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Timor-Leste

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

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Overview

Timor-Leste, categorized as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and a least developed country, faces multidimensional fragility due to extreme weather events, worsening food insecurity, and some of the highest rates of child malnutrition and stunting in Asia. Throughout 2023, the country continued to battle food insecurity and malnutrition as a result of intensifying climate shocks, compounded by high rates of poverty, food price inflation, and the ongoing recovery from 2021 flash floods which substantially damaged critical infrastructure and productive assets. The country's high vulnerability, particularly to climate change, has been evident in a series of successive climate shocks in recent years. On top of the preexisting impacts of the 2021 flash floods, all 14 municipalities exhibited drought-like conditions in November 2023 according to the Combined Drought Index (CDI).[1]

Recent literature suggests tangible improvements in Timor-Leste's development trajectory, such as achieving Millennium Development Goal 3 by reducing mortality for children under five by 71 percent from 175.5 in 1990 to 50.5 in 2021.[3] However, significant challenges remain in equipping all people in Timor-Leste with the right education, skills, and health opportunities needed to succeed.

According to the latest Acute Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) of Food Insecurity, 27 percent of the total population is currently food insecure at Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels.[4] Forty-seven percent of children under five are stunted, with 23 percent of women of reproductive age anaemic[5] - some of the highest malnutrition rates in Asia. Limited infrastructure, poor access to education and healthcare are only a fraction of the factors that contribute to a multidimensionally fragile environment, where most of the population lacks adaptive capacities for climate-related disasters and unexpected food shortages.[6] Food security is therefore a critical priority, amid intensifying climate concerns such as floods, drought-like conditions, and landslides.

During the first year of its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023-2025) in Timor-Leste, WFP focused on laying the groundwork for success in improving food security and nutrition. This involved advancing strategic engagements with the newly established IX Constitutional Government of Timor-Leste, and shifting to a more enabling role aimed at reducing hunger with nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart programmatic approaches.

WFP made notable progress in advancing school feeding, with the overarching goal of strengthening the Government's capacity. This included modernizing school kitchens, handing over kitchen equipment to the Government, training hundreds of stakeholders on school feeding, and crafting school lunch menus which use local ingredients unique to each municipality. In particular, WFP's collaboration with the Government on the school feeding manual has benefited hundreds of thousands of school-aged children, marking a significant milestone towards better health and educational outcomes. WFP also amplified Timor-Leste's voice in the global arena by facilitating the Minister of Education's participation as a panel discussant at the Global School Meals Coalition in Paris, and supporting the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion in participating in two high-level panel discussions at the World Committee on Food Security in Rome.

WFP continued addressing the persistent nutrition challenges in Timor-Leste by expanding rice fortification and rolling out social and behavior change communication initiatives. Notably, WFP provided training on fortified rice to hundreds of government staff, supported the inauguration of two blending machines in private sector warehouses to produce fortified rice, and reached tens of thousands of people with nutrition messaging. These initiatives will continue to be crucial for long-term, sustainable progress to improving nutrition.

As the country continues to grapple with the threats of climate change, WFP worked to strengthen the Government's emergency preparedness and response capacity. A critical milestone was WFP's support to the Government in designing a roadmap for anticipatory action - this aims to ensure that assistance can be delivered to affected people in emergencies as fast and effectively as possible. In addition, WFP worked to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders to better prepare for and respond to emergencies, by conducting warehouse assessments, bolstering warehouses with storage resources, and assessing retailers for standby contracts. This preparedness was further enhanced through training hundreds of government staff in supply chain and disaster risk management. These efforts underscore WFP's commitment to supporting sustainable systems in emergencies, ensuring that the groundwork is laid for continued progress in the years to come.

WFP has further strengthened the Government's capacity by investing in evidence-generation on priority areas to inform decision making. WFP not only produced standard products such as market price monitoring reports, but also collaborated with the Government and FAO to publish the first-ever Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity analysis in the country. WFP also produced an update to the 2019 Cost of the Diet analysis including market availability of 65 high-nutrient food items, and conducted the largest Food Security Assessment in Timor-Leste to date, covering 9,488 households across all municipalities. WFP also took strong leadership by chairing the national cash working group and leading the task force on the minimum expenditure basket. These initiatives

greatly contributed to strengthening the country's capacity, as they were produced in collaboration with key government agencies including the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries, and National Institute of Statistics Timor-Leste; shedding light on where the Government requires support, while bringing strong programmatic support and operational thinking to the fore.

WFP remains committed to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships), and motivated to support the country's capacity to implement nutrition-sensitive, climate-smart interventions through augmentation and thought leadership, in order to most efficiently serve the most vulnerable populations in the country. These core values are in alignment with the Government's 2030 Agenda, as well as the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030).

1,026

Total beneficiaries in 2023

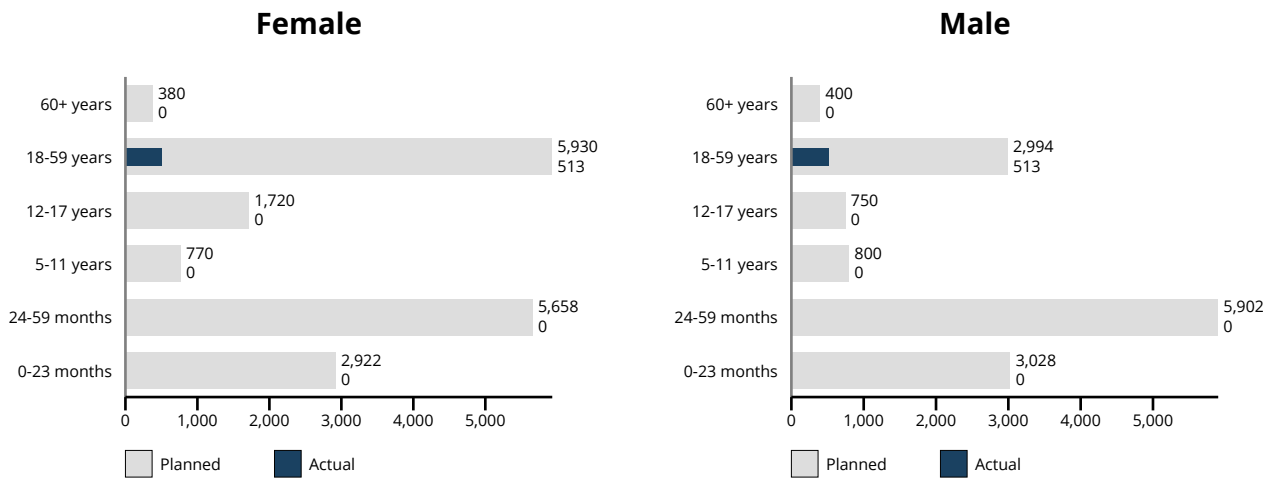


50% female

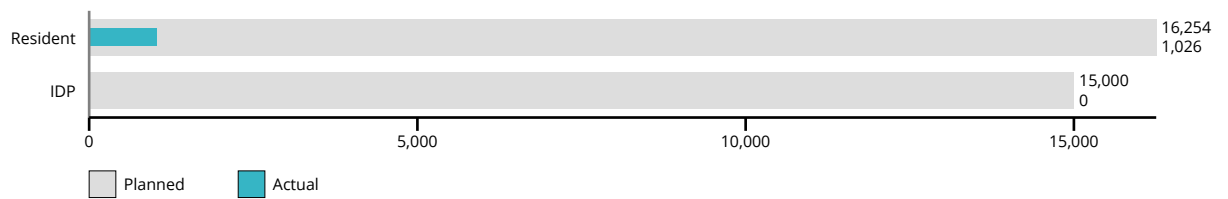


50% male

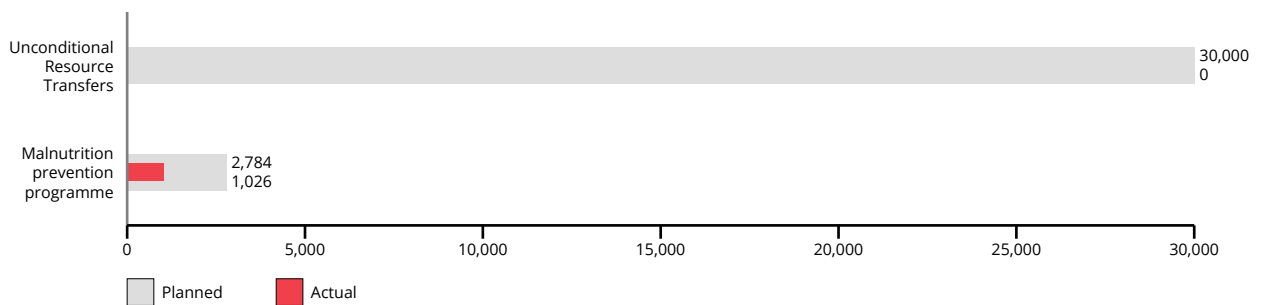
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



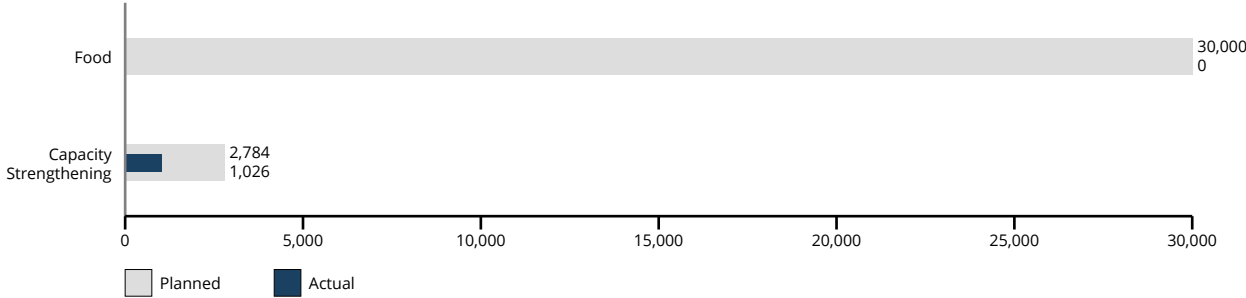
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



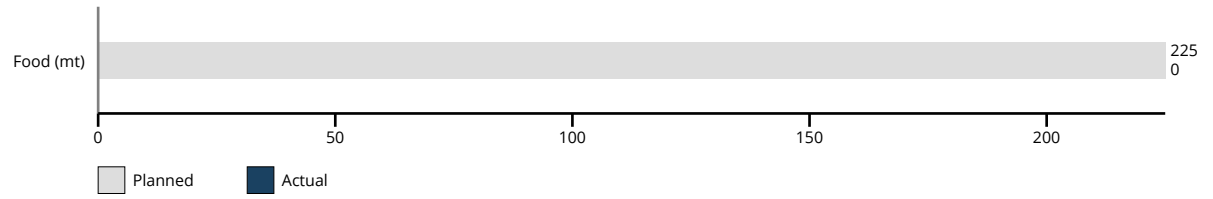
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



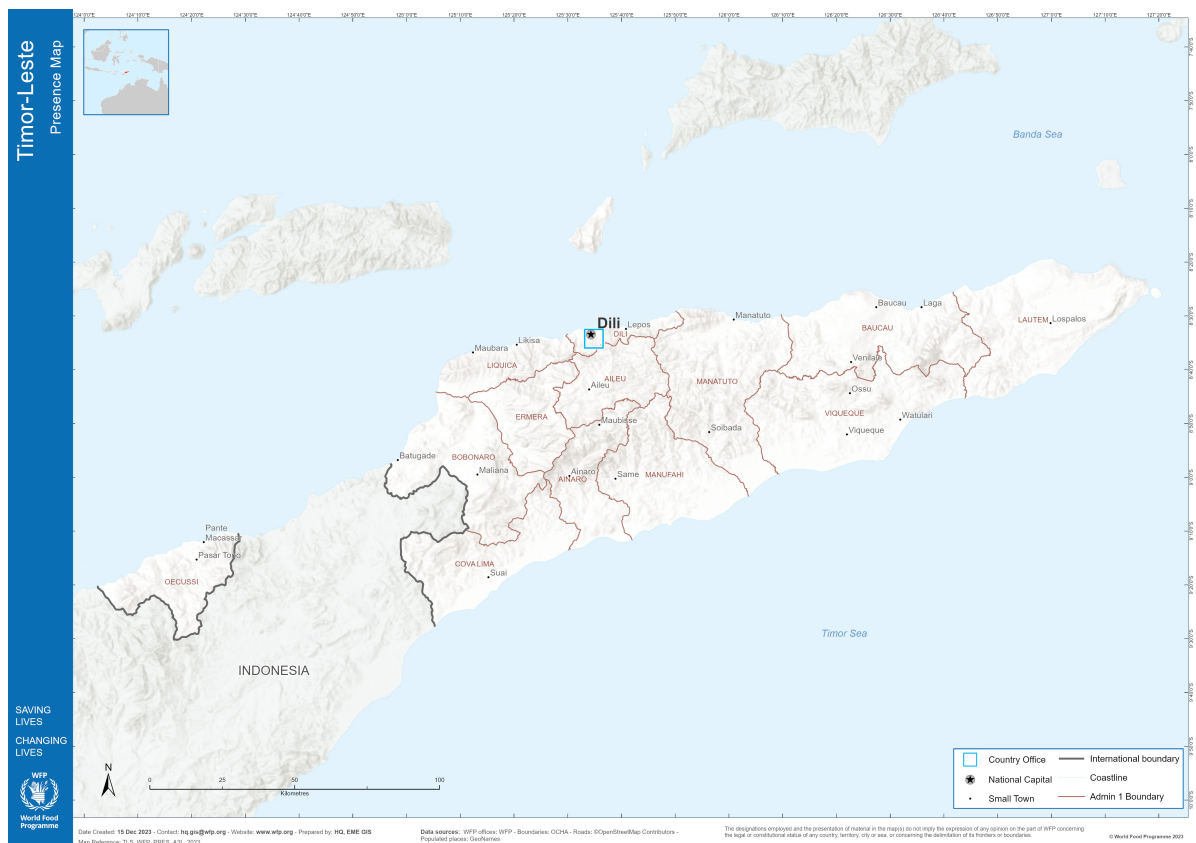
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Operational context



In 2023, Timor-Leste weathered a series of concurrent shocks at the brunt of the opposite phases of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). Floods and drought-like conditions devastated critical infrastructure and destroyed crops, resulting in unexpected fluctuations in the production of staple food items while negatively impacting their availability and access. The negative effects of recent climate shocks follow the effects of a major 2021 flash flood, which resulted in a loss of USD 430 million in social and productive sectors according to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment conducted in 2022.[1]

The small island country also remains susceptible to global shocks, which are compounded by increasing climate change impacts and other preexisting vulnerabilities. Ranking 81 out of 191 in the 2022 INFORM index, the country struggles with inadequate institutional, and infrastructure coping capacity against climate change, which bears strong implications on socioeconomic vulnerability.[2] Regionally, some of the highest rates of child stunting and undernourishment are found in Timor-Leste, with 48 percent of children under 5 stunted in 2020, and 26 percent of the total population reportedly undernourished in 2021.[3] The Indian Government's export ban in July on all non-basmati rice further exacerbated the fragility of domestic food systems in Timor-Leste; by November 2023 rice prices had risen 47 percent since November 2020, and 34 percent since the previous year.

The global economic slowdown and rising inflation rates further worsened the disproportionate access to food for the most vulnerable members of society, with monthly food inflation reaching a record high since 2013, at 11.8 percent.[4] As the country's economy heavily relies on oil and gas reserves, external shocks in these sectors have tangible impacts on the domestic economy. This observation was captured in the latest IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis, in which the proportion of people facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) increased from 22 percent in 2023 to 27 percent in 2024.

The Government of Timor-Leste implemented emergency response initiatives to help mitigate flood events and rising food insecurity issues. An example is the market price interventions made by the National Logistics Centre nationwide, aimed at stabilizing the rising food prices. Following the outcomes of the two IPC Acute Food Insecurity analyses, the Government is planning evidence-based interventions in collaboration with development partners, setting the stage for enhanced joint efforts with WFP in improving food security and nutrition outcomes.

Risk management

The advent of a new Government in July 2023 presented opportunities for WFP to engage in priority areas like agricultural development, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response (EPR). However, there has been an inherent risk of losing strategic focus, especially with a newly established Government and possible priority shifts. The challenge has been further exacerbated by a global funding shortfall for WFP's activities, which stems from changing government and donor priorities. Additionally, the vulnerability to unexpected extreme weather events continued to pose a threat to implementation and business continuity. A shortage or mismatch of skills and resources within the Country Office for the new CSP's focus areas emerged as another hurdle. Furthermore, the specter of price volatility continued to loom large, with increases contributing to elevated costs and operational disruptions amid worsening macroeconomic conditions.

WFP mitigated these risks by regularly updating its risk registry and establishing communication between management and the technical teams on how to best support the new Government and its direction. This included holding advocacy meetings with the Government on vulnerable populations' needs, and responding to the Civil Protection Agency (CPA) and National Logistics Centre (CLN) requests for timely assistance on rolling out emergency response plans for climate shocks. In 2023, WFP also invested in opportunities for career growth for all staff, with activities ranging from in-person trainings at the Regional Bureau and HQ, to missions abroad. As there were no direct implementation activities, WFP produced important evidence pieces to inform the Government on the food security situation. These included regular Price Monitoring Bulletins, El Niño alerts, Food Security Alerts, 2023 Cost of the Diet, an IPC Acute analysis, and more. To further enhance the efficiency of its support, WFP has been exploring a budget revision which would align better with the changing country context.

Lessons learned

WFP has showcased its ability to collaborate with government entities in emergency planning and response; however, additional investments are required to enhance local governmental capacities for such prepositioning and response efforts. In November 2023, the Government of Timor-Leste announced the discontinuation of Bolsa da Mãe, a major social protection programme, to take place in 2024. WFP immediately engaged with relevant ministries and identified issues related to vulnerability targeting, evidence generation, and ownership. The Government's technical capacities and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems revealed a need for substantial support and capacity strengthening efforts for the government staff. The shifting priorities of the new government also suggested a need for further investment in WFP staff capacity to effectively assist and address emerging government initiatives. Going into 2024, WFP envisions a continued collaborative partnership with the Government to assist in programme planning and implementation; particularly honing in on the relationships with the key line ministries in evidence-generation to assist with data-driven decision-making in Timor-Leste.

Country office story



© WFP/Library
Schoolgirl in Timor-Leste

How a Nutrition Education School Club initiative is moving the dial on healthy adolescent diets in Timor-Leste

The small island nation of Timor-Leste has been grappling with the problem of child stunting since its independence over 20 years ago. Almost one in every two children are stunted, which limits their future potential and the country's human capital development.

To address this problem, a healthy diet during adolescence is especially important. It not only supports girls' and boys' cognitive development and concentration but means they can also pass on healthy eating behaviors to their children once they become parents, or to their families when they get home from school.

With this in mind, WFP, in partnership with the Australian Government funded agriculture programme TOMAK (To'os ba Moris Di'ak), conducted formative research in 2019 to benchmark the type of foods that school children were typically eating, and to understand what actions could be taken to improve their nutrition.

The findings showed school children typically made poor food choices - opting for snacks that provided energy but with limited nutritional benefit - and had low awareness of healthy foods. In response, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health, set up a pilot social behavior change initiative targeting school children in five schools in Dili via the introduction of Nutrition Education School Clubs (NESC) in 2021.

Following a successful pilot, the NESC programme was extended in 2023 to cover 40 schools across eight municipalities with some great results. Designed to increase knowledge of nutrition, fortified rice, foster positive attitudes, promote gender equality, and encourage healthy diet practices among school aged children, the school nutrition clubs are held over a six-month period comprising six lessons delivered by WFP. Each club accommodates twenty-four children and aims for a 50/50 ratio of girls and boys. By end-2023, 1,026 school children had taken part in the clubs.

All club members took a pre-test and post-test that covers ten nutrition-related questions to benchmark their knowledge before and after attending the club's classes. Test results showed that on average, the overall student scores increased by approximately 3.5 points; representing a notable uptick in their nutrition awareness.

Thirteen-year-old nutrition education school club member, Apriani Maria, from Ermera municipality, has attended all six classes. She said, *"My favourite foods include avocado, eggs, bananas, fish, meat, and rice because they are rich in protein, vitamins, and minerals. If I become a mother in future I (will) consume healthy food and use all information that I*

have learned."

Analysis of the programme has also been conducted to understand how it can be improved and integrated into the pre-existing school curriculum, with a goal of building on its success by seeking funding to extend programme delivery in 2024.

What is clear, is that by empowering youth with powerful knowledge about nutrition as well as fostering positive behaviours, the NESCs can sow the seeds to bring about lasting change in communities and contribute to a healthier and more prosperous future.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Timor-Leste have equitable access to adequate nutritious foods that meet their basic nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP maintained its readiness to support crisis-affected people in Timor-Leste in the event of disasters. The main goals were to ensure equitable access to adequate nutritious foods that meet basic nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks. Key readiness measures included monitoring the supply chain market and maintaining contracts with local and international food suppliers. Since there was no implementation of food and nutrition assistance activities under this Strategic Outcome, WFP remained agile, intensifying its efforts to strengthen the Government's capacity to meet the food and nutrition needs of the people in need.

Resources Overview

In 2023, the contingency activities planned under Strategic Outcome 1 were not activated and therefore did not receive any resources in support of crisis-affected populations. Despite climatic shocks, such as drought-like conditions brought forth by El Niño as well as floods and landslides resulting from heavy rainfall, WFP focused on supporting the Government in strengthening emergency preparedness and disaster risk management activities (under Strategic Outcome 3).

Key output indicator information as per activity and comparison to previous year(s)

Since the responses to shocks experienced in 2023 were led by the Government, and WFP did not implement activities under Strategic Outcome 1, no output indicators were recorded in comparison to the previous year. These indicators will be recorded in 2024, if the Strategic Outcome has been activated.

Partnerships

Despite the absence of direct implementation for this Strategic Outcome, WFP's support to the Government and other partners, particularly the Civil Protection Authority, was paramount in providing emergency assistance to populations affected by flash floods and landslides, which affected several municipalities in July 2023.

These severe weather events affected nine out of the fourteen municipalities, with houses, critical infrastructure, and other necessities destroyed and damaged. The events affected 350 families, with four children who went missing after being swept away by the water. However, WFP's direct communication and engagement at all levels, particularly its partnership with the Civil Protection Authority, enabled streamlined supply chain support in transport and storage. Collaboration with WFP's field staff in the municipalities supported the Government to distribute more than 220 metric tons of food, non-food items and construction materials in response to localized emergencies.

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender and age marker monitoring was not applicable under Strategic Outcome 1 since the contingency activity was not activated.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	N/A

Strategic outcome 02: People vulnerable to nutrition insecurity, in particular women, adolescent girls and school-age children, in Timor-Leste have equitable access to enhanced nutrition-sensitive programmes that promote and enable healthy diets by 2025.



65 affordable school menus designed for each municipality, using locally-sourced and high-nutrient ingredients.



80 schools fully equipped with new kitchen equipment, with a full handover of the upgraded equipment to the Ministry of Education.



905 staff at **142** schools received training on school meals, food hygiene and sanitation, and SBCC to promote healthy and nutritious eating.

Timor-Leste continues to struggle with declining food security and intensifying climate change impacts. Under Strategic Outcome 2 in 2023, WFP has continued to provide country capacity strengthening support to the Government so that school-aged children, as well as communities at large, can equitably access enhanced nutrition-sensitive programmes that promote and enable healthy eating.

Resources Overview

Strategic Outcome 2 focused on strengthening the capacity of government officials in nutrition, school feeding, and social protection. WFP's multi-year school feeding project has supported the Merenda Escolar (School Meals) programme in Timor-Leste in three municipalities (Baucau, Bobonaro, and Manufahi). In addition, the Joint United Nations SIDS funding allowed WFP, alongside the Government and FAO, to co-lead the first IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis in 2023.[1] The second round of the IPC Acute analysis has been conducted and validated in December 2023, and is scheduled to be published in Q1 of 2024 alongside other evidence products, such as the Cost of the Diet Analysis, the Food Security Assessment, and the Food Systems Assessment. As a result, Strategic Outcome 2 was funded to a level that allowed WFP to reach many of its targets. In 2023, WFP's expenditure was at USD 1.9 million, making up 104 percent of its planned implementation.

Key output indicator information as per activity and comparison to previous year(s)

WFP has increased its technical assistance in school feeding, nutrition, and evidence-generation with the overarching goal of broadening its capacity strengthening impacts.

School Feeding

Under WFP's social protection programme in 2023, WFP substantially enhanced the national school feeding programme by refurbishing kitchens in 80 schools out of the targeted 400, and completing a full handover of the upgraded kitchen equipment to the Ministry of Education. In line with the handover, WFP highlighted the importance of regular maintenance of its equipment for sustainability, as well as an effective use of its kitchens for delivering healthy meals to students. Furthermore, as per the total budget allocated for the school feeding programme, there is a dedicated government budget of 1 cent out of the total 42 cents per child for equipment maintenance; a tangible measure aimed at sustainability.

Underscoring the dedication of the municipal authorities and school entities for the school meals programme, in 2023 WFP broadened its capacity strengthening impacts by reaching 204 school staff across 142 schools in Bobonaro, consisting of school feeding management members, cooks, school directors, coordinators, and inspectors. The workshops aimed to improve the understanding of the participants on food safety, hygiene, and nutrition.

As part of the technical assistance provided to the Ministry of Education and Ministry of State Administration to enhance the national school meals programme, WFP designed 65 school meals menus for each municipality using affordable, locally sourced and high-nutrient ingredients. WFP also conducted training for home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to a total of 655 school feeding management teams and local farmers in thirteen municipalities. Joint monitoring, consultations, and two steering committee meetings with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of State Administration, UN partners, and donors were also conducted to review the key achievements and challenges related to the national school feeding programme.

Moreover, to foster collaboration and knowledge-sharing on the school meals policy and good practices, WFP engaged with the Ministry of Education to participate as a discussant in the third school feeding meeting for Communities of

Portuguese Speaking Countries, with a focus on monitoring and evaluation. This event, organized by the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger Brazil, served as a platform for exchanging insights and experiences, contributing to the continuous improvement of school feeding initiatives. The global perspective on school feeding was further broadened with WFP's technical support, which played a pivotal role in enabling the participation of the Minister of Education in the first global school meals coalition meeting organized by the Government of France. Recognizing the importance of nutritious food and locally produced food, WFP partnered with the Agora Food Studio and collaborated with relevant line ministries such as the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of State Administration, and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry to develop a comprehensive School Feeding Menu book. This initiative aimed to provide a diverse and balanced nutritional intake for students based on the municipality's food preference and food availability, and was launched in November 2023 by the President of Timor-Leste.

Extending its focus beyond school feeding, WFP's involvement and advocacy efforts opened the door to engaging further in social protection. WFP provided support in enabling the participation of Ministry of Education officials in the Social Protection Week in Manila, co-organized by the Asian Development Bank and WFP. WFP has further increased its profile by engaging with the President's Office, which has formally accepted being the Chair of WFP's Global Task Force on Social Protection. Internationally, WFP has supported putting Timor-Leste in the global spotlight by providing technical support to the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion in participating in two high-level panel discussions at the World Committee on Food Security (CFS51) in Rome. This active engagement aimed to guarantee robust representation from the education sector, ensuring its meaningful contribution to broader conversations concerning social protection interventions.

Nutrition

In nutrition, WFP also facilitated education and training sessions on fortified rice, resulting in 215 government staff trained, compared with 72 in 2022. WFP also reported a substantial increase from 72 in 2022 to 215 in 2023 in the number of capacity strengthening sessions provided to key government counterparts, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry and the National Institute of Statistics. WFP's public engagement through social media platforms reached 85,283 people throughout the year, while conducting social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) sessions for 11 newly recruited nutrition coordinators at the Ministry of Health, and 204 school management members on SBCC and nutrition, compared to the 80 government staff trained by WFP in 2022.

Collaborating with the Ministry of Education, WFP implemented the Nutrition Education School Club, reaching 1,026 students across various municipalities. This club aimed to maintain a 50/50 ratio of girls and boys, and the students exhibited an impressive average increase of approximately 3.5 points in their nutrition knowledge scores out of the total questionnaire. In 2022, two blending machines were inaugurated in the warehouses of private sector partners Acelda Unipessoal and GAT, producing 139.5 metric tonnes of fortified rice. WFP trained a total of 19 staff from the Government and the private sector on the benefits and importance of fortified rice. Furthermore, WFP supported public awareness campaigns through media platforms, including national TV and social media channels, which reached a total of 85,883 viewers countrywide in 2023. Although the annual target was 20,000 viewers, the broadcasting duration was limited to four months.

In 2023, WFP delivered 170 percent more capacity strengthening sessions than planned (27 compared to 10) and reached 38 percent more people than planned (226 compared to 163), to enhance the technical and analytical capacity of government counterparts, including the Ministries of Agriculture and Statistics and other partners. Unforeseen capacity strengthening initiatives include, among others, technical support to the Civil Protection Authority to improve their data management system (data collection, disaggregation, and analysis) in response to the flood emergency in nine municipalities in July 2023 and joint FAO-WFP presentations delivered to several stakeholders on El Niño preparedness and response actions. These add to planned capacity strengthening activities such as the 2023 Acute Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) training sessions and analysis workshops and the joint food price data collection with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to update the Cost of the Diet analysis.

Key outcome indicator information and comparison to previous year(s)

As a part of a handover strategy to the Ministry of Education and Ministry of State Administration, in 2023 WFP made two agreements on the handover of kitchen utensils, and the full handover of kitchen construction which are now under the Government's ownership for maintenance. WFP strengthened the Government's capacity on the national school meals programme, which has benefited approximately 300,000 school-aged children in the country as indirect beneficiaries (Tier 3) by providing financial support to the Ministry of State Administration in disseminating and providing training on the school feeding manual. In line with WFP's advocacy on health and nutrition, WFP continued to advocate for the targeted supplementary feeding programme with the Government.

Partnerships

WFP continued to work with the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition of Timor-Leste (KONSSANTIL), National Institute of Statistics Timor-Leste (INETL), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the

United Nations (FAO) to conduct the second round of the Acute Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in November 2023. The IPC report, which was published in the official government website, highlights the urgent need for immediate action, painting a holistic picture of the state of food insecurity in Timor-Leste.

Meanwhile, KONSSANTIL, led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry, and WFP also jointly published a series of reports, including monthly market monitoring reports, quarterly food security bulletins and a special bulletin of a Food Security Alert, to highlight the urgent food security challenges faced as a result of the long impact of COVID-19, inflated food prices, and climate change impacts, such as the ongoing El Niño drought-like conditions.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

In 2023, WFP was able to strengthen its partnerships with different line ministries including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of State Administration, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry, and Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion. WFP worked with municipal authorities to ensure that the equipment for schools is delivered accurately and that ownership is taken by the authorities and school management.

Reaffirming the need for analytical and evidence-backed publications, WFP has been working closely with stakeholders in-country to bridge the preexisting gaps in food security. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework is an area in which WFP has needed more support. Going forward, WFP will work more closely with the respective line ministries to strengthen their capacity in technical and operational areas.

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender and age were fully integrated into Strategic Outcome 2, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker code of 4. WFP reached both girls and boys under its school feeding activities with attention to gender and age considerations.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide technical assistance to national institutions working to enhance the quality and nutrition integration of school-based programmes and other social assistance programmes by improving the availability, affordability, equitable access to and consumption of nutritious and safe food.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 03: People vulnerable to shocks in Timor-Leste benefit from enhanced national capacity for disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management by 2025.



382 government and public sector staff participated in training initiatives



230 retailers assessed with plans to establish standby contracts for humanitarian assistance

Timor-Leste continued to grapple with the adverse consequences of climate-induced shocks, which have exacerbated food insecurity and worsened community resilience. The ongoing El Niño weather event follows a series of floods and cyclones that have further intensified the challenges faced by vulnerable households. The availability and affordability of sufficient and diverse food commodities are further affected by the dependency on food imports. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued supporting the Government's efforts to strengthen its own institutional capacity in disaster preparedness, response, and supply chain management and coordination among humanitarian actors. This was achieved by training 382 staff in supply chain and disaster risk management, and when required, complementing government-led emergency responses with a comprehensive, demand-driven capacity strengthening approach in these two realms.

Resources Overview

Strategic Outcome 3 comprised 15 percent of the available resources for WFP in 2023. Leveraging the allocated funding, WFP sustained its collaboration with government departments, facilitated through the Civil Protection Authority, to strengthen their capabilities in emergency preparedness and response. This encompassed providing essential services like fumigation and transportation to aid in their emergency response and social protection initiatives nationwide. Additionally, WFP extended support by furnishing logistics equipment for government warehouses managed by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion and the National Logistics Centre, along with offering technical guidance to enhance warehouse management effectiveness. Furthermore, WFP spearheaded joint warehouse assessments throughout the country, aiming to identify and address gaps in alignment with the Government's commodity pre-positioning strategy. This showcased WFP's enabling role in strengthening institutional capacities to become more autonomous.

Key output indicator information as per activity and comparison to previous year(s)

Compared to the 2023 planning figures, WFP surpassed expectations by reaching more than seven times the number of government workers with one fewer training initiative than initially outlined. The increased participation can be attributed to the broadened stakeholders involved in the country's food systems, as well as the sustainability of their objectives. This surge in interest follows similar initiatives led by WFP in the previous year, collaborating with the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Inclusion and engaging over 50 focal points from six municipalities.

WFP successfully provided logistics support equipment for warehouses and distributed 1,200 pallets to four government institutions and two private sector entities, aiming to enhance commodity storage and maintain quality standards.

In addition to the planned activities for 2023, WFP supported government institutions in joint warehouse assessments for 31 warehouses nationwide. Furthermore, two commodity and warehouse management training initiatives were implemented as a part of the effort to showcase sustainability, in order to enhance commodity handling, warehouse operations and transport operations. As part of strengthening disaster preparedness capacities, WFP assessed over 230 retailers with plans to establish standby contracts for the provision of humanitarian assistance if the need arises.

Key outcome indicator information and comparison to previous year(s)

As part of its efforts to strengthen national institutions' capacities in disaster risk and supply chain management, WFP engaged the Civil Protection Authority, among other disaster risk reduction (DRR) partners in designing a roadmap for anticipatory action. The goal was to assist the Government in defining anticipatory action triggers for multiple hazards, such as droughts.

Additionally, WFP played a role in contributing to policy reviews and operational guidance, participating in activities such as exchanges with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) on the Sendai Framework and

engaging in national anticipatory action roadmap discussions. By participating in technical consultations on anticipatory action, WFP and other development partners developed the initial criteria for anticipatory action and related triggers in response to climatic shocks. In terms of supply chain strategy and related components, WFP supported the National Logistics Centre in reviewing national food reserve mechanisms as well as markets and retailer data; informing the Government's market intervention to stabilize soaring rice prices.

In comparison to 2022 where WFP's supply chain and capacity strategy involved capacity augmentation and substitution of national actors, the 2023 engagement was part of broader efforts to advance programming which is oriented more towards institutional capacity strengthening and sustainability.

As a result of these efforts, besides creating a common baseline for capacity strengthening engagements, a capacity outcome statement has been defined; which indicates the purpose and scope of the support to be provided. In WFP's engagements, the goal was to comprehend the institutional landscape; framing any and all assessments as co-facilitated processes, identifying opportunities for supporting food systems and emergency preparedness and response activities.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP continued to improve government capacity for disaster preparedness, response, and supply chain management at both national and municipal levels, by strengthening the relationships between the National Logistics Centre and the Civil Protection Authority.

WFP also collaborated with various agencies such as the National Logistics Centre, Ministry of Social Solidary and Inclusion, Ministry of Education, Timor-Leste Quality Institute, Authority for Inspection of Economic, Sanitary and Food Activities, Autonomous Medical Services and Health Equipment, Directorate for Quarantine and Biosecurity, Secretary of State for Cooperatives, and National University of Timor-Leste, aiming to identify their needs for future programming.

WFP undertook training on warehouse management and co-facilitated assessments of retailers in all 13 municipalities in anticipation of the El Niño response. This enables the Government to provide vital information for potential market-based food assistance programmes when needed.

Additionally, WFP engaged with disaster risk management actors on climate resilience, including the National Development Authority for climate adaptation activities affecting food security, the Civil Protection Authority, and the Australian Civil-Military Centre on civil military coordination for humanitarian responses.

WFP, given its food security and logistics mandate in the country, continues to foster new partnerships for shared humanitarian preparedness goals including with FAO and the IFRC Climate Centre on the Anticipatory Action Roadmap, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on food standards and the private sector on food fortification initiatives.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Throughout its operations in 2023, the main takeaway for this Strategic Outcome has been that contingency planning needs to be constantly informed by early warning data and practical preparedness and response training for multiple shocks. This requires enhanced and timely coordination with subnational structures, making field training and standard operating procedures essential for emergency planning. Documentation and commodity accounting, as well as continuity plans and co-financing commitments from the Government are also essential, alongside continued reciprocal engagements to strengthen relationships, as evidenced by a South-South and Triangular Cooperation visit to China from WFP. The mission's objectives included securing technical support for the development of a mushroom value chain and to reinforce the relationship with China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA).

Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender and age marker monitoring was not applicable under Strategic Outcome 3 since it is focused on technical assistance to national institutions on disaster risk and supply chain management.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.	N/A

Strategic outcome 04: Communities vulnerable to and affected by crises in Timor-Leste benefit from improved services and enhanced capacities of Government and humanitarian and development actors to prepare and respond to crises by 2025.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender context

Despite progress towards gender equality in some areas, women continue to face significant challenges regarding access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. With the minimum wage at USD 115 per month, Timor-Leste ranks 124th out of 149 countries in the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap report, the lowest in the East Asia and the Pacific region.[1] This indicates a significant gender gap, particularly in economic participation and opportunity. Women also face higher levels of poverty and domestic violence, and are underrepresented in positions of power and decision making. While Timor-Leste has established legal frameworks to promote gender equality, implementation remains uneven, with cultural norms and traditional practices often perpetuating existing inequalities.

Overview of WFP's contribution to gender equality

In 2023, WFP contributed to promoting women's empowerment and addressing gender disparities through the 2023 Food Security Assessment. As the largest assessment to date focused on food security, this survey reached over 9,500 households nationwide, involving 239 enumerators and supervisors, 93 of whom were women (39 percent). In addition, the survey questionnaire was designed with specific questions aimed at capturing the gender dimensions of food security.

Preliminary findings from the assessment revealed that households headed by women were more susceptible to multidimensional poverty, exhibited poorer food consumption patterns, and were more likely to resort to food and emergency livelihood coping strategies compared to households headed by men.[2] A near 40 percent of female-headed households are moderately food insecure, and 50 percent are limiting food portions as a coping strategy. These findings, representative at the municipal level, underscore the importance of WFP's gender-sensitive approach in its programme design; as it enables WFP to better collaborate with the Government to specifically address food insecurity challenges of women.

Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education School Nutrition Clubs to implement six lessons on nutrition, in forty-six schools over six months. By ensuring a 50/50 gender ratio, this programme contributed to addressing some of the gender disparities present in the Timorese social fabric, by encouraging equal learning opportunities and representation for both genders.

Data on Gender

In 2023, WFP's research and evidence-generation initiatives laid the foundation for strategic planning and data-driven interventions. By leveraging this data, policymakers, organizations, and stakeholders have gained a better understanding of the specific needs and vulnerabilities present within communities. This, in turn, empowers them to formulate and execute interventions that are precise, impactful, and responsive to the diverse requirements; ultimately fostering more equitable and sustainable solutions in the realm of food security.

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. Multidimensional poverty affects nearly half of the Timorese population, affecting women, persons with disabilities, and those in isolated rural communities the hardest. With the minimum wage at USD 115 per month, almost half of the population live in poverty, making this portion of the population disproportionately vulnerable to protection risks.[1]

Timor-Leste's journey towards a robust protection environment is marked by both promising strides and persistent vulnerabilities. The Government has laid the groundwork through a rights-affirming constitution and adherence to international human rights covenants. Advocating for the rights of all people in Timor-Leste, the National Strategy on Social Protection (2021-2030), for instance, guarantees food security and basic necessities for the most disadvantaged. In addition, WFP's collaboration with other international organizations and civil society organizations has been crucial in improving food security and providing advocacy for the rights of vulnerable groups.

Despite these efforts, significant gaps remain. WFP's 2023 Food Security Assessment finds that one-third of the total population lacks access to a proper water source, hindering hygiene and health outcomes. In addition, 41 percent of the population live below the national poverty line, and approximately 40 percent of households saw a drop in incomes over several months in 2023, prolonging the recovery period for those in rural areas exposed to concurrent climate shocks.[2] Women and girls continue to bear the brunt of gender-based violence, as the country currently ranks as the tenth-highest country in the world for intimate partner violence at 34.6 percent.[3] Vulnerable groups, including the elderly and people with disabilities, face a higher risk of social exclusion as they often lack access to inclusive education, face stigma and discrimination, and are more likely to be victims of gender-based violence. This is coupled with a low level of awareness among the public on what constitutes discrimination and stigma, which further propagates social exclusion.

WFP Response

In the Timor-Leste context, WFP employs gender and disability-sensitive programmatic approaches to maximize its efforts in protection and accountability to the affected populations. Noting that 2023 has been the first year of implementing WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP), there has been a strong focus on incorporating these elements in the capacity strengthening efforts of the country office. For this reason, the 2023 Follow-up values have not been captured for the indicators of this category, but they will be recorded in 2024. Programmatic adjustments to respond to these challenges include being conscious of gender balance and representation in trainings and workshops, survey design, as well as including radios as a form of social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) for those who cannot physically attend various events. Ensuring representation from a diversity of partners, as well as issues of data protection and privacy are additional measures taken in the office.

The primary mechanisms in WFP for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) are its monitoring modalities and the community feedback mechanism (CFM). The Country Office complies with WFP policies and guidance related to SEA and handles such cases accordingly. WFP mainstreams PSEA concepts, principles, and best practices in its operations and all WFP employees and partners must report concerns or suspicions of SEA. These reports are confidential and can be made anonymously through monitoring mechanisms and the CFM, PSEA focal points, or directly to the Office of the Inspector-General. Additionally, protection partners and local referral networks are leveraged to direct assistance for victims of SEA.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

While Timor-Leste has been a peaceful democratic country since its independence in 2002, it is highly vulnerable to climate change (ranked 112 out of 182 countries in the latest Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index [ND-GAIN]), as seen in a series of recent prolonged climate shocks. As of November 2023, on top of the pre-existing impacts of the 2021 major flash floods, all fourteen municipalities exhibited drought-like conditions, passing the 60 percent threshold in the Combined Drought Index (CDI) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). A timely response action for El Niño is therefore essential in a context like Timor-Leste, as 66 percent of the country relies on agriculture as a source of income. The adverse impacts include water shortages and crop failures, which therefore worsen the food insecurity situation in the country as well as the lived experiences of the Timorese who struggle to meet their daily food needs.

Despite not having a formal Environmental Management System (EMS) in its Country Strategic Plan for Timor-Leste, WFP is committed to promoting stable and sustainable food systems in the country. WFP acknowledges the importance of minimizing its environmental footprint and contributing to environmental co-benefits, particularly through wide-reaching interventions such as its school feeding programme in Baucau, Bobonaro, and Manufahi.

As WFP's longstanding programme in the country, the school feeding programme plays a pivotal role in fostering environmental sustainability. By sourcing food locally whenever possible and being conscious of linkages between food and water systems, WFP supports local farmers and the food value chain on the community level. The launch of school menus in each municipality in 2023 is an example of WFP's efforts to be climate-conscious, equipping school children with high-nutrient, locally sourced food items which also take into account crop seasonality and dietary preferences across municipalities. The emphasis on nutritious and locally sourced meals in the school feeding programme contributes to a more resilient and sustainable food system, while promoting healthy dietary practices and ensuring the daily required nutrition rations.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The country office does not have a formal Environmental Management System (EMS) in place, as the environmental and social-risk screening are still in the process of being rolled out. The Country Strategic Plan is mostly focused on country capacity strengthening initiatives. However, WFP corporately operates on two levels; corporately on a broader-scale, and on a field-level, to establish EMS objectives. This is measured by the percentage of countries where EMS is being implemented, which provides an overview of the coverage level of EMS implementation across the organization globally, to ensure the adoption of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) at the field-level which are established for priority areas of energy, waste, water, wastewater, use of hazardous substances, training and awareness, and sustainable procurement. The progress of both levels are regularly monitored as a part of WFP's internal planning for EMS implementation.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP takes a holistic approach which considers nutrition in all aspects of programming, from providing fortified rice as food assistance, to advocacy and education on nutrition and health. In 2023, WFP's nutrition activities consisted of the following: nutrition Education and School Clubs (NESC), social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and advocacy, rice fortification and food safety.

As a part of integrating nutrition considerations into country activities, WFP conducted training and SBCC sessions for 11 newly recruited nutrition coordinators from the Ministry of Health, and 204 school management members including school directors, coordinators, and cooking staff. WFP actively participated in and provided technical inputs during the health sector development partners' meetings, nutrition working group meetings, and periodic review meetings organized by the Ministry of Health.

To enhance knowledge on nutrition and promote positive attitudes and gender equality among school-aged children, WFP implemented the NESC, delivering six lessons covering nutrition knowledge, safe drinking water practices, and the benefits of locally sourced healthy foods. The current NESC accommodates 1,206 students, training 24 students in each school and maintaining a 50/50 ratio of girls and boys.

WFP focused on raising awareness of healthy and nutritious eating through SBCC activities designed for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, caregivers, and children. These activities utilized various channels, including in-person communication, traditional media, and social media. Key priority areas included promoting healthy diets and improving the use of locally available foods. WFP leveraged national campaigns and important international events, such as World Breastfeeding Week and World Food Day, to deliver key nutrition messages. Overall, through different SBCC activities, WFP reached 85,883 people via its social media platforms and various media channels, including local TV broadcasts. GMN TV published three videos with nutrition-related messages, reaching 40,209 viewers on diverse SBCC topics.

Under the rice fortification programme and food safety initiatives, WFP trained 223 individuals, including government and private sector staff, to enhance their knowledge on the topics at hand. The government staff acquired rice fortification and food safety knowledge to provide nutritious and safe school meals. WFP procured 10 metric tonnes of fortified rice kernels and fortified 1,000 metric tonnes of the Government's rice managed by the Civil Protection Authority in 2023. Two local millers, Acelda Unipessoal LDA and Graca Agro Trading (GAT), produced 139.5 metric tonnes of high-quality fortified rice in 2023.

As a technical agency, WFP assisted the Government through the Ministry of Education in creating 65 national school feeding menus based on food availability and accessibility in each municipality. Finally, a short video message on the importance of rice fortification reached 13,403 viewers through national tele-media and social media, with plans to enhance public awareness in the coming years.

The following entails three key areas of nutrition integration:

Programme integration: In the realm of nutrition integration, WFP collaborates closely with government institutions, utilizing its technical expertise across various activities. Technical support extends to the President's office for high-level advocacy and early childhood development (ECD), as well as the Unit of Mission to Combat Stunting (UNMICS) under the Prime Minister's office. National and regional food system stock-taking exercises were conducted in celebration of World Food Day and World Breastfeeding Week. WFP partners with the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty, and Nutrition and the Ministry of Health for national and municipality-level events. Additionally, WFP supports the Ministry of Health to implement the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes and nutrition interventions.

System integration: WFP's system integration efforts focus on the distribution of specialized nutritious foods and the establishment of a blending system for fortified rice in collaboration with the government and private sector actors. WFP supports the blending and production of fortified rice, contributing to social protection schemes such as school feeding programmes and emergency responses. The ready-to-consume fortified rice aims to address food security and nutrition gaps, positively impacting student attendance and performance.

People integration: For the integration of rice fortification and food safety, WFP closely collaborates with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of State and Administration, Civil Protection Authority, and local millers. Challenges faced include

running out of stock for Super Cereal, limited budget for nutrition implementation, bureaucratic hurdles in government collaboration, and delays in the procurement of fortified rice kernel from abroad. Challenges with private sector actors underscore the importance of strengthening cooperation to ensure the availability of fortified rice for school meals nationwide.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP achieved notable progress by collaborating with national and local government departments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international financial institutions (IFIs), UN agencies, and development partners or government donors. These achievements are in line with Timor-Leste's 20-year Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 (SDP), and with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 (UNSDCF). WFP also contributed to contingency plans for crisis response, by participating in the development of the Consolidated National Action Plan for Nutrition and Food Security (CNAP-NFS), and strengthening national supply chain capacity and Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR).

WFP continued expanding its strategic partnerships with the host government and local stakeholders. Against the backdrop of rising food costs and climatic and economic shocks, WFP's Senior Director of Strategic Partnerships visited Timor-Leste for a four-day mission to enhance WFP's collaboration with key governance pillars, development partners, and other stakeholders that aims to improve food security and nutrition in the country. This visit yielded three important gains:

1. WFP collaborated directly with the Presidency of Timor-Leste to co-chair a Global Task Force for Advancing Social Protection for Nutrition, Human Capital and Local Economic Development. WFP also explored collaboration with the G7+ under the Fragile-to-Fragile Cooperation Programme, including an advisory position recruitment for South-South cooperation.
2. WFP contributed to establishing the Inter-ministerial Task Force for Social Affairs, co-led by the second Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister for Rural Development and Community Housing. The goal of this task force is to harmonize social sector institutions, policies, and programmes for improved living conditions and a 10 percent reduction in the poverty rate.
3. WFP played a crucial role in facilitating Timor-Leste's participation in global initiatives, and collaborating with various ministries on food-related initiatives. WFP supported the attendance of Timorese government officials at high-level meetings on global food systems and food security, including the participation of Government staff in the UN Food Systems Summit and the UN Global Food System Stocktaking event. Specifically regarding WFP's "Changing Lives" work, WFP engaged a number of ministries: the Ministry of Education for school meals; the Ministry of Health for the local production of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) and a blanket supplementary feeding programme; and the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Inclusion for the redesign of the Government's cash-based social protection programme - paving ways for a new Cash Plus programme in Timor-Leste. For such a task, WFP has prioritized discussions towards a co-financing model that resulted in the Government's financial contribution as a multi-year fund for the SNF local production project.

A combined investment in new staff positions and strategies for partnerships and communications helped enhance relations with Government and local media, strengthening communication channels and growing programme positioning and visibility. Broadcast, print and online media coverage grew, with WFP related articles being published on the Government's website. WFP strengthened its outreach through Facebook, a major social platform in Timor-Leste, which saw an increase in outreach by 122 percent; concretely building public awareness of WFP's impact in the Timorese context.

Furthermore, in 2023 WFP organized donor engagement activities in Lisbon, Portugal, supported by the Portuguese Government, the Union of Capital Cities of Portuguese Language (UCCLA) and the Timor-Leste Embassy in the country to leverage the close institutional relationships with these stakeholders. WFP presented its School Feeding programme, establishing future collaboration opportunities between the Portuguese Government, civil society, the private sector and WFP in Timor-Leste, as well as paving ways for future public and private sector donations through existing WFP modalities such as the "Share the Meal" platform.

WFP continued engaging with its long-standing donors, including international financial institutions such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on ongoing operations and future collaboration. This resulted in WFP supporting initiatives under the South-South Triangular Cooperation framework, such as the Juncao promotion programme, where WFP carried out a study visit to China on mushroom cultivation as a part of climate-smart agriculture initiatives.

WFP also developed new collaborations. This included collaborating with existing partners, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and ADB, to conduct a return on investment analysis in food systems for the Food Security Assessment. In addition, significant financial support came from the European Union's adoption of the financing decision for the 2023 Annual Action Plan, with WFP being a member of a 2024 tripartite joint project with UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO), focused on strengthening the institutional capacity for improving nutrition outcomes and social protection benefits.

Through its thought leadership and strategic engagements, WFP has successfully bridged funding gaps and ensured the continuity of its operational effectiveness in advancing SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) in Timor-Leste.

Focus on localization

WFP expanded its impact by fostering partnerships with local stakeholders, reinforcing its commitment to community-centric initiatives.

WFP assisted the Government's engagements with the local private sector in locally producing specialized nutritious foods, to counter undernutrition, strengthen local value chains, and enhance national food system pathways. WFP also supported two local rice millers with rice blending machines and technical expertise. This facilitates the production of fortified rice for emergency relief efforts by the Civil Protection Authority.

Moreover, WFP engaged with food security officers and authorities from all municipalities, conducting a series of trainings, assessments, evidence generation, and monitoring activities. The aim was to enhance local skills, capacity, and knowledge on food security and nutrition.

WFP partnered with the Agora Food Studio to create customized school meal menus in each municipality, building on the 2023 Cost of the Diet Analysis. This aimed to connect locally produced nutritious foods with demand from schools, further stimulating the local economy.

In addition, WFP engaged with the Secretary of State for Cooperatives, to promote locally produced drought-resistant crops such as sorghum. This is integrated with the existing school feeding project in three municipalities, emphasizing home-grown school feeding and local value chain development.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

At the national level, WFP and FAO collaborated to spearhead Strategic Priority 1, focusing on Nutrition, Food Security, and Sustainable Agriculture under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. This framework, a part of the UN's development system reform in Timor-Leste, presents a collective value proposition to propel the country towards its Sustainable Development Goals and national development priorities. In August, WFP and FAO jointly organized the inaugural Food Security Sector meeting in partnership with the National Directorate of Food Security under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry. The event drew significant participation, with 38 senior government officials and international NGOs attending out of the 42 participants invited.

As part of the ongoing Strengthening National Food System and Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Joint Programme for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) project funded by the SDG Fund in 2022, WFP intensified interagency UN collaboration with FAO and World Health Organization (WHO). This collaboration included the first face-to-face Food Security Assessment and Food System Assessment reports.[1][2] The reports, presented to the Government of Timor-Leste and stakeholders, offer crucial insights into designing effective responses that address both the supply and demand sides of the national food system, combatting food insecurity and nutritional challenges in Timor-Leste.

The three UN agencies also conducted training sessions, enhancing the capacity of 30 participants from eight government ministries of KONSSANTIL, as well as international and local NGOs, in the second round of Acute Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) training and analysis in November 2023.

Financial Overview

Resourcing Overview

In the 2023-2025 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP secured funding for 54 percent of its comprehensive needs-based plan, amounting to USD 8.68 million. Notably, in 2023, the organization reached an impressive milestone by obtaining funding that exceeded the year's needs-based plan, amounting to 144 percent. Of the total funds available, 71 percent were allocated in the current year, distributed as follows: 47 percent for SO2, 15 percent for SO3, and approximately 20 percent for DSC. The remaining 29 percent constituted a carryover from the previous CSP (TL01), consisting of a 7 percent carried-over balance from Strategic Outcome 2 and 21 percent from Unprogrammed funds, thanks to multi-year contributions extending into subsequent years. The funding structure comprised 76 percent from direct donor contributions, 23 percent from multilateral funds, and 1 percent from other sources.

Throughout 2023:

- **Activity 1 (Unconditional Resource Transfer/URT)** remained inactive, as there were no emergencies warranting its activation.
- **Activity 2 (Nutrition, Social Protection, School Feeding, and Rice Fortification)** secured funding exceeding 100 percent. The United Nations multi-partner trust funds, derived from the carried-over balance, have been instrumental for WFP, contributing to the enhancement of national food systems and fostering disaster risk reduction.
- **Activity 3 (EPA)**, aligned with Strategic Outcome 3, received funding at 57 percent, slightly surpassing the 56 percent of the 2023 needs-based plan that carried over a balance from the previous CSP (TL01).

During the second half of 2023, WFP amended its budget plan by augmenting the budget for Activity 1 (URT1). This adjustment aimed to address the requirements for responding to the unfolding El Niño conditions in the country, expecting WFP to activate Activity 1 starting April 2024.





























Other

WFP is executing the second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (TL02) for the period 2023-2025, primarily utilizing funds carried over from the initial CSP (TL01), along with multi-annual funding amounting to USD 963,000 from a multi-year project, and an additional USD 500,000 from multilateral contributions.

Even though WFP has received confirmation of new funding in 2024 from a key donor, it is currently not clear when exactly the funding will be available. Therefore, WFP Timor-Leste will likely need to bridge several months for several activities, before being able to start consuming the new funding source.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	368,588	353,614	52	52
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Timor-Leste have equitable access to adequate nutritious foods that meet their basic nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	368,588	353,614	52	52
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	368,588	353,614	52	52
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,880,613	1,805,858	2,987,738	1,876,272
SO02: People vulnerable to nutrition insecurity, in particular women, adolescent girls and school-age children, in Timor-Leste have equitable access to enhanced nutrition-sensitive programmes that promote and enable healthy diets by 2025.	1,880,613	1,805,858	2,987,738	1,876,272
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national institutions working to enhance the quality and nutrition integration of school-based programmes and other social assistance programmes by improving the availability, affordability, equitable access to and consumption of nutritious and safe food.	1,880,613	1,805,858	2,987,738	1,876,272
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,447,630	1,057,155	825,379	588,338

SO03: People vulnerable to shocks in Timor-Leste benefit from enhanced national capacity for disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management by 2025.	 1,447,630	 1,057,155	 825,379	 588,338
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.	 1,447,630	 1,057,155	 825,379	 588,338
Total Direct Operational Costs	 3,696,832	 3,216,628	 3,813,169	 2,464,663
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 837,296	 528,140	 1,461,708	 1,084,258
Total Direct Costs	 4,534,128	 3,744,768	 5,274,877	 3,548,922
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 294,718	 243,409	 237,429	 237,429
Grand Total	 4,828,846	 3,988,178	 5,512,306	 3,786,351

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Combined Drought Index (CDI), FAO, 2023
- [2] Timor-Leste Agricultural Census, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry (MoALFF), 2019
- [3] Health in Timor-Leste, UNICEF, 2023
- [4] Acute Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) of Food Insecurity, WFP et al, 2024
- [5] Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey, Ministry of Health, 2020
- [6] Climate Risk Profile Timor-Leste, ADB, 2021

Operational context

- [1] Timor-Leste Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), UNDP, 2022
- [2] Index for Risk Management (INFORM), 2022
- [3] Timor-Leste Economic Report: Investing in the Next Generation, World Bank Economic Outlook, 2022
- [4] Consumer Price Index (CPI) published by the National Institute of Statistics Timor-Leste (INETL), 2023

Country office story

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/2019-timor-leste-adolescent-nutrition>

Strategic outcome 01

The baseline values have been outlined since the beginning of the CSP design. As the Outcome 1 was not activated, no Actual values are applicable in 2023.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, 2023
- <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156204?iso3=TLS>

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] Gender Gap report, World Economic Forum, 2022
- [2] Food Security Assessment, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry (MALFF), National Institute of Statistics (INETL), and WFP, 2023

2023 follow-ups were not collected across all Strategic Outcomes as direct beneficiaries were limited only to the Nutrition Education School Club programme under Strategic Outcome 2.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] Timor-Leste Economic Report: Ways to Harvest Prosperity, World Bank, 2023
- [2] Food Security Assessment, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry (MALFF), National Institute of Statistics (INETL), and WFP, 2023
- [3] Population Data Portal: Intimate Partner Violence, UNFPA, 2023

Environmental sustainability

Environmental and social risk screening are still in the process of being rolled out.

Partnerships

- [1] Food Security Assessment, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry (MALFF), National Institute of Statistics (INETL), and WFP, 2023
- [2] Food Systems Assessment, WFP, 2023

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	13,874	513	4%
	female	17,380	513	3%
	total	31,254	1,026	3%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,028	0	-
	female	2,922	0	-
	total	5,950	0	-
24-59 months	male	5,902	0	-
	female	5,658	0	-
	total	11,560	0	-
5-11 years	male	800	0	-
	female	770	0	-
	total	1,570	0	-
12-17 years	male	750	0	-
	female	1,720	0	-
	total	2,470	0	-
18-59 years	male	2,994	513	17%
	female	5,930	513	9%
	total	8,924	1,026	11%
60+ years	male	400	0	-
	female	380	0	-
	total	780	0	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	15,000	0	0%
Resident	16,254	1,026	6%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	2,784	1,026	36%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	30,000	0	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	21	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	60	0	0%
Rice	135	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	9	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Timor-Leste have equitable access to adequate nutritious foods that meet their basic nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: 1.1 Crisis-affected populations (tier 1) receive food assistance to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	4,900	
			Male	5,100	
			Total	10,000	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female	7,840	
			Male	8,160	
			Total	16,000	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female	4,000	
			Male	0	
			Total	4,000	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	225	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	900,000	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	144	

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					

CSP Output 01: 1.1 Crisis-affected populations (tier 1) receive food assistance to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	10,000	

Strategic Outcome 02: People vulnerable to nutrition insecurity, in particular women, adolescent girls and school-age children, in Timor-Leste have equitable access to enhanced nutrition-sensitive programmes that promote and enable healthy diets by 2025.	Root Causes
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Output Results

Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national institutions working to enhance the quality and nutrition integration of school-based programmes and other social assistance programmes by improving the availability, affordability, equitable access to and consumption of nutritious and safe food.

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 03: 2.2 Schoolchildren (tiers 1, 2 and 3) have access to safe and nutritious meals through enhanced capacity of national institutions to manage and scale up a gender- and nutrition-sensitive school health and nutrition programme to meet their nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	1,420 1,364 2,784	513 513 1,026

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national institutions working to enhance the quality and nutrition integration of school-based programmes and other social assistance programmes by improving the availability, affordability, equitable access to and consumption of nutritious and safe food.

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 04: 2.3 Vulnerable populations (tier 3) can access to nutritious, safe and affordable food, including fortified food, through strengthened capacity of government and private sector actors in the national food system to meet their nutrition needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	20	67
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	10	20
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number Number	3 3	8 3
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	US\$	5,000	23,758

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: 2.1 Vulnerable populations, in particular adolescent girls, benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement gender-sensitive national social assistance programmes (tiers 2 and 3) that promote positive behaviours with regard to healthy diets and support them in their efforts to meet their nutrition needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	8
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	500	1,405
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	10	40

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	8
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	20,000	98,686
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 03: 2.2 Schoolchildren (tiers 1, 2 and 3) have access to safe and nutritious meals through enhanced capacity of national institutions to manage and scale up a gender- and nutrition-sensitive school health and nutrition programme to meet their nutrition needs.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	6
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,000	1,723
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	15	34
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	2
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	201,143	155,372
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	2,784	2,082
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	20,000	204,434

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to national institutions working to enhance the quality and nutrition integration of school-based programmes and other social assistance programmes by improving the availability, affordability, equitable access to and consumption of nutritious and safe food.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Women, Adolescent girls, School aged children - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women, adolescent girls, school age children - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	≥300,000	≥0	300,000	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥1,050	≥139.5	139	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women, adolescent girls, school aged children - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition/including school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: People vulnerable to shocks in Timor-Leste benefit from enhanced national capacity for disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management by 2025.					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.						
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 05: 3.1 Vulnerable populations (tier 3) benefit from the strengthened capacity of local and national disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management actors to effectively anticipate, prepare for, manage and mitigate the risks to food and nutrition security associated with climatic and other shocks in a gender-sensitive manner.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	5	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	50	382	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	4	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1	
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	5,000	61,299.59	
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	%	0	16.67	

Outcome Results						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National institutions, Vulnerable population (Tier 3) - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected population (Men, Women, Boys, and girls) - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	=80	≥10		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=80	≥10		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=80	≥10		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected population (Men, Women, Boys, and girls) - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	0	=50	≥30		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥15	≥15		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥15	≥15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥15	≥15		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching		WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	≥5	≥5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥5	≥5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5		WFP programme monitoring

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Schoolchildren in Timor-Leste

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

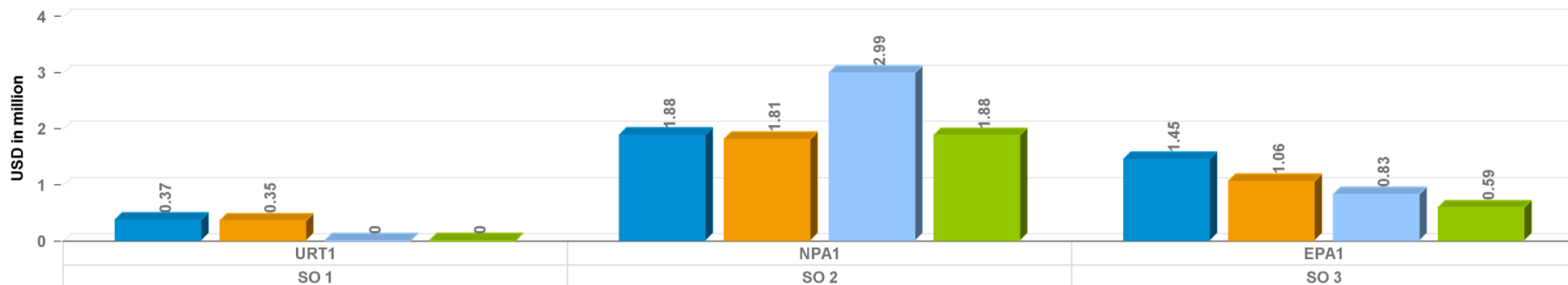
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Timor-Leste have equitable access to adequate nutritious foods that meet their basic nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 2		People vulnerable to nutrition insecurity, in particular women, adolescent girls and school-age children, in Timor-Leste have equitable access to enhanced nutrition-sensitive programmes that promote and enable healthy diets by 2025.
SO 3		People vulnerable to shocks in Timor-Leste benefit from enhanced national capacity for disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management by 2025.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide technical assistance to national institutions working to enhance the quality and nutrition integration of school-based programmes and other social assistance programmes by improving the availability, affordability, equitable access to and consumption of nutritious and safe food.
SO 3	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Timor-Leste have equitable access to adequate nutritious foods that meet their basic nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	368,588	353,615	52	52
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			368,588	353,615	52	52
2.2	People vulnerable to nutrition insecurity, in particular women, adolescent girls and school-age children, in Timor-Leste have equitable access to enhanced nutrition-sensitive programmes that promote and enable healthy diets by 2025.	Provide technical assistance to national institutions working to enhance the quality and nutrition integration of school-based programmes and other social assistance programmes by improving the availability, affordability, equitable access to and consumption of nutritious and safe food.	1,880,614	1,805,858	2,987,738	1,876,272
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,880,614	1,805,858	2,987,738	1,876,272
17.9	People vulnerable to shocks in Timor-Leste benefit from enhanced national capacity for disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management by 2025.	Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.	1,447,630	1,057,156	825,379	588,339
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,447,630	1,057,156	825,379	588,339
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,696,832	3,216,629	3,813,169	2,464,663
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			837,296	528,140	1,461,709	1,084,259
Total Direct Costs			4,534,128	3,744,769	5,274,878	3,548,922
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			294,718	243,410	237,429	237,429
Grand Total			4,828,847	3,988,179	5,512,307	3,786,351



Wanee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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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

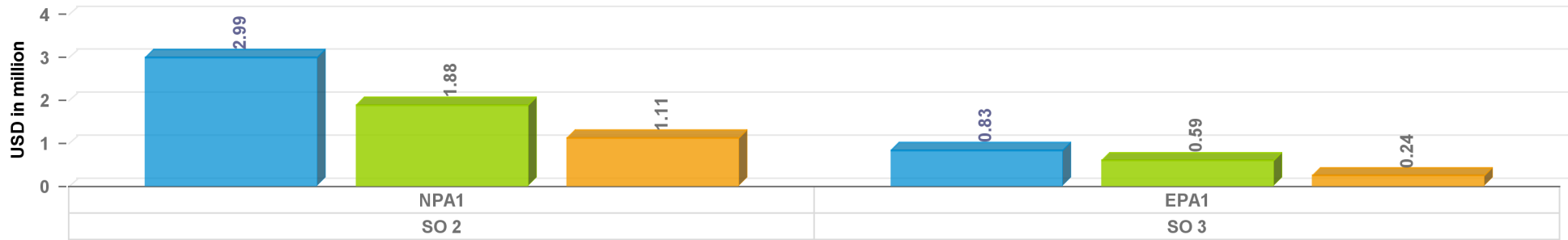
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 2	People vulnerable to nutrition insecurity, in particular women, adolescent girls and school-age children, in Timor-Leste have equitable access to enhanced nutrition-sensitive programmes that promote and enable healthy diets by 2025.	
SO 3	People vulnerable to shocks in Timor-Leste benefit from enhanced national capacity for disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management by 2025.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 2	NPA1	Provide technical assistance to national institutions working to enhance the quality and nutrition integration of school-based programmes and other social assistance programmes by improving the availability, affordability, equitable access to and consumption of nutritious and safe food.
SO 3	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Timor-Leste have equitable access to adequate nutritious foods that meet their basic nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	368,588	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			368,588	0	0	0	0	0
2.2	People vulnerable to nutrition insecurity, in particular women, adolescent girls and school-age children, in Timor-Leste have equitable access to enhanced nutrition-sensitive programmes that promote and enable healthy diets by 2025.	Provide technical assistance to national institutions working to enhance the quality and nutrition integration of school-based programmes and other social assistance programmes by improving the availability, affordability, equitable access to and consumption of nutritious and safe food.	1,880,614	2,987,738	0	2,987,738	1,876,272	1,111,466
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,880,614	2,987,738	0	2,987,738	1,876,272	1,111,466
17.9	People vulnerable to shocks in Timor-Leste benefit from enhanced national capacity for disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management by 2025.	Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.	1,447,630	825,379	0	825,379	588,339	237,040
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,447,630	825,379	0	825,379	588,339	237,040

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Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,696,832	3,813,117	0	3,813,117	2,464,611	1,348,506
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			837,296	1,461,709	0	1,461,709	1,084,259	377,450
Total Direct Costs			4,534,128	5,274,826	0	5,274,826	3,548,870	1,725,956
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			294,718	339,837		339,837	339,837	0
Grand Total			4,828,847	5,614,663	0	5,614,663	3,888,707	1,725,956

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee 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