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# Timor-Leste

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022

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# Overview

In the final year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022, WFP played a critical role in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in Timor-Leste. While there were hopes for an economic recovery following the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the country was heavily impacted by the global food crisis, fueled by the conflict in Ukraine and surging inflation. These factors posed a substantial threat to food security and nutrition in the country and made WFP's response even more crucial.

In response to growing concerns about worsening food security and nutrition, WFP supported the Government in delivering food and nutrition assistance to tens of thousands of pregnant and lactating women. This supplementary food was provided in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion. WFP also provided technical support to these ministries in areas such as designing and implementing a nutritious food basket in alignment with their social protection objectives. Alongside this direct food assistance, WFP reached over 100,000 people across the country with messages about healthy and nutritious diets. These messages centered on healthy diets for pregnant and lactating women as well as nutrition education among adolescents, which were bolstered by social media and television broadcasting.

The year saw some notable milestones achieved around the Government's commitments to nutrition and school-based programming. The continued joint advocacy by WFP and its partners contributed to the Government increasing its investments in nutrition programmes four-fold in the 2023 Annual Fiscal Budget, to USD 10 million. In addition, WFP's advocacy around school meals contributed to the Government announcing an increase in the 2023 national school meals programme budget from 8 million to 22 million, which will translate into an increase of 68 percent in the value of each student's school meal.

WFP provided significant technical support for the national school meals programme in 2022. This included assistance in developing a school meals manual, introducing fortified rice, enhancing monitoring and evaluation, strengthening food safety aspects, and promoting healthy and nutritious eating under a newly signed tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between WFP, the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, and the Ministry of State Administration. Another major activity in 2022 was the implementation of a joint school health and nutrition project, "Say No to 5s", to improve the school meals programme in three municipalities.

WFP continued to solidify its role in providing technical support for the Government by signing a new three-year agreement with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion to strengthen capacity around beneficiary targeting, food distributions, and supply chain-related services. This included providing logistics expertise to strengthen the country's food supply management system, and technical support in distributing food items for nutrition assistance. Throughout the year, WFP also continued to engage in policy, programming, and partnerships through the multi-stakeholder Technical Advisory Group for Rice Fortification and installed blending machines in Baucau and Bobonaro, by working with local rice millers. WFP also supported the Civil Protection Agency and the National Logistics Center on efforts to blend fortified rice locally, which was critical in enabling 10,000 flood-affected people to receive 42 mt of locally blended fortified rice in mid-2022.

WFP maintained its presence in all 13 municipalities in 2022, with WFP field staff embedded in municipal administration offices in line with the Government Decentralization Framework. In 2022, the Government of Timor-Leste endorsed the 2023-2025 Country Strategic Plan. WFP will continue its strong partnership with the Government and partners to strengthen the country's capacity in education, health, nutrition, and social protection while promoting gender equality. WFP will continue working to achieve food security through the Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships) in line with the 2030 agenda and the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030).

# 29,446

## Total beneficiaries in 2022

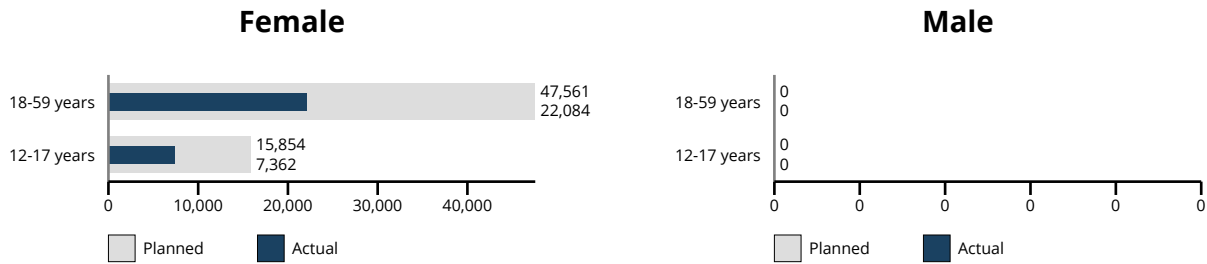


100% female

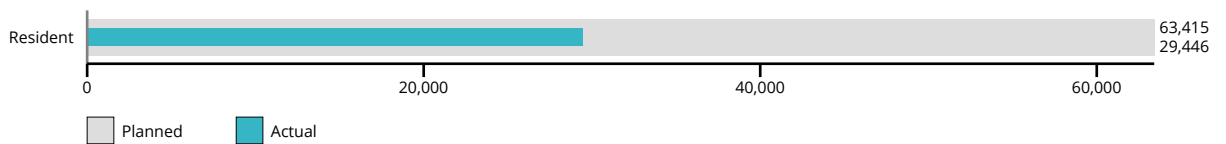


0% male

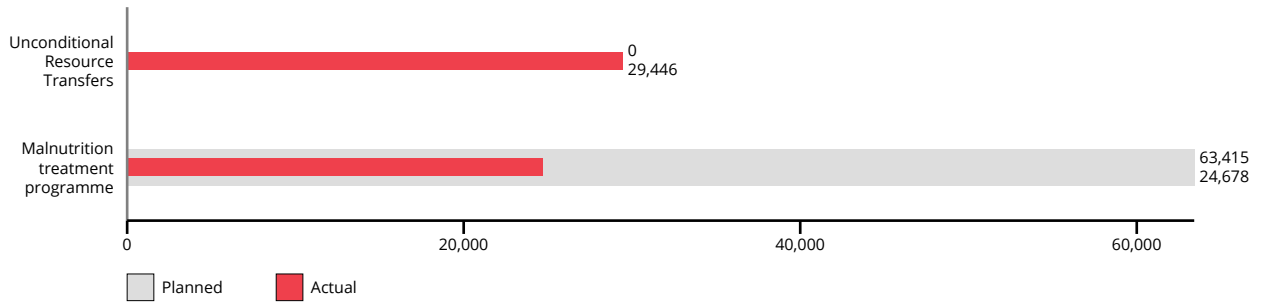
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



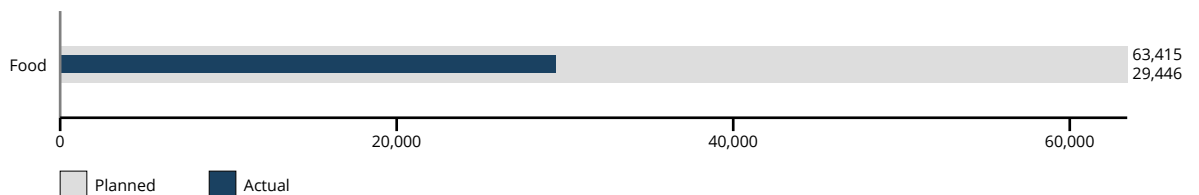
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



### Beneficiaries by Programme Area

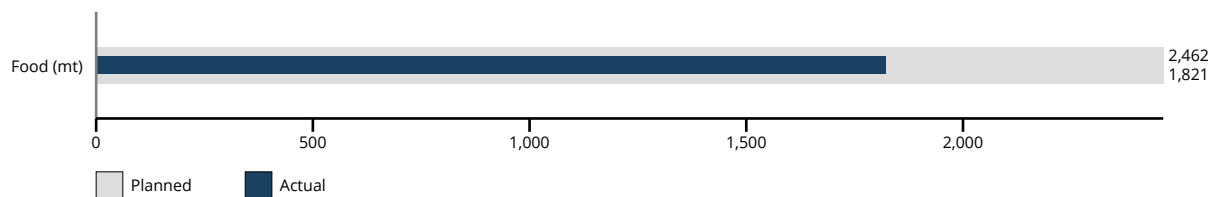


### Beneficiaries by Modality

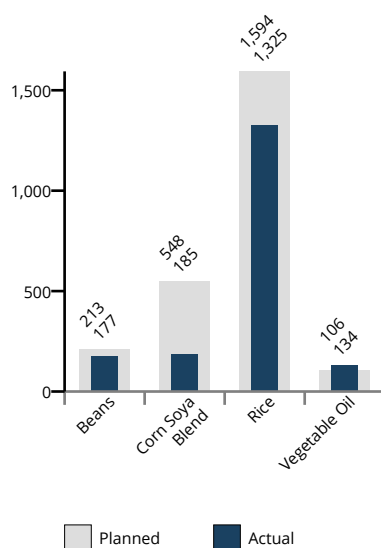




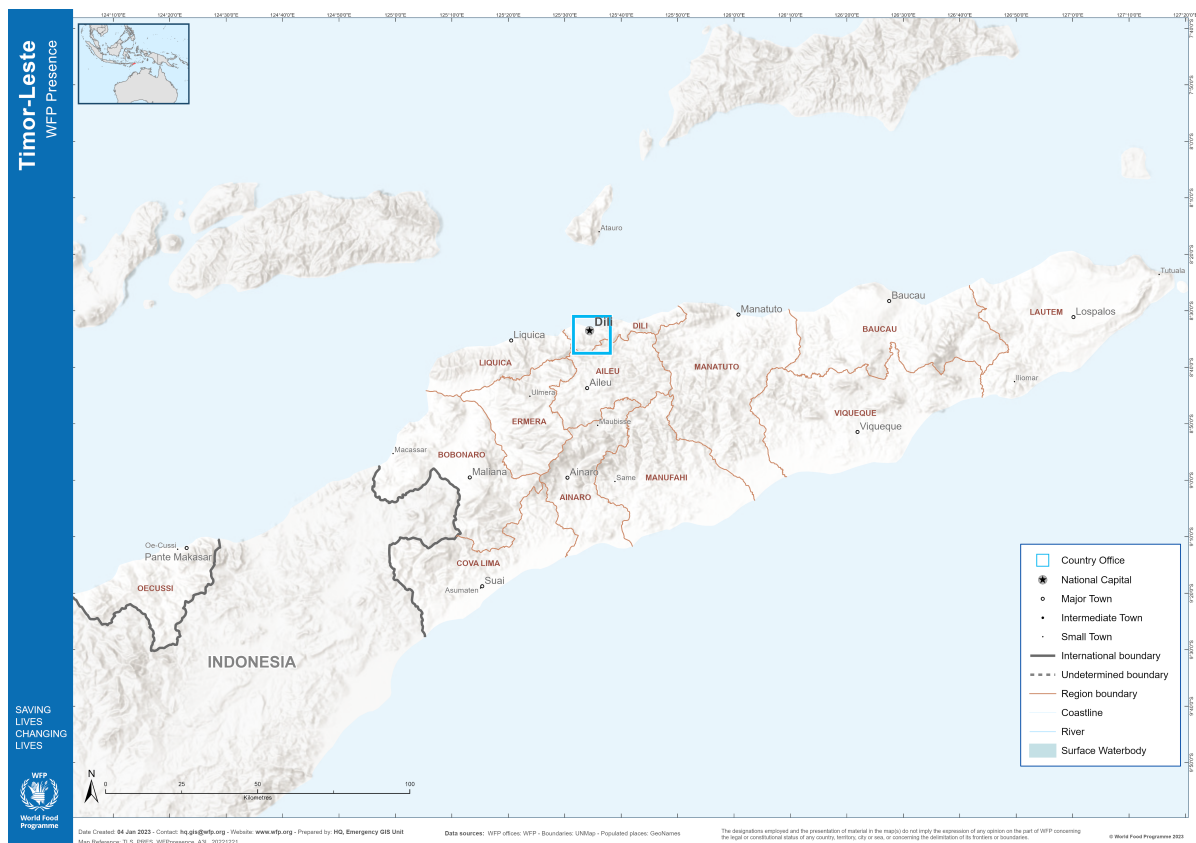
## Total Transfers by Modality



## Annual Food Transfer (mt)



# Context and operations



## Context

Despite some recovery from the lingering socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and Cyclone Seroja in 2021, the country experienced high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in 2022. This was exacerbated by the global food crisis and high food and fuel prices. Additionally, floods in the southern and eastern coastal municipalities further exacerbated the situation.

The country experienced an increase in food prices, with a substantial increase in fuel and commodity costs. By April, the food price index had increased by 25 percent compared to December 2021, and local rice prices had risen by 14 percent year-on-year. The increase in rice prices significantly impacted the food security situation, as rice is a staple food in Timor-Leste. Vegetable oil, another important food item, was also in short supply, with a price increase of 54 percent in April 2022 due to global uncertainty in sourcing and export bans in neighboring countries.

In Timor-Leste, a high level of food insecurity persists, with 22 percent of the population experiencing acute food insecurity,[1] and only 15-37 percent of the population able to afford a nutritious diet [2]. The prevalence of malnutrition in children 0-59 months is among the highest in the region; 47 percent of children under 5 are stunted (considered 'very high' as per WHO's classifications), and 8.6 percent are suffering from acute malnutrition and wasting (8.9 percent of males and 6.3 percent of females).[3]

To address the persistent food insecurity and malnutrition, the Government responded with two major social protection programmes in recent years: Cesta Básica and Bolsa da Mãe. Cesta Básica provides essential food items worth up to USD 50 for each member of the beneficiary households through in-kind assistance. Bolsa da Mãe offers cash-based transfers to households with pregnant women or children to promote the increased use of primary health care services and improve school attendance.

In July 2022, the Government also increased the draft budget allocation for the national school feeding programme from 25 cents to 42 cents per day for primary and secondary school students. The increased budget allocation will improve the nutritional and food safety standards of school meals, as identified in the national school meals manual, which was approved by both the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, and the Ministry of State Administration with WFP's technical support in 2022. In line with the Government's priorities, WFP actively engaged with line ministries and key government decision-makers to promote nutrition-sensitive approaches in national social protection programmes.

## Operations

WFP continued to provide nutritious food and raise awareness through social and behaviour change communication for targeted individuals. WFP also provided the Government and partners with technical assistance and evidence to enhance the efficiency of national social protection programmes with nutrition-sensitive approaches and scaling up of staple food fortification.

WFP worked to strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national government institutions to deliver essential services related to food, nutrition, and supply chains. This was accomplished through the provision of technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring, and analysis in the national social protection programme, including the school meals programme. This also entailed supporting advocacy initiatives around increasing investments in the school meals programme and providing technical assistance in designing and implementing national programmes. WFP also collaborated with the Government and partners to develop an efficient and effective supply chain management system by providing regular training, monitoring, and implementation support.

Lastly, WFP provided on-demand food procurement support to the Government of Timor-Leste. This was part of WFP's efforts to ensure that the Government can access augmented services during and after crises, to support crisis-affected populations and vulnerable groups in meeting their food and nutrition needs.

To address increased vulnerability among the population, WFP revised its budget to provide additional nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls through the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion and the Ministry of Health. Specifically, in response to the increased vulnerability among women and girls of reproductive age, WFP expanded its nutrition intervention by reallocating the majority of funds under Activity 5 (Emergency Response) to Activity 1 (Nutrition) to implement and deliver planned interventions more efficiently. WFP also prioritized the existing supply chain and field support units toward the nutrition intervention for pregnant and lactating women.

## Risk Management

While WFP faced a number of operational and programmatic challenges and risks throughout 2022, its proactive, strategic partnerships and coordination were crucial in mitigating these risks.

There were several risks related to the implementation of food assistance. These included the worldwide shortage of Super Cereal, which led to shipment delays, as well as the floods in May 2022 that disrupted people's access to health centers. WFP also faced several risks related to funding gaps between activities, changing priorities and government administrations, as well as shifts in the context.

In response, WFP actively engaged with donors to mobilize funding and coordinated with technical staff at the municipal level of the Government and partners to ensure that programmes could continue with minimal interruption. Amid these risks, WFP also adapted its programming, for example, by advocating for nutrition-sensitive approaches in social protection programmes and providing regular updates on the situation through monthly price monitoring.

# Partnerships

Partnerships are at the core of WFP's work in Timor-Leste. In 2022, Under WFP's mandate on zero hunger and reducing all forms of malnutrition, WFP leveraged its partnerships with government agencies, donors, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, and international financial institutions. WFP's strategy centered on strengthening the Government's capacity to address food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations, particularly amid shocks such as the ongoing global food crisis and extreme weather events. These capacity-strengthening efforts included providing policy, advocacy, and implementation support, as well as technical expertise. WFP also actively engaged with national and global actors across sectors to support advocacy around food systems transformation. To this aim, WFP focused on addressing the root causes of malnutrition and food insecurity in the area of food fortification, nutrition, school feeding, and social protection.

## Partnerships for nutrition and social protection programmes

In 2022, WFP worked closely with the Government to make national social protection programmes more nutrition-sensitive through capacity strengthening and enhancing targeting, monitoring, and evaluation. For food fortification, WFP continued to work on policy advocacy and legislation, as well as strengthening the capacity of fortified rice production in the country and the further scaling up food fortification. WFP also continued to provide essential technical support and advocacy to strengthen nutrition interventions across the country.

As Timor-Leste has joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, WFP continued to support the national SUN Secretariat at the Prime Minister's Office as a multi-stakeholder approach with the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition in Timor-Leste (KONSSANTIL), UN agencies, and other stakeholders in Timor-Leste. This entailed joint efforts to implement a country-wide operational roadmap to reduce wasting, as well as national nutrition plans, such as the joint workplan for the Consolidated National Action Plan for Nutrition and Food Security (CNAP-NFS). Within this effort, WFP also hosted nutrition awards in different municipalities. WFP also facilitated the international mission of the global SUN delegation to Timor-Leste, led by the SUN Global Coordinator and UN Assistant Secretary-General, Gerda Verburg. WFP supported meetings with key policy decision-makers, including the President and the Prime Minister, as well as key development partners and bilateral aid organizations. Through various platforms, such as television talk shows and interviews, WFP supported advocacy with the global and national SUN network to highlight the importance of improving nutrition in the country.

To strengthen nutrition interventions across the country, WFP worked with the Ministry of Health and provided operational support to deliver Super Cereal and high-energy biscuits to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women. For food fortification, WFP continued its efforts with the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce, and Industry to legislate the national food fortification decree law. WFP also worked to introduce fortified rice and other essential food fortification through social safety net programmes to address micronutrient deficiencies. In line with the Government's efforts to support local farmers and market access, WFP provided technical assistance to establish Loja do Povo, an agriculture supply chain programme to increase the incomes of farmers, as well as the accessibility and affordability of healthy and nutritious diets.

WFP also formalized many of its partnerships, with several Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) and Letters of Understanding (LoU) signed with various ministries. For example, WFP signed an LoU with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion to provide technical support for the provision of nutritious food and warehouse management. WFP also signed a tripartite agreement on the school feeding programme with the Ministry of State Administration and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, to strengthen the national school feeding programme in all municipalities. WFP also renewed an MoU with the Timor-Leste Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (SAMES) to provide technical assistance and various resources for supply chain capacity development activities. This includes strengthening the capacity of SAMES to distribute drugs, nutritious food, and medical equipment.

WFP continued to engage in dialogue with donors, including international financial institutions and bilateral partners, to inform WFP's ongoing operations as well as to discuss opportunities for further collaboration.

## Partnerships in response to crises

WFP's partnerships with the Government were crucial in strengthening crisis response. In particular, WFP continued to support the Government in emergency supply chain management and emergency food provision to reduce disaster risks. As part of the ongoing response to the aftermath of the floods in April 2021, WFP continued to provide technical guidance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, the Civil Protection Authority, the National Logistics Center, and SAMES to deliver food and non-food items to the most-affected populations.

Partnerships were also key to aligning emergency response policy and procedures with current food insecurity and acute malnutrition data. In 2022, WFP partnered to conduct the first acute Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

(IPC) in Timor-Leste with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the KONSSANTIL, with the participation of relevant line ministries and local and international NGOs.

Finally, WFP provided technical assistance to enhance crisis response capacity for a number of other ministries. For example, WFP provided technical and monitoring support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the horticulture and livestock project to restore livelihood activities in Bobonaro for those impacted by the April 2021 floods. WFP also provided technical assistance on data collection and monitoring for the Government's basic food baskets program (the second phase of Cesta Básica), which targets vulnerable people with an income level below USD 500 per month through in-kind support of essential food and non-food items. With the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce, and Industry, WFP developed tools for beneficiaries' data registration and community feedback mechanisms (CFM) and training for the staff of the Ministry.

# CSP Financial Overview

By this last year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022, WFP had 56 percent of its overall needs-based plan funded (USD 25.7 million). In 2022, over 100 percent of the year's needs-based plan was funded, thanks to multi-year contributions that will be carried over to subsequent years. Direct contributions from donors accounted for 67 percent of contributions, multilateral funds accounted for 31 percent, and other miscellaneous income funding accounted for 2 percent. The flexibility in funding was crucial in enabling WFP to adapt to the changing context of food security and climate risks in Timor-Leste.

In 2022, WFP revised its overall plan and decreased the budget of Activity 5 (emergency), to accommodate for implementation constraints and an expansion of activities under Activity 1 (Nutrition). Throughout 2022, WFP also continued its consultation with the Government for its endorsement of WFP's next CSP, which begins in January 2023.

There was some variation in funding levels across the CSP. Strategic Outcome 1 was funded at 41 percent of the overall needs-based plan, and Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at 78 percent of the overall need-based plan for the CSP. The funding gaps impacted WFP's implementation; in particular, Activity 1, under Strategic Outcome 1, experienced some constraints in carrying out capacity-strengthening activities due to the low level of funding. Therefore, WFP carried out a budget revision to mitigate the initial resource gap for Activity 1 and expanded the nutrition activities in 2022 from USD 1.5 million to USD 3.6 million to further support pregnant and lactating women, as well as adolescent girls.

Meanwhile, Activity 2 (rice fortification), Activity 3 (school feeding) and Activity 4 (supply chain) were well-funded. Activity 5 (emergency response), under Strategic Outcome 3, was also well-funded, with the majority of its activities focused on the delivery of food procurement services. However, this activity experienced implementation constraints due to delays in formalizing agreements with the Government.

WFP benefited from the UN's multi-partner trust funds in 2022, which were used to strengthen national food systems and promote disaster risk reduction. This timely contribution was essential to continue strengthening the Government's capacity in preparing for climate shocks and addressing gaps in the country's food systems.

By the end of 2022, WFP had spent around 70 percent of available resources for the year. WFP spent more than half on its nutrition activities under Strategic Outcome 1. Minor delays in formalizing government agreements and disruptions in global food and service procurement led to a slight underutilization of all available resources for Strategic Outcome 1 (78 percent spent) and Strategic Outcome 2 (61 percent). Unspent funds will be carried forward into 2023.



## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	3,551,540	1,922,010	3,717,819	2,894,428
SO01: Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Timor-Leste have improved nutrition towards national targets by 2025	3,551,540	1,922,010	3,717,819	2,894,428
Activity 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	2,928,839	1,372,085	2,897,887	2,492,637
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners	622,700	549,925	819,932	401,791
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	1,247,351	1,205,448	2,016,197	1,231,790
SO02: National and sub-national Government institutions have increased capacity to sustainably deliver food, nutrition and supply chain related services by 2022	1,247,351	1,205,448	2,016,197	1,231,790
Activity 03: Provide technical expertise for improved targeting, monitoring and programme analysis to Government and partners	486,848	475,966	879,594	521,863
Activity 04: Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.	760,502	729,481	1,136,603	709,926
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	86,128	2,166,369	112,525	112,525

SO03: The Government of Timor-Leste has access to augmented services during and the aftermath of the crisis	 86,128	 2,166,369	 112,525	 112,525
Activity 05: Provide on-demand food procurement services to the Government of Timor-Leste	 86,128	 2,166,369	 112,525	 112,525
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 455,255	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 4,885,020	 5,293,829	 5,846,543	 4,238,744
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 747,412	 564,507	 951,229	 820,215
Total Direct Costs	 5,632,432	 5,858,337	 6,797,772	 5,058,959
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 359,653	 224,962	 -15,002	 -15,002
Grand Total	 5,992,086	 6,083,299	 7,238,025	 5,043,956

# 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



24,678 pregnant and lactating women supported by WFP with Super Cereal



4x increase in the national budget allocated to the nutrition interventions, with joint advocacy



72 government officials trained on the technical implementation of rice fortification

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to augment and strengthen the capacity of the Government to help reach nutrition targets for children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls. Activities under this Strategic Outcome were well-funded against the needs-based plan, thanks to the support of donors and a budget revision to reallocate funds to Activity 1 in 2022. This enabled gains in a number of areas, such as rolling out the distribution of food to thousands of pregnant and lactating women, reaching over 100,000 people with nutrition messaging, and supporting the Government's roll-out of food fortification.

### Activity 1

#### Providing nutritious food and strengthening government capacity

Under Activity 1, WFP continued to strengthen national capacity to design policies and implement nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions, with the aim of reducing maternal and child malnutrition in Timor-Leste.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, WFP procured and distributed 574 mt of Super Cereal to 24,678 pregnant and lactating women. This included supporting Timor-Leste's Autonomous Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (SAMES) in distributing supplies to all 72 community health centers across the country, utilizing WFP's field units in all municipal administrations; despite challenges in reaching the initial targets due to logistics delays and competing demands faced by various partners.

In support of the Government's social protection programme (Bolsa da Mãe), WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion to provide essential food assistance to pregnant and lactating women across six municipalities. This assistance reached 29,446 pregnant and lactating women, supporting them to meet their macro- and micronutrient needs amid recent extreme weather events and other global shocks.[1]

WFP advocated for stronger policy action by the Government to combat malnutrition, and promoted nutrition intervention programmes. For example, WFP conducted cooking demonstrations to promote the appropriate use of Super Cereal using locally available nutritious ingredients, and undertook a field mission with the President of Timor-Leste, Dr. Jose Ramos Horta, to the Comoro Community Health Center, to raise awareness about the importance of consistent and increased investments in nutrition. WFP also supported the "President's Call for Action for Nutrition and Food Security" campaign in two municipalities (Ermera and Ainaro), where key government officials and development partners were present. With WFP's continued joint advocacy efforts with the national SUN Secretariat, the President's Office, and development partners, the Government increased its investment in a nutrition programme to USD 10 million under its 2023 Annual Fiscal Budget. This represents a four-fold increase, compared to the budget allocated for the nutrition programme in 2022.[2]

WFP continued to support the national Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement under the Prime Minister's Office to further the planning and implementation of the Consolidated National Action Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (CNAP). This involved playing a key role in organizing and facilitating the field mission of a three-member delegation of the SUN Movement led by Ms. Gerda Verburg, the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Global SUN movement Coordinator. The delegation advocated for increased priority and resources for nutrition, through meetings with senior government officials, including the President and the Prime Minister, as well as other relevant stakeholders including parliamentarians, youth, civil society organizations, media, and UN agencies. Throughout the year, WFP also worked closely with the National SUN Secretariat on the Nutrition Awards to acknowledge individuals and community

groups that made significant contributions to improving nutrition and food security in Timor-Leste.

Moreover, WFP supported evidence-based nutrition programming by supporting the finalization and launch of the Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey (TLFNS) 2020, the formulation and finalization of the Health Sector National Nutrition Strategy plan 2022-2026, and the Ministry of Health's bi-annual and annual reviews of the nutrition programme. Furthermore, WFP conducted training sessions on issues related to global nutrition issues, sustainable development goals, and social and behavior change communication (SBCC) for students of the National University of Timor Lorosa'e.

#### Raising awareness through social and behavior change communication (SBCC)

WFP worked to improve knowledge, attitudes, and practices on healthy and nutritious eating through SBCC. These activities focused on pregnant and lactating women, caregivers, and children, and were conducted through various channels including in-person communication, traditional media, and social media. SBCC priority areas included the promotion of healthy diets and the improved use of locally available foods. WFP leveraged national campaigns, existing outreach platforms, and international days and weeks of importance such as World Breastfeeding Week, World Food Day, the President's Call for Action for Nutrition National Nutrition Campaign, and the Nutrition Education Club to deliver these messages on nutrition.

Furthermore, WFP, with CARE International, contributed to the nutrition-related content for a new edition of Lafaek Prima magazines, which were distributed to 135,000 schoolchildren across the country to educate them about healthy diets. WFP also utilized local media channels, including Radio Television Timor-Leste and Grupo Media Nasional (GMN-TV), to disseminate videos with nutrition-related messages. WFP reached 33,000 people through local media channels and 72,883 people through its social media platform. Due to limited airtime on the local TV channels for videos with nutrition-related messaging, fewer people were reached through the local TV channels, compared to the initial target. Moreover, 54 cooking demonstrations were conducted, reaching over 5,000 people at Integrated Community Health Service (SISCA) activities, health posts and community health centers, covering topics including healthy diets and the use of locally available ingredients.

WFP experienced two major challenges in addressing malnutrition and strengthening government capacity in 2022. First, there was a worldwide shortage of Super Cereal, which led to shipment delays for programme implementation. Second, Timor-Leste is highly vulnerable to climate shocks, especially floods; in May 2022, floods hit seven municipalities on the southern and eastern coasts, which disrupted people's access to health centers.

## **Activity 2**

### Rice Fortification

WFP continued advocating for the introduction and scale-up of food fortification, with a special focus on rice fortification. This included work to strengthen the policy environment for rice fortification, such as WFP's support to the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce, and Industry (MTCI) in conducting a rice fortification consultation with various other line ministries. This consultation will inform the discussions in 2023 and the Council of Ministers' agenda around the approval of the national decree law for food fortification. In addition, during the visit of the global coordinator of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, Ms. Gerda Verburg, WFP advocated for this decree law with the President, President of the Parliament, and other key policy decision-makers.

WFP also strengthened the capacity of domestic rice millers to produce fortified rice locally, as part of efforts to enact the decree law for food fortification. In 2022, this included signing technical agreements with two major domestic rice millers (Acelda Unipessoal LDA and Graca Agro Trading Unip LDA) in two municipalities. Subsequently, WFP installed and commissioned two fortified blending machine systems for domestic rice millers and provided training and guidelines for storing and handling fortified rice and machines.

Similarly, WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of the National Logistics Center on blending fortified rice locally. This was key in introducing fortified rice as part of the emergency relief food basket of the Civil Protection Authority (CPA). As a result, 1,941 flood-affected households (10,155 individuals) received locally blended fortified rice (42 mt) across seven southern coast municipalities. This initiative was successful in not only reaching people with micronutrient-rich fortified foods, but also in demonstrating the availability of in-country capacity through WFP support. As part of efforts to introduce fortified rice in social protection programmes, WFP handed over fortified rice kernels and other materials officially to the National Logistics Center and the Government of Timor-Leste. In addition to blending locally, WFP has also imported fortified rice to support food assistance for pregnant and lactating women across six municipalities, thereby demonstrating the potential to source and import fortified rice.

To inform key stakeholders and ensure sustainable operations of local rice fortification, WFP conducted technical training at the national level. WFP trained a total of 72 representatives from the Government, private sector, and academia. Training topics included the benefits of rice fortification, as well as key nutritional and technical aspects of rice fortification, programmes, and the national scale-up of food fortification. The main participants of the training were

from the Rice Fortification Technical Advisory Group of the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition in Timor-Leste, MTCL, and the CPA. In the coming year, WFP plans to expand the scope of training to key stakeholders at the sub-national level in three municipalities of Baucau, Bobonaro, and Manufahi. In line with the training, WFP developed two guidelines on rice fortification to highlight the technical and food systems aspect, including fortified rice production and management, and logistics and supply chain aspects, to inform and train key stakeholders.

In efforts to sensitize the public and generate awareness of the importance of consuming fortified rice, WFP developed information, education, and communication materials on rice fortification, such as posters and videos. The video on rice fortification reached a total of 9,616 viewers, through daily broadcasts on a national TV network (GMN-TV) for one month, as well as on YouTube and Facebook.

To respond to potential changes in government priorities after the inauguration of the new presidential administration in 2022, WFP actively engaged with the key decision-makers and partners to enable the policy environment for nutrition initiatives and the scale-up of rice fortification. Moreover, to respond to the changes in the direction of the Government’s logistics modality, WFP also partnered with local private sector stakeholders to introduce and support the local production of fortified rice. Lastly, WFP actively identified potential suppliers and technicians in and out-of-country for the installation and maintenance of fortified rice blending machines. In 2023, WFP plans to sustain the momentum gained on the introduction and scale-up of rice fortification, by engaging the Government in creating a more enabling policy environment and working with the private sector (domestic rice millers and importers) to increase the availability of fortified rice in Timor-Leste.

### Gender and Age Marker Monitoring

Gender was fully integrated into Activity 1, with a gender and age marker monitoring score of 3, as it focused on reaching female beneficiaries with nutritious food and awareness on healthy diets. Activity 2 partially integrated gender and age, with no direct transfers.

### 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.	3
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



Tripartite cooperation agreement signed with the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports and the Ministry of State Administration on **school meals**



Letter of understanding signed with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion on **nutrition-sensitive social protection**



**3 mobile data collection tools** were introduced for the school health and nutrition programme assessment with the MoEYS and MSA



**1,811 mt** of nutritious food items (rice, beans, oil) handed over to the Government for food assistance with technical support

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. Activities under this Strategic Outcome were well-funded in 2022, thanks to new and multi-year funding from donors. WFP was, therefore, able to progress in several areas, such as signing a tripartite agreement with government agencies for the national school meals programme and successful joint advocacy for increased investments in school meals. WFP also ramped up critical research and analysis support, which played a central role in informing stakeholders amid the global food crisis.

### Activity 3

#### Nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes (school meals)

Under Activity 3, WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (MoEYS), the Ministry of State Administration (MSA), and the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI) in strengthening social protection programmes and making them more nutrition-sensitive. In particular, WFP continued to strengthen the national school meals programme together with MoEYS and MSA.

WFP advocated for and supported the creation of a legal and regulatory framework for the school meals programme. This contributed to the Government developing and approving the school meals programme decree law that specified the budget allocation and requirements to ensure the quality of the school meals programme. As part of these efforts, WFP supported MoEYS and MSA in developing and finalizing the school meals manual to align the operational guideline with the school meals decree law and allocated budget. Moreover, WFP signed a three-year tripartite cooperation agreement, with MoEYS and MSA, to strengthen the school meals programme in several areas, including introducing fortified rice and enhancing the monitoring and evaluation system.

While the Government's budget allocation for the school meals programme remained low in 2022, WFP's advocacy for increased funding contributed to the Ministry announcing an increase in the national school meals programme budget for 2023. The annual budget rose from 8 million to 22 million, and the value of school meals per student rose from 25 cents in 2022 to 42 cents in 2023. WFP also shared and learned from other countries on this programme; as Timor-Leste is part of the global School Meals Coalition initiatives. WFP facilitated cross-country learning and exposure between key officials from MoEYS and the country members of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries.

In addition to the policy-level engagement, WFP launched the joint programme on school health and nutrition, "Say No to 5S," with the World Health Organization (WHO) in the three municipalities of Baucau, Bobonaro, and Manufahi. As part of this project, WFP and the Government conducted a baseline assessment of primary and secondary schools in the municipalities, with a focus on capacity issues and common practices. WFP is working to address the gaps identified in this assessment by augmenting school meals-related infrastructure (especially kitchens), enhancing monitoring and evaluation systems, and introducing fortified rice in school meals.

WFP also worked to make other social protection programmes more nutrition-sensitive. For example, WFP advocated for the cash-based transfer component of one of the major national social protection programmes, Bolsa da Mãe, and



to make the program more nutrition-sensitive. WFP also strengthened MSSI's capacity by conducting training and orientation for 51 government officials on the technical and programmatic aspects of its food assistance to pregnant and lactating women.

#### Research, Assessments, and Monitoring

WFP remained committed to enhancing evidence-based policy advocacy and results to improve food security and nutrition. In response to the uncertain global context in 2022, WFP ramped up its technical assistance and capacity strengthening to Government and development partners through training, joint analysis, and assessments to support the national social protection programmes, including school meals and nutritional food assistance. WFP's scale-up of these activities in 2022 contributed to the activities exceeding many of the initial output targets.

With its wide coverage of field support units at the municipality level, WFP was able to collect monthly food prices and provide related training to local food security officers and national-level government officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the General Directorate of Statistics, and other international and local NGOs. WFP also provided technical support to the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition in Timor-Leste (KONSSANTIL) in analyzing food and nutrition security in Timor-Leste. These efforts allowed WFP to publish monthly market monitoring reports and food security bulletins in collaboration with KONSSANTIL and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This regular price monitoring informed decision-makers, civil society organizations, and partners on their responses, which was particularly critical amid the impacts of the global food crisis.

Moreover, WFP co-led the acute Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) training, survey, and analysis with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), under the leadership of KONSSANTIL. The IPC, a multi-sector, global standard tool for analyzing food security, convened 42 food security focal points from KONSSANTIL, the national SUN Movement Secretariat, UN agencies, and NGOs. The IPC analysis plays a critical role in informing policy and decision-makers about the provinces and population groups most vulnerable to acute food insecurity.

Lastly, as part of capacity strengthening for MSSI to support the general food basket distribution, WFP conducted training and orientation for 81 government officials on technical and programmatic aspects of the nutritious food basket programme.

#### **Activity 4**

##### Supply chain strengthening

Under Activity 4, WFP provided technical support and augmented the logistics capacity of the Government and partners, to create a more efficient and effective food and humanitarian supply chain.

WFP augmented the capacities of government personnel in the Ministry of Health, the National Logistics Center, the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, and the Civil Protection Authority by providing support in the transport of over 2,000 mt of food and other non-food items and providing warehouse equipment and other operational and financial resources. WFP also provided commodity management and humanitarian logistics training to over 50 government staff. In addition, WFP developed templates and standard operating procedures to strengthen the operational efficiency of other partners, such as Timor-Leste's Autonomous Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (SAMES).

WFP provided transport services and strengthened government capacity in warehousing and inventory management. For example, this included supporting MSSI in transporting food to pregnant and lactating women. WFP also provided knowledge sharing and learning on best practices on supply chain management for government partners to strengthen capacity around the national supply chain. In order to enhance the Government's national social protection capacity in the future, WFP signed a Letter of Understanding with MSSI aimed at making social protection programmes more shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive. The agreement will take effect for a period of three years.

To further strengthen the local supply chain system, WFP also embedded a logistics specialist within the National Logistics Centre to provide regular guidance to mid-level government personnel. WFP also collaborated with partners from the private and public sectors to conduct surveys and assessments on warehouse capacities, pest control, food safety, and the quality of suppliers across the country.

#### **Gender and Age Marker Monitoring**

Under Activity 3, WFP fully integrated gender and age, as demonstrated by the gender and age marker monitoring score of 4. WFP actively reached out to beneficiaries through the school feeding pilot programmes and school health and nutrition profiling activities to ensure that their views were considered in the programmes. Activity 4 focused on the Government and partners' capacity to strengthen the supply chain management system and is not subject to these scores.

#### **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.	4
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



3 mt of light cargo transported monthly for partners



38 mt of High Energy Biscuits procured for the flash flood response

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued to support the Government's access to augmented services to assist people affected by crises. In line with the Country Strategic Plan's priorities under Activity 5, WFP specifically aimed to assist vulnerable populations through food procurement support to the Government.

This activity plays a key role in enabling and bolstering the implementation of other activities under the Country Strategic Plan. For example, through Activity 5, WFP was able to facilitate food procurement for the distribution of nutritious food under Activity 1. Between June and July 2022, the eastern municipalities of Timor-Leste experienced flash floods, and WFP was also able to provide support by procuring and prepositioning 38 mt of High Energy Biscuits under Activity 5.

In line with the Government's efforts to introduce fortified rice in social protection programmes, WFP worked at the municipal level with the private sector and supported the Civil Protection Agency (CPA) with technical expertise in procuring, storing, and handling food, as well as in distributing fortified rice. Beyond providing on-demand procurement support, WFP worked to enhance service delivery by sharing knowledge and best practices on the distribution of emergency assistance with the CPA.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

In recent years, Timor-Leste has made progress in improving gender equality. In the 2022 Global Gender Gap Report from the World Economic Forum, the country's rank improved from 64th to 56th out of 140 countries. This is the second-largest jump in the East Asia and Pacific region. However, Timor-Leste has continued to face gender inequality, with the persistence of unequal gender roles, exclusion, stereotypes, and high domestic violence rates.[1] Various studies have found that gender equality and women's empowerment are especially interlinked with improving nutrition in the country - emphasizing the importance of prioritizing women's empowerment and promoting nutrition-sensitive policies and programmes.[2][3]

Accordingly, WFP adopts gender and nutrition-sensitive approaches. In 2022, WFP's programmes emphasized the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. This included providing nutritious, micronutrient-fortified Super Cereal to tens of thousands of women across the country. This support has been vital in supporting their health, addressing their micronutrient needs, and helping to alleviate the extra dietary energy costs associated with pregnancy and lactation.

WFP also undertook targeted communication to raise the awareness of pregnant and lactating women about healthy diets and to help address the burden of malnutrition on women. This was undertaken through a wide range of channels, including in-person communication, traditional media, and social media. WFP also leveraged several key events to raise awareness, such as World Breastfeeding Day.

In 2022, there were positive signs of empowerment. Among pregnant and lactating women beneficiaries, almost all women were involved in decision-making on the use of the food assistance in their households. Fifty-eight percent reported that women were making the decisions within their household on the use of the food, while 41 percent reported joint decision-making.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

## Context

Protection and accountability to affected populations are key considerations for WFP's operation in Timor-Leste. Forty-two percent of the population is living in poverty, and this portion of the population is disproportionately vulnerable to protection risks. People in poverty are often hindered from having full access to social protection services due to distance, limited infrastructure, and information gaps. In February 2022, Timor-Leste launched the National Strategy for Social Protection (NSSP) 2021-2030, which works towards providing all citizens with access to essential social protection services, including access to food and nutrition. The strategy emphasizes support for groups facing a higher risk of social exclusion, such as people with disabilities. However, people with disabilities often lack access to inclusive education and public facilities, face social stigma and discrimination, and are more likely to be victims of gender-based violence. In addition, there is a low level of awareness among the public on what constitutes discrimination against persons with disabilities, which further prevents their full inclusion in society.

## WFP Response

WFP works closely with the Government and other partners on efforts to ensure that all people in Timor-Leste have access to social protection programmes, without discrimination. As part of these efforts, WFP monitored 72 community health centers under the nutrition programme for pregnant and lactating women, with the aim of answering key questions around accessibility, accountability, safety, and security. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, and the Ministry of State Administration in collecting information on the school meals programme related to gender, age, and disability inclusion. This was undertaken with the aim of better addressing needs at the school level. WFP also continued conducting beneficiary interviews with a strong focus on protection measures, such as including separate sections to evaluate beneficiaries' entitlements, dignity, safety, and use and awareness of community feedback mechanisms.

In beneficiary interviews, nearly all beneficiaries reported that they received assistance without safety challenges (100 percent), that WFP programmes ensured human dignity (99 percent), and that they were informed about the programme (99 percent). In 2023, WFP will continue to increase accountability and protection for school-age children through the school health and nutrition programme by establishing feedback mechanisms. WFP also increasingly focuses on protection from sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA) through PSEA training among UN agencies and partners. Appointed focal points are engaging with national stakeholders and regional actors and developing action plans to raise awareness in Timor-Leste.

WFP also works to ensure that the rights of beneficiaries in Timor-Leste are protected in media content creation. WFP continued to institute its procedures to ensure that beneficiaries have given consent in their local language before appearing in any media content. These beneficiaries have the chance to confirm any messages and also receive any final products. WFP staff also received mandatory gender-sensitive training and participated in gender and disability-related media creation courses. These measures aim to ensure that people are not only well-represented in WFP content, but their representation is done in a manner that promotes human dignity.

# Environment

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

Timor-Leste is among the most vulnerable countries to climate change in the region.[1] In recent years, climate change has contributed to an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events. These have disproportionately affected people that were already vulnerable to food insecurity and poverty in Timor-Leste, as seen in floods in municipalities near the eastern and southern coast of Timor-Leste. Climate change is projected to cause further changes in rainfall patterns and could affect the annual quantity of rainfall by up to 50 percent.[2] These uncertain patterns have implications for the agricultural sector, food production, and food consumption, as 70 percent of households are reliant on rain-fed subsistence farming.[3] Food insecurity could also be further impacted by severe flooding, which could damage the supply chain, interrupt access to food, and drive up transportation costs - affecting WFP's assistance to people in need. Other extreme weather events such as heat waves and droughts will also continue to threaten food security in Timor-Leste.[4]

In 2022, WFP actively engaged in dialogue with the Government and its partners, such as the national Climate Public Expenditure Review and post-COP26 workshops, to adopt environmentally-sensitive approaches to addressing food insecurity, climate risks, and social vulnerability. For example, WFP promotes durable water bottles and kitchen utensils to reduce the use of plastics in the national school meals programme. As part of global efforts to reduce its environmental impact, WFP in Timor-Leste increased environmental awareness among staff and partners, including promoting effective fuel and electricity usage in its logistics plans and operations. In 2023, WFP will further review how to incorporate best environmental practices into its programming, procurement, logistics activities, and partnerships in the country.[5]



# Addressing Malnutrition



## **Super Cereal: WFP supports malnutrition reduction for women and children in Timor-Leste**

Right before the birth of her son, Veronica Cardoso, 21, went to the Becora Community Health Centre in Dili for her final pregnancy check-up. It was then that she learned that she was suffering from malnutrition. The doctor referred her to a national programme supported by WFP, that provides nutritional supplements to pregnant and lactating women.

She was relieved to know that her condition could be treated and that help was available. Before she went home, she received Super Cereal, a supplement-fortified blend rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals that's proven effective in treating malnutrition.

"I understood that it was crucial for my baby's immediate health and development," Veronica said of the food she received.

With only 15 to 37 percent of households able to afford nutritious diets nationwide, Timor-Leste has some of the highest malnutrition rates in the world.[1] Pregnant and lactating women are particularly affected, given their special nutrition requirements, including proteins, vitamins, and minerals that are crucial for their health and their child's health.[2]

However, persistent poverty prevents many families from being able to afford adequate and nutritious diets. In addition, rising food and fuel costs, climate-induced disasters such as cyclones and floods, and the lingering effects of COVID-19 have further impacted families' abilities to access adequate and nutritious food.

As a result, 30 percent of Timorese women of reproductive age are anaemic.[3] In addition, child malnutrition, such as stunting - when a child is too short for their age, affects nearly half of all children under five. This is having detrimental consequences on not only the families but also the development of the entire nation. For women like Veronica and her family, support such as the Government's targeted supplementary feeding programme can be a game changer.

WFP, with generous funding from donors, is proud to have supported the Ministry of Health in 2022 in addressing malnutrition by reaching tens of thousands of pregnant and lactating women. In addition to providing Super Cereal, WFP provided cooking demonstrations and information packages to pregnant and lactating women and girls to help

them fully utilize Super Cereal's nutritional benefits.

"I came back because I want my baby to be healthy. That's all I want in this world," said Veronica.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] The overall number of beneficiaries in 2022 was 29,446 - this assumes some overlap across beneficiary groups.

## Context and Operations

[1] Timor-Leste Economic Report: Investing in the Next Generation, World Bank Economic Outlook, June 2022.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/timor-leste/publication/june-2022-timor-leste-economic-report-investing-in-the-next-generation>

[2] Acute Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Preliminary Results Sharing meeting, 12 January 2023, Timor-Leste

[3] The Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) Study Timor-Leste, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and National Council on Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition on Timor-Leste (KONSSANTIL), 2019

[4] Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey (TLFNS), Ministry of Health, 2020

[5] Ibid.

## CSP Financial Overview

The negative values in the indirect support costs are the result of moving the unspent balance from the current CSP to the subsequent CSP.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] The overall number of beneficiaries in 2022 assumes some overlap across beneficiary groups.

[2] Governo aprova Proposta de Orçamento Geral do Estado para 2023 com um valor de US\$ 3,16 mil milhões, 16 Sep 2022, Government of Timor-Leste,

<http://timor-leste.gov.tl/?p=31222&n;=1>

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Timor-Leste Overview, World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/timor-leste/overview>

## Environment

[1] Climate Risk Country Profile, World Bank, 2021, p.2

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid., p.2

[4] Ibid.

[5] From 2023 onwards, the indicator on the proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk will be listed under the new CSP. In 2022, this was not included as direct distributions were a one-off activity in the last year of the CSP.

## Addressing Malnutrition

Photo: A pregnant and lactating mother with a baby received Super Cereal at the Becora Community Health Center. ©WFP/Injun Song

[1] Fill the Nutrient Gap - Timor-Leste (2019), World Food Programme

[2] Ibid.

[3] Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) (%), WHO (2019): Global Health Observatory

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# 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 :						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	54,124		54,124	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	11			
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\$	1,622,774			

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	0	0	-
	female	63,415	29,446	46%
	total	63,415	29,446	46%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
12-17 years	male	0	0	-
	female	15,854	7,362	46%
	total	15,854	7,362	46%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	0	0	-
	female	47,561	22,084	46%
	total	47,561	22,084	46%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	63,415	29,446	46%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition treatment programme	63,415	24,678	38%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	0	29,446	-

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	213	177	83%
Corn Soya Blend	548	185	34%
Rice	1,594	1,325	83%
Vegetable Oil	106	134	126%



## 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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female <b>Total</b>	0 <b>0</b>	29,446 <b>29,446</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	63,415 <b>63,415</b>	24,678 <b>24,678</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,462	1,821

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted individuals receive nutritious food and gender-sensitive nutrition education in order to improve their nutrition status, dietary diversity and empowerment.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	70	72
B: Targeted individuals receive nutritious food and gender-sensitive nutrition education in order to improve their nutrition status, dietary diversity and empowerment.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	540	184
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	1,200	1,200
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	10,000	10,000
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	30,000	33,000
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	Individual	135,000	135,000
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	60,000	72,883
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	80	80
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	25	25
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	4
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	2

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Timor-Leste - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	58		>70	74.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		>0	0			
	Overall	58		>70	74.6			
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government Institution - <b>Location:</b> Timor-Leste - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	1	WFP programme monitoring

**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	150	181
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	10	56
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	9	15
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	5	4

**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	30	42
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	2	4
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	6	12
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	2

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government Institution - <b>Location:</b> Timor-Leste - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	=2	2	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Government Staffs - <b>Location:</b> Timor-Leste - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	=2	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	3.08	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Assisted Population - Households - <b>Location:</b> Timor-Leste - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	>49	>49	41			Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0	=1	=1	1			Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	0	>50	>50	58			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Assisted Population - <b>Location:</b> Timor-Leste - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			Secondary data

## Protection indicators

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

### Activity 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Affected Populations - <b>Location:</b> Timor-Leste - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall		>95	>95	100			-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall		>95	>95	99			-

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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

### Activity 01: Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Affected Populations - <b>Location:</b> Timor-Leste - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall		>95	>95	99			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © Natsuki Tsuda

Students at EBC Manleuana (Basic Central School) in Dili are receiving school meals during the lunch break.

**World Food Programme**

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



# Financial Section

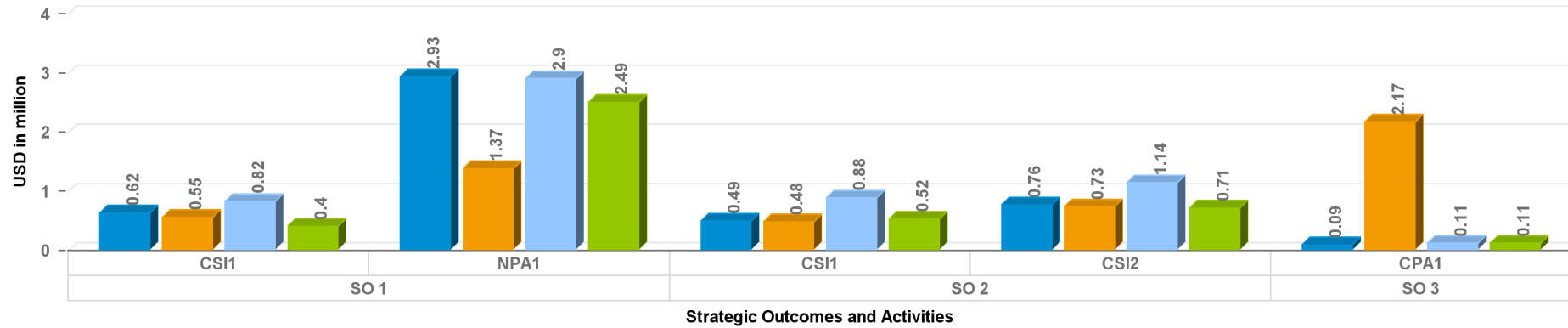
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	622,700	549,926	819,932	401,792
		Provide nutritious food and raise awareness through SBCC to targeted individuals	2,928,840	1,372,085	2,897,888	2,492,637
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,551,540</b>	<b>1,922,011</b>	<b>3,717,820</b>	<b>2,894,429</b>
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	486,848	475,967	879,594	521,864
		Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.	760,503	729,482	1,136,603	709,926
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,247,351</b>	<b>1,205,449</b>	<b>2,016,197</b>	<b>1,231,790</b>
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	86,129	2,166,370	112,526	112,526
<b>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)</b>			<b>86,129</b>	<b>2,166,370</b>	<b>112,526</b>	<b>112,526</b>

# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	455,256	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>455,256</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>4,885,020</b>	<b>5,293,830</b>	<b>6,301,799</b>	<b>4,238,744</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>747,413</b>	<b>564,508</b>	<b>951,230</b>	<b>820,215</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>5,632,433</b>	<b>5,858,337</b>	<b>7,253,028</b>	<b>5,058,960</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>359,653</b>	<b>224,962</b>	<b>-15,003</b>	<b>-15,003</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>5,992,086</b>	<b>6,083,299</b>	<b>7,238,025</b>	<b>5,043,957</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
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

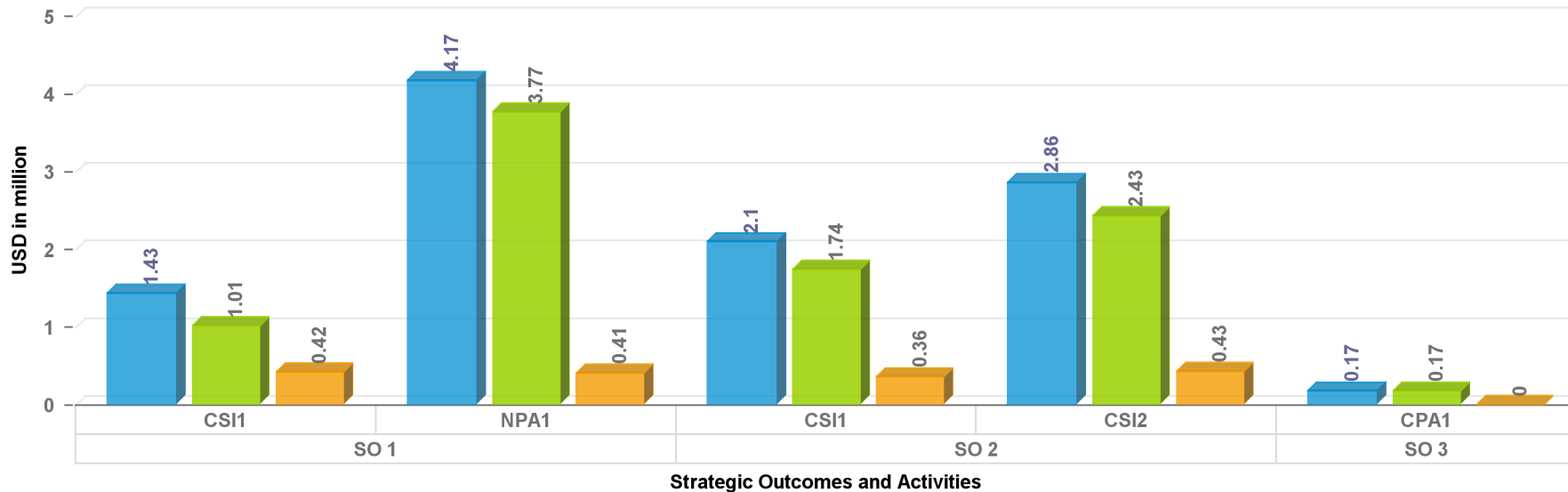
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2022 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	10,827,042	4,171,499	0	4,171,499	3,766,248	405,250
		Provide technical assistance and evidence, for enhancing efficiency of national programmes and safety nets, to Government and partners	2,929,532	1,431,690	0	1,431,690	1,013,549	418,141
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>13,756,574</b>	<b>5,603,189</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,603,189</b>	<b>4,779,797</b>	<b>823,391</b>
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	2,649,201	2,097,130	0	2,097,130	1,739,400	357,731
		Provide technical expertise for the development of an efficient and effective supply chain management system to Government.	3,681,637	2,857,120	0	2,857,120	2,430,444	426,677
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>6,330,838</b>	<b>4,954,251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,954,251</b>	<b>4,169,843</b>	<b>784,407</b>

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 2022 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	268,249	174,979	0	174,979	174,979	0
<b>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)</b>			<b>268,249</b>	<b>174,979</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>174,979</b>	<b>174,979</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	455,256	0	455,256	0	455,256
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>455,256</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>455,256</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>455,256</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>20,355,662</b>	<b>11,187,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,187,674</b>	<b>9,124,620</b>	<b>2,063,054</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,837,747</b>	<b>2,352,003</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,352,003</b>	<b>2,220,989</b>	<b>131,014</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>24,193,408</b>	<b>13,539,677</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,539,677</b>	<b>11,345,609</b>	<b>2,194,069</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,549,500</b>	<b>813,873</b>		<b>813,873</b>	<b>813,873</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>25,742,908</b>	<b>14,353,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,353,550</b>	<b>12,159,481</b>	<b>2,194,069</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## 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