN partners supported the Ministry of Health to develop High Energy Biscuits and breastfeeding videos. Social and behaviour change communication materials were designed to promote gender-sensitive and proactive awareness of both men and women to advocate for good nutrition intake practices for their children during an emergency.

WFP engaged in the '16 Days of Activism' campaign to raise awareness of gender-based violence through the Men Cook for Women activity, looking at transforming traditional gender roles and promoting gender equality. WFP distributed 16 Days of Activism information, education, and communications (IEC) materials to the five pilot schools in Dili and three schools in Baucau and Lautem together with the take-home rations distributed by the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Timor-Leste. In addition, WFP continuously engaged with the UN Country Team to raise awareness on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and participated in the Gender Theme Group and gender and protection meetings.

Environment

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

According to the International Federation of the Red Cross's country assessment, global warming will increase the occurrence of heatwaves and warm spells for the coming 20 years in Timor-Leste.[14] Households are also exposed to a multi-hazard environment including floods, landslides, and rising sea levels. The population's high dependence on climate-sensitive sectors (such as rainfed farming, fishing, forest-based livelihoods) with an estimated 80 percent of the country's population relying on the agriculture sector for subsistence, combined with low income levels, contributes to increasing its vulnerability to climate change[15]. Activities such as rain-fed farming, fishing, and forest-based livelihoods are examples of climate-sensitive natural resources at risk due to climate change [16].

From 28 March to 4 April 2021, Cyclone Seroja impacted all 13 municipalities in Timor-Leste, with flash floods and landslides. Overall, the flood affected 31,029 households and damaged 2,660 hectares of irrigated land, which further exacerbated the country's food security and nutrition gap. These had overarching impacts on livelihoods, supply chains, and market functionality. According to the WFP food security assessment, 50,000 people would need humanitarian support until the next harvest in May/June 2022.[17] In response, WFP supported the General Directorate of Statistics within the Ministry of Finance to collect nationwide food prices. WFP supported the production of a quarterly Food Security Bulletin through the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition (KONSSANTIL) and line ministries to closely monitor national food stock availability, vegetable health index, and rainfall distribution.

Towards year-end, WFP further strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry to enhance response to shocks from extreme climate change. WFP is working with partners to examine strategic grain reserve options and promote local production in the country.

WFP continuously supported the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports with climate-smart agriculture practices under the school health and nutrition pilot project, which included the promotion of rice husk as an organic fertilizer to minimize the use of pesticides and the creation of eco-friendly school gardens in collaboration with the National University of Timor Lorosa'e (UNTL). WFP also successfully installed a solar panel in one school to increase access to drinking water in the school and provide clean and safe water to cook school meals for children. These solar panels enabled successful school gardens to be established.

Human Interest Story

WFP Timor-Leste assists pregnant and nursing mothers for their better nutritional status

"After I received 30 sachets of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) in October, I have been wanting to visit the Community Health Center again for the November HEB sachet ration" - 23-year old, 8-months pregnant woman in Timor-Leste.

In November 2021, WFP, together with the Ministry of Health, visited Vera Cruz Community Health Centre in Dili to monitor a High Energy Biscuit distribution and deliver Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) material.

In 2021, to respond to challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and impacts of floods in April following Cyclone Seroja, WFP supported the Timor-Leste Ministry of Health (MoH) with an emergency nutrition intervention for pregnant and lactating women. Specifically, WFP assisted the Ministry of Health with the procurement and supply chain for the distribution of HEB. Vulnerable women arriving at the Vera Cruz Community Health Centre in Dili on 10 November received fortified High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) procured by WFP. WFP together with the MoH monitored the distribution. WFP delivered social and behavior change communication material on maternal health and nutrition, and women were encouraged to visit such community health centers for regular check-ups.

Data Notes

Overview

1. Timor-Leste Floods: Situation Report #13, UN Resident Coordinator's Office, 24 September 2021

Context and Operations

2. Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey 2020

3. Preliminary Result of the Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey 2020

4. Timor-Leste Sitrep #131, SEAR weekly situation report #49, weekly epidemiological update on COVID-19 #71 and global weekly operational update, World Health Organization, 2021

5. SEIA 2.0, UNDP (2021)

6. WHO 2021

Partnerships

7. WFP thanks donors for their support to the country's programs from 2018 to 2021: Australia, New Zealand, Japan, the European Commission, Republic of Korea, UN CERF, the Governments of China, Ireland, Germany, Brazil, as well as the Government of Timor-Leste (MCAE, MTCI), UN's other funds and agencies.

CSP Financial Overview

8. WFP introduced the crisis response (Strategic Outcome 3) component in 2021 and the budget revision was done in the second quarter, following the increasing demand for supply chain management and operational, and nutrition-sensitive support to the Government's emergency response.

9. Expenditure of multi-year (2021-2022) funds received in Q2 and Q4 to be made in 2022.

Strategic outcome 01

10. As there was no direct implementation, no WFP programme indicators were collected in 2020 and 2021. 2020 data on the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) and minimum dietary diversity-women (MDD-W) are from the Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey 2020, representing national figures, not WFP programme indicators.

Strategic outcome 03

11. SO 3 is an on-demand service delivery activity, GaM does not apply.

Progress towards gender equality

12. Understanding Violence against Women and Children in Timor-Leste: Findings from the Nabilan Baseline Study. Asia Foundation, 2016

13. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, GESI, 2020

Environment

14. Country Assessment – Timor-Leste, IFRC, 2020


15. Instruction manual for field staff, Timor-Leste Agriculture census 2019. General Directorate of Statistics and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries


16. Country Assessment – Timor-Leste, IFRC, 2020

17. Food Security Assessment: A Look at the Impact of Cyclone Seroja in Times of COVID-19. 2021. WFP Timor-Leste.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture												
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	
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall		
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			22.6	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number					13000

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$			2534000	

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			
Output Results									
Activity 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals									
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
E*: Targeted individuals receive nutritious food and gender-sensitive nutrition education in order to improve their nutrition status, dietary diversity and empowerment.									
Prevention of acute malnutrition									
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches		E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)			Number	250	50		
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches		E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)			Number	9,000	11,000		
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media		E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).			individual	150,000	176,000		
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media		E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)			individual	100,000	113,891		
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners									
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened Government capacity to implement national nutrition programmes, grounded in gender equality, in order to improve nutritional status.									
Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training			individual	250	294		
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided			unit	16	14		
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized			training session	2	1		
C.6*: 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)		C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed			unit	2	3		
Outcome Results									
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source	
Target Group: Government Institution - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities									

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=3	=3	1	1	0	WFP survey
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Strategic Outcome 02: National and sub-national Government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2022 - Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 03: Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	80	125
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	8	19
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	16
C.6*: 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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	25	28

Activity 04: Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	117
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	8	6
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	6
C.6*: 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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	2
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	1

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government Institution - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government Staffs - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: The Government of Timor-Leste has access to augmented services during and the aftermath of the crisis							- Crisis Response	
Output Results								
Activity 05: Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government of Timor-Leste								
Output indicator	Detailed indicator				Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis affected population and vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened food procurement services in order to meet nutritious food needs.								
Food Procurement Service								
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.128: Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly				Mt	4	8.75	

Cover page photo © WFP / Noel Soares

Pregnant and nursing mothers receiving high-energy biscuits to enhance their diet from the Ministry of Health Community Health Center with WFP support

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

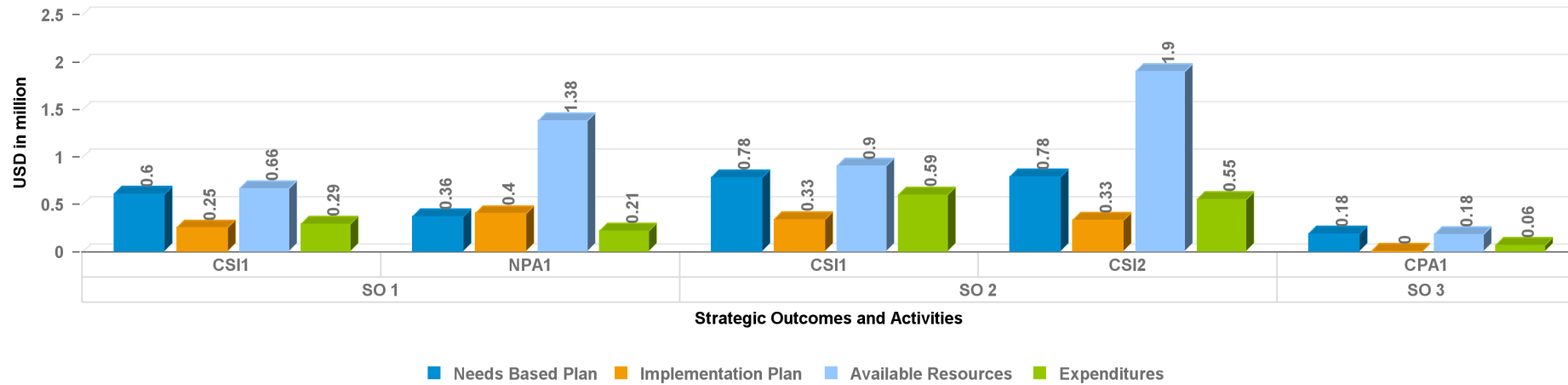
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2022
SO 3	The Government of Timor-Leste has access to augmented services during and the aftermath of the crisis
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government of Timor-Leste
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners
CSI1	Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners
CSI2	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 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	602,093	248,238	661,732	285,422
		Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	364,099	398,600	1,377,889	214,408
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			966,192	646,838	2,039,621	499,830
5	National and sub-national Government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2022	Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners	775,674	334,276	899,373	594,000
		Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.	784,044	327,416	1,895,970	545,105
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,559,718	661,692	2,795,343	1,139,106
8	The Government of Timor-Leste has access to augmented services during and the aftermath of the crisis	Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government of Timor-Leste	182,121	0	177,791	62,453
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			182,121	0	177,791	62,453

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,675,901	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	3,675,901	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,708,031	1,308,531	8,688,655	1,701,389
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,093,282	289,930	624,698	396,835
Total Direct Costs			3,801,313	1,598,461	9,313,354	2,098,224
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			230,468	103,900	435,417	435,417
Grand Total			4,031,781	1,702,361	9,748,770	2,533,641



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

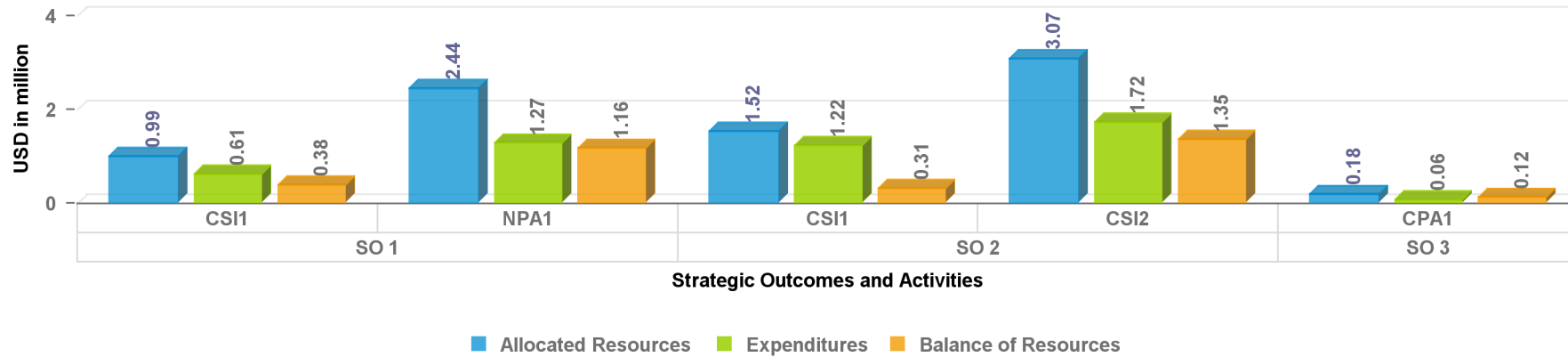
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2022
SO 3	The Government of Timor-Leste has access to augmented services during and the aftermath of the crisis
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government of Timor-Leste
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners
CSI1	Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners
CSI2	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 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	7,898,202	2,437,092	0	2,437,092	1,273,611	1,163,481
		Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners	2,306,832	988,067	0	988,067	611,758	376,310
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			10,205,034	3,425,159	0	3,425,159	1,885,369	1,539,791
5	National and sub-national Government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2022	Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners	2,162,352	1,522,909	0	1,522,909	1,217,536	305,373
		Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.	2,921,134	3,071,382	0	3,071,382	1,720,517	1,350,865
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,083,487	4,594,291	0	4,594,291	2,938,053	1,656,237

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

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The Government of Timor-Leste has access to augmented services during and the aftermath of the crisis	Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government of Timor-Leste	182,121	177,791	0	177,791	62,453	115,337
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			182,121	177,791	0	177,791	62,453	115,337
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,675,901	0	3,675,901	0	3,675,901
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,675,901	0	3,675,901	0	3,675,901
Total Direct Operational Cost			15,470,641	11,873,141	0	11,873,141	4,885,875	6,987,266
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,090,334	1,628,637	0	1,628,637	1,400,774	227,863
Total Direct Costs			18,560,976	13,501,778	0	13,501,778	6,286,649	7,215,129
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,189,846	828,876		828,876	828,876	0
Grand Total			19,750,822	14,330,654	0	14,330,654	7,115,525	7,215,129

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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