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Timor-Leste

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

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Overview

In 2024, Timor-Leste made steady progress toward sustainable development, showcasing the resilience of its people and the potential for meaningful change. Despite the challenges of being a small island developing state (SIDS) and least developed country (LDC), the Government of Timor-Leste has taken important steps to improve food security and climate resilience. There is a strong rhetoric around improving food security, nutrition, and rural development, with increased investments in social protection programmes, including the national school-feeding programme (Merenda Escolar), and infrastructure developments. These efforts reflect a growing capacity to adapt, innovate, and foster long-term development.

The young island nation grapples with several vulnerabilities, including frequent and extreme weather events, high import dependency, limited household purchasing power, and high rates of malnutrition. The impacts of climate shocks are becoming increasingly severe, with the country experiencing devastating droughts, floods, and other climate-related shocks that disrupt agricultural production and exacerbate food shortages. These challenges are compounded by limited social and physical infrastructure, constrained access to resources, and significant reliance on subsistence farming, leaving many vulnerable not only to climatic variability but also to economic shocks. For communities most vulnerable to economic shocks and natural hazards, the lack of a robust, inclusive social protection system amplifies the impacts of these hazards—leading to further erosion in nutrition outcomes and deepening cycles of poverty and inequality.

The 2024 acute food insecurity analysis indicates that 27 percent of the Timorese population face crisis (IPC phase 3) and emergency (IPC phase 4) levels of food insecurity, marking a five-percentage-point increase from the previous year's analysis. [1] This increase underscores the growing challenges faced by households, many of which are experiencing heightened levels of deprivation due to soaring food prices, declining agricultural yields, and limited capacity to respond to emergencies. Nearly half of Timorese households have inadequate food consumption as measured by the food consumption score. Over 56 percent and 74 percent of households employ food-based and livelihood-based coping strategies, respectively, to meet their food needs. Women are particularly worse off—as the latest Food Security Assessment revealed that women-headed households engaged more in food and livelihood-based coping strategies than the male-headed households. [2] El Niño weather patterns have led to a rise in household debt, with 40 percent of households—particularly those in rural areas and lower-income groups—reporting a decline in income over the past year. [3] Similarly, 47 percent of all children under five years old are stunted, and 23 percent of women of reproductive age suffer from anemia—some of the highest indications of malnutrition observed in Asia. [4]

Against this backdrop, the World Food Programme (WFP) in Timor-Leste achieved good progress in the second year of its country strategic plan (CSP 2023-2025). At the mid-way point of its CSP, WFP maintained a capacity-strengthening approach, focusing on strengthening national systems and enhancing local capacities, while remaining flexible to provide direct assistance when needed. A major milestone was the implementation of the United Nations Centralized Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) food distribution, as a coordinated emergency response to El Niño in Timor-Leste. WFP took a leading role in designing and coordinating the implementation of this response, leveraging its EPR expertise to coordinate efforts across two UN agencies (FAO and UNICEF), the Civil Protection Authority, the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, and the Ministry of Health. As a result, WFP reached 18,000 people including pregnant and breastfeeding women and persons with disabilities—ensuring that those most vulnerable to food insecurity received critical support during a time of intensified shocks.

WFP continued to address persistent nutrition challenges in Timor-Leste through progress in school feeding, rice fortification, and evidence-based planning. A key achievement was the collaboration with WHO on the 'Say No to 5S' (SN5S) project, where WFP led the school feeding component to enhance school nutrition and promote healthy eating habits among children. The Ministry of Education endorsed WFP's school kitchen model, which features fuel-efficient cook stoves, following the successful inauguration of seven school kitchens that met high safety and quality standards. To further support the national school feeding programme, WFP provided technical training to school management committees on integrating fortified rice into meals, preparing nutritious menus using local ingredients, and promoting healthy eating through social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) campaigns. Additionally, local millers received training on rice fortification, and a Theory of Change workshop was delivered to the government, strengthening its monitoring system for the Merenda Escolar.

Evidence-based planning remained central to WFP's approach, guided by the 2024 Food Security Assessment—the largest face-to-face assessment of its kind in Timor-Leste. WFP enriched the data landscape by publishing key reports, including the 2024 IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis, the Return on Investments in Food Security, Nutrition and Agriculture report, and the SBCC formative research on eating habits among school-aged children. Complementing these efforts, WFP also contributed to food and fuel price analyses and broader data collection, ensuring continued support for national planning and policy development.

WFP also made progress in agriculture development, social protection, nutrition, and emergency preparedness, continuing to position itself as a key partner in these areas. The organization maintained strong engagement with key Government actors, including the Presidency and the Vice Prime Minister for Social Affairs, advancing its "changing lives" approach to tackle poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition. WFP continued to support the President's leadership on the Global Task Force (GTF) for social protection, contributing to the establishment of its administrative headquarters in Dili. Furthermore, WFP played an instrumental role in high-level dialogues, including the SIDS event in the Caribbean, where the President featured alongside the WFP Executive Director, and the Committee on World Food Security in Rome, which WFP supported the Vice Prime Minister's attendance.

Together, these efforts have catalyzed additional support from the Government, with additional in-kind resources for the CERF distribution and financial resources for future programming. Underpinning these activities is a commitment to cross-cutting themes such as women's empowerment and climate resilience, as WFP is also exploring opportunities to deepen the integration of disability and environmental and social safeguards (ESS) into its programmatic frameworks. In particular, WFP has been entrusted by the Government for its knowledge on climate adaptation, with the Government seeking WFP's technical assistance in formulating interventions that address the impacts of climate shocks on food security and resilience. These efforts aim to make all interventions not only inclusive and sustainable but also capable of building resilience against future shocks, supporting WFP's broader vision for social protection and improved food security outcomes in Timor-Leste.

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 more efficiently serve the people most vulnerable to food insecurity in the country. These core values align with the Government's 2030 agenda, as well as the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030).

18,000

Total beneficiaries in 2024



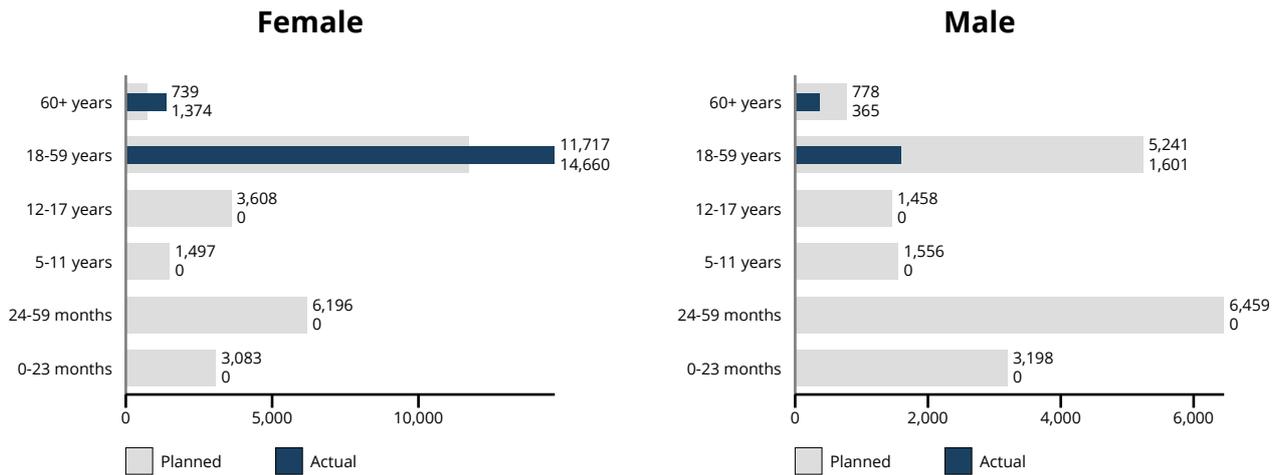
89% female



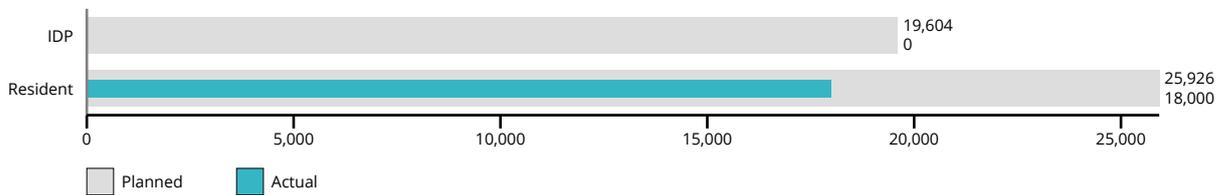
11% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 102 (85% Female, 15% Male)

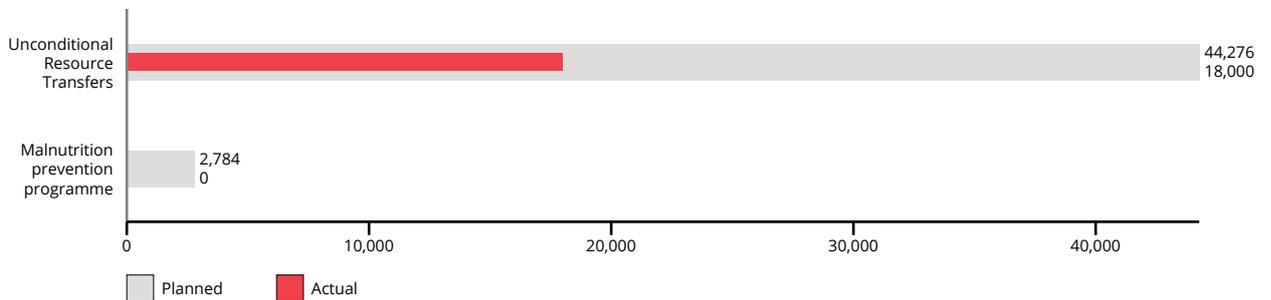
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



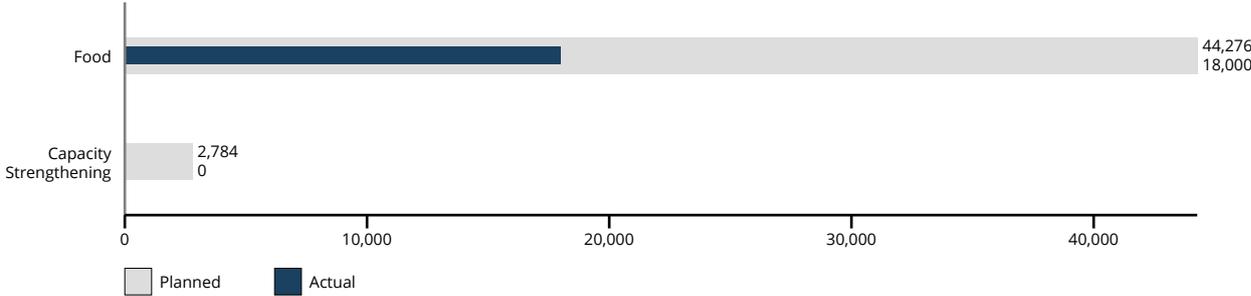
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



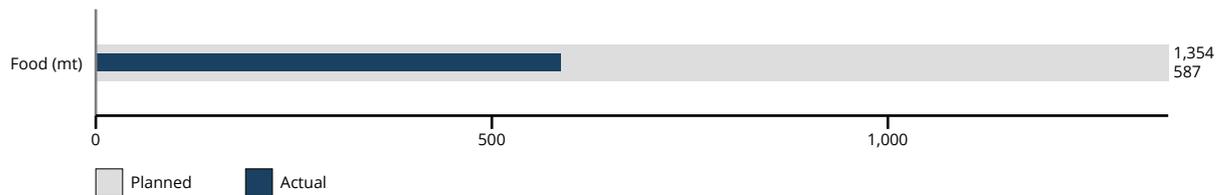
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



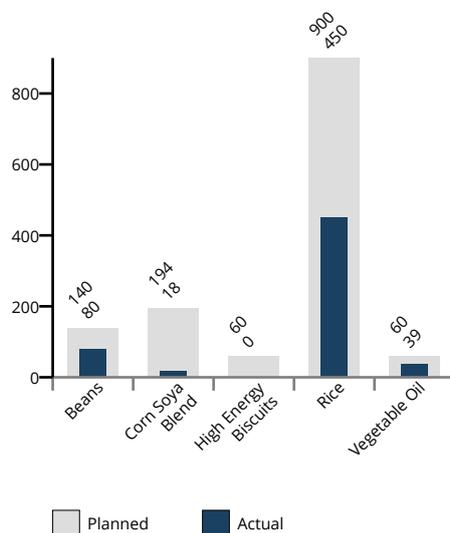
Beneficiaries by Modality



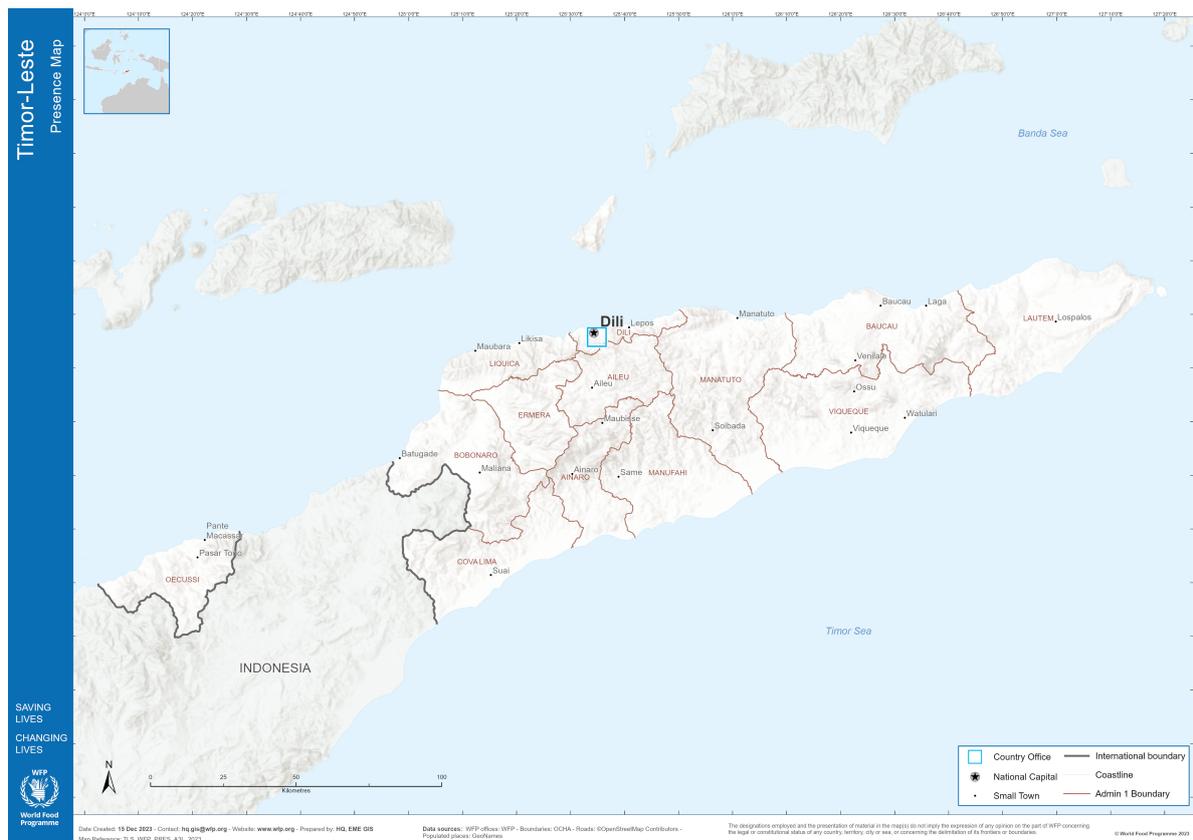
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Operational context



In 2024, Timor-Leste celebrated 23 years of democratic and peaceful independence, a testament to the remarkable resilience and determination of its people in building a sovereign nation. Since gaining independence in 2002, the country has achieved notable socio-economic progress, with gross domestic product per capita increasing from USD 516 in 2002 to USD 1,648 in 2023. [1] The country's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2024 marked a significant milestone in its integration into the global economy, opening doors to enhance trade opportunities and economic diversification. Alongside ongoing efforts to secure membership to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Timor-Leste entered 2024 with a newly elected government enjoying a strong mandate and a period of continuous stability after years of challenges. School enrollment rates have continued to rise, demonstrating the Government's sustained commitment to strengthening education and the country's human capital. In parallel, the latest mortality survey reported a consistent decline in infant and child mortality rates, highlighting progress in improving both healthcare access and outcomes. [2]

Despite these achievements, significant challenges remain. The multi-dimensional poverty rate stands at 48.3 percent, with nearly 30 percent of the employed people living on less than USD 2.15 per day. [3] The country's human capital index (HCI) of 0.45, far below the regional average, reflects limited progress in education and health outcomes. [4] Persistent poverty, high informal employment, and restricted access to essential services continue to hinder sustainable development. Food insecurity remains one of Timor-Leste's most pressing challenges. Nearly one-quarter of the population faces acute food insecurity, while child stunting rates, at a staggering 47 percent, are among the highest in the world.[5][6] Also concerning are the impacts of the country's unprecedented 25 percent year-on-year increase in average rice prices observed since January 2024, continuing the double-digit inflation observed since June 2023. [7] This inflation is driven by global supply chain disruptions, soaring transportation and fertilizer costs, and slower harvests due to erratic rainfall. Locally, crop failures resulting from persistent droughts and known issues with pests have further strained food production, with farmers discouraged from investing in improved agricultural inputs. The country's heavy reliance on food imports, with 60 percent of all food being imported, further complicates its food security as oil and gas revenues—which are critical to government investments. These revenues are gradually depleting, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projecting modest growth in these sectors. [8]

The daily cost of a nutritious diet nearly doubled from USD 5.7 in 2019 to USD 10 in 2023, making it unaffordable for most people - particularly in rural and marginalized communities. [9] Women are disproportionately affected by food

insecurity, as they consume less food in quality and quantity, have limited access to pre/post-natal care or other awareness-raising efforts, and face lower labor force participation. This, in turn, negatively impacts children's access to optimal nutrition during a critical growth period, affecting both their immediate health and long-term development.[10] Persistent drought conditions, exacerbated by El Niño, have intensified challenges faced by the poorest communities, particularly for women in agriculture, reducing crop yields and further limiting food availability for households. This cyclical interplay of economic and environmental factors heightens the vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition of both women and children in these communities, as well as their livelihoods.

Looking ahead, economic milestones such as WTO and ASEAN accession and rising gross domestic product per capita, coupled with improvements in education and healthcare access, highlight the country's potential for sustainable development. A coordinated, multi-sectoral approach will be critical to overcoming these challenges; strengthening social protection systems, enhancing agricultural productivity, and investing in education and healthcare are essential to breaking the inter-generational cycle of poverty and malnutrition. By capitalizing on its achievements and addressing systemic vulnerabilities, Timor-Leste can pave the way for a more inclusive and resilient future, ensuring that the gains of independence translate into improved well-being and opportunity for all its people.

Risk management

Globally, funding shortfalls, donor fatigue, and rising climate risks necessitated programmatic adjustments. These constraints also affected WFP's work in Timor-Leste, influencing funding availability and requiring adaptive strategies to sustain food security and nutrition efforts.

A key example of this adaptability was the CERF-funded response. Initially, WFP planned to provide household rations to vulnerable households following a vulnerability assessment. However, reduced funding and limited data availability led to a programme shift. Instead, WFP relied on the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion's lists of vulnerable individuals, ultimately modifying the response to deliver one-time rations to individuals, mostly pregnant and breastfeeding women.

These challenges exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, including gaps in disaster response mechanisms and the sustainability of joint interventions. Rising food prices and supply chain disruptions further strained WFP's ability to ensure stable, cost-effective assistance, while increasingly frequent climate shocks tested national systems and operational capacity. Additionally, WFP navigated risks related to changes in government including the loss of knowledge and scrutiny of existing programmes.

WFP mitigated these risks by strengthening relationships with key Government counterparts, advocacy with the Government to secure sustainable funding, expanding its donor base, and aligning interventions with national priorities. In response to the Government's request for expanded support beyond capacity strengthening, a budget revision aligned resources with evolving needs. Collaboration with other UN agencies tackled resource gaps and sustainability concerns, while partnerships with the Civil Protection Authority enhanced emergency preparedness.

To address resource and operational gaps, WFP invested in staff capacity strengthening and produced critical evidence, including the *Return on Investments in Food Security, Nutrition and Agriculture* report, a formative research, and the 2023/24 IPC analysis. These efforts informed decision-making and supported resource mobilization. Despite the challenges of 2024, WFP in Timor-Leste remained resilient, leveraging strategic partnerships, strengthening institutional mechanisms, and maintaining a focus on evidence-based programming.

Country office story



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Agustina Alves da Cruz, a mother of six and a school chef, wakes up every morning to cook for her community's school, serving meals to over 550 students in Petete Vila, Ermera municipality. Like many families in Timor-Leste, Agustina faced the devastating challenges brought on by a prolonged drought caused by El Niño. Her crops were destroyed, leaving her family with limited food and income, while water shortages and extreme heat made daily life even more difficult.

"We used to grow cassava and taro, but the water scarcity made it impossible to continue cultivating the food we relied on at home," Agustina shared.

Timor-Leste, as a small island nation, depends heavily on rain-fed agriculture and imported food. In September 2023, an ongoing El Niño event led to drought-like conditions, delayed rainfall, and flash floods during the country's main planting season. This disruption severely affected crop production and agricultural incomes, leaving many vulnerable people in rural areas struggling to access sufficient food.

Starting in April 2024 and over three months, the Government of Timor-Leste, led by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Civil Protection Authority, and Ministry of Health, with support from WFP, provided vital food assistance to 18,000 people impacted by El Niño. Pregnant and breastfeeding women also received specialized nutritious food (super cereal) to prevent malnutrition.

This assistance targeted the most-affected households across 32 administrative posts in the municipalities of Bobonaro, Covalima, Ermera, Lautem, Liquiçá, and Manufahi. It included procuring, transporting, and delivering mixed commodities such as rice, pulses, and oil to ensure vulnerable communities have access to essential food supplies.

With financial backing from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, WFP helped the Government of Timor-Leste improve food security and nutrition for communities most affected by this climate crisis.

Thanks to this support, Agustina and her family received emergency food aid, providing much-needed relief. "This assistance has eased our struggles while we work to recover financially," she said. "I truly appreciate the efforts of the Government and WFP in making this possible, as the assistance helped me to feed my family during a difficult time."

WFP remains committed to supporting the Government of Timor-Leste, working together to build resilience and strengthen communities during emergencies and challenging times.

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.



18,000 individuals received assistance from **emergency CERF response** in most severely affected by El Niño-induced drought conditions.



570,000 rations have been provided through **conditional or unconditional assistance**.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP complemented the Government's emergency response to crises, including El Niño-induced droughts and La Niña-induced floods, ensuring that crisis-affected populations met their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies. The primary objective was to guarantee equitable access to essential, nutritious foods in the aftermath of disasters.

From June to October 2024, WFP provided technical and implementation support to the Civil Protection Authority and the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion to strengthen national and local disaster preparedness and response capacities. Through the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF), WFP assisted 18,000 individuals severely affected by El Niño, including 102 persons with disabilities. Due to the lack of vulnerability data at household level, priority in targeting was given to women, resulting in an 89 percent of beneficiaries being women. Beneficiaries were given a three-month ration, with an understanding that women would use the food to contribute to household nutrition. In addition, WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Health to distribute Specialized Nutritious Foods to 1000 Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women (PBW). The response targeted the most vulnerable populations, guided by evidence that identified six severely-affected municipalities: Bobonaro, Covalima, Ermera, Lautem, Liquica, and Manufahi.

To enhance shock-responsive social protection systems, WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion and the Civil Protection Authority in June 2024. This partnership improved beneficiary registration and distribution processes using WFP's standard tools, such as registration books and beneficiary tokens, which were adapted to the Timorese context. It also supported the Ministry's broader social protection programmes, including the Bolsa da Mãe conditional cash transfer programme. Distribution teams, composed of staff from all stakeholder organizations, worked together to ensure efficient and transparent delivery of assistance.

The joint CERF allocation of USD 2 million, shared between WFP, FAO, and UNICEF, enabled WFP to address a critical funding gap that had previously hindered anticipatory action measures. Together with FAO, WFP provided regular updates to the government through its Food Security Alerts, which warned of an imminent El Niño. By optimizing distribution logistics and adjusting the food basket, WFP exceeded its initial target of 16,852 beneficiaries, ultimately reaching 18,000 individuals. The food basket was adjusted to include 25 kg of rice, 4.5 kg of beans, and 2.5 liters of oil per beneficiary, ensuring both optimized coverage and logistical feasibility.

WFP's response helped mitigate worsening food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly among the most vulnerable groups, including women and PBW. To ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities who were unable to travel, WFP arranged for designated representatives to collect food on their behalf. These groups, disproportionately affected by crises, received targeted nutrition support alongside broader food security assistance. The flexibility of WFP's approach allowed for effective adaptation to logistical challenges and resource constraints. As a result, the Government contributed additional resources to support an extra 600 beneficiaries, demonstrating the catalytic effect of WFP's interventions in mobilizing resources.

The implementation was strengthened through close collaboration between WFP, the Civil Protection Authority, Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion - which ensured a well-coordinated response, minimized delays, and maximized available resources. Despite initial procurement challenges, WFP successfully provided full rations to 17,216 beneficiaries and partial rations to 784 beneficiaries, reinforcing the efficiency of the

operation. The broader coordination efforts also enhanced local disaster response capacities, building resilience within affected communities.

During the CERF-supported food distribution, WFP led assistance efforts, working alongside personnel from the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion and the Ministry of Health to reach beneficiaries at all 33 distribution points across six municipalities. While the process ran smoothly overall, WFP identified a few challenges through its monitoring visits. Some beneficiaries reported difficulties in reaching distribution sites, which were often located at post-administrative offices far from their villages. In Balibo, a municipal leader expressed concerns about outdated beneficiary lists provided by the Government, highlighting the need for a more rigorous validation process. These challenges were discussed in bilateral meetings with local leadership, leading WFP to strengthen its beneficiary validation process. Moving forward, WFP will work more closely with government institutions to ensure lists remain updated and to identify distribution sites that are more accessible to communities, reducing barriers to assistance.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into the implementation of strategic outcome 1, achieving a gender and age marker score of 4. The provision of specialized nutritious food for pregnant and breastfeeding women aimed to improve their health and well-being, ensuring they could actively contribute to their households and communities. In addition, the programme connected targeted women to government health centres, where they received social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) from health workers to enhance their knowledge and support their roles within the household.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



USD 115,000 worth of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP's **capacity-strengthening support**.



484 government and public sector staff participated in **WFP's training** and other technical assistance initiatives.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP focused on improving equitable access to nutrition-sensitive programmes for vulnerable people, particularly women and school-aged children, aiming to promote healthy diets by 2025. This effort aligns with the Government's Strategic Development Plan, which prioritizes addressing chronic malnutrition and advancing nutrition-sensitive programming. Key components of WFP's work included the provision of fortified rice, the construction of school kitchens (which received official approval from the Government), evidence generation, and trainings provided to school management teams on wide-ranging topics covering food safety and nutrition.

WFP supported the Government of Timor-Leste in making important strides in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable people, including children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women, persons with disabilities, and communities facing acute food insecurity. WFP's interventions included capacity strengthening efforts underpinned by evidence, to ensure access to nutritious food. A key example is the formative research conducted on eating behaviours among school-aged children, which provided critical contextual insights to inform the design of SBCC initiatives. Additionally, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of State Administration to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for the national school feeding programme. Through a theory of change workshop, WFP provided technical assistance to design monitoring systems for climate- and nutrition-sensitive school meals, with plans to expand coverage. These efforts reinforce WFP's role as a key partner in strengthening government-led initiatives to improve food security and nutrition in Timor-Leste.

School feeding programme

In 2024, WFP continued to support Timor-Leste's national school feeding programme with its SN5S project, advancing policy engagement, infrastructure improvements, capacity-strengthening, and monitoring systems to enhance programme sustainability and effectiveness. At the institutional level, WFP supported the Government of Timor-Leste in refining national school feeding guidelines, strengthening coordination mechanisms, and facilitating exchanges with São Tomé and Príncipe and Cambodia to integrate global best practices. This engagement reinforced the government's long-term vision for a sustainable, home-grown school feeding model that links local agricultural production with school meals.

To improve programme implementation at the school level, WFP conducted five targeted training sessions for 406 school management committee members (297 women and 109 men) in Baucau and Manufahi. These sessions covered food hygiene, sanitation, programme management, and SBCC to promote healthy eating habits among students. Alongside capacity-strengthening, WFP enhanced school feeding infrastructure by constructing seven new school kitchens—four in Baucau and three in Bobonaro—within four months, meeting the August 2024 donor deadline. In addition, 327 out of 400 targeted schools across three municipalities received new kitchen utensils, which helped to improve meal preparation capacity. These handovers were facilitated in partnership with the Ministry of Education at the municipal level, reinforcing government ownership of the programme.

To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation framework, WFP introduced a structured school feeding monitoring questionnaire, developed through a theory of change workshop that engaged 43 government representatives and the Dili food security council. This workshop established key performance indicators to track school feeding outcomes and inform policy decisions. A new monitoring questionnaire, implemented via the ODK/MODA system, replaced previous paper-based reporting, which had led to delays and data inconsistencies. The new questionnaire enables improved data collection and analysis, improving the accuracy, efficiency, and responsiveness of school feeding programme evaluations. WFP continues to work with the government to further strengthen digitized monitoring environment.

Nutrition and rice fortification

In 2024, WFP expanded its efforts to enhance school nutrition in Timor-Leste, ensuring fortified rice reached nearly all students in the target municipalities of Baucau, Bobonaro, and Manufahi. This marked a scale-up from previous pilot initiatives, with fortified rice distributed to 393 schools, covering 98 percent of eligible schools. In total, 500 metric tons of locally produced fortified rice were distributed, benefiting 72,178 students, including 2,227 additional pre-school students who were incorporated beyond the initial target. Each student received 75 grams of fortified rice per day, contributing to a total of 514 million portions served throughout the school year.

Recognizing the importance of nutrition beyond school feeding, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education to provide an additional 500 metric tons of fortified rice to the Civil Protection Authority for emergency response. This was made possible through a partnership in which the Civil Protection Authority contributed an equivalent amount of unfortified rice, ensuring the continued sustainability of school feeding efforts. Looking ahead, WFP's transition strategy aims to enable the private sector to meet the demand for fortified rice in schools, by working with the local millers, providing blending machines, and trainings on best-blending practices. To support this shift and ensure sustainability of fortified food provision in school meals, WFP will hold a series of consultations in 2025 to facilitate private sector engagement and strengthen supply chains.

Capacity-strengthening remained a key component of WFP's work, with kitchen staff, headmasters, school coordinators, and inspectors trained in the benefits of fortified rice, personal hygiene, and food safety. These sessions, conducted in Baucau and Manufahi municipalities, strengthened food safety standards and improved school meal preparation. Additionally, nearly all schools in the target areas benefited from trainings for school management teams and education officials. These trainings covered various topics related to healthy school meals and cooking hygiene, reinforcing programme implementation at the local level.

Research, evidence generation, and SBCC

In 2024, WFP remained committed to evidence-based programming, strengthening research, data collection, and advocacy to inform nutrition and food security interventions in Timor-Leste. However, challenges in evidence generation arose due to structural changes within government institutions, which disrupted data collection processes. The replacement of food security officers led to knowledge gaps in key municipalities, affecting continuity in food security monitoring. To mitigate these challenges, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Agriculture, reinforcing institutional capacity for data-driven decision-making.

Despite funding constraints preventing a new IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis in 2024, WFP leveraged findings from the 2023-2024 analysis as critical baseline data. A lessons-learned exercise was conducted with key stakeholders to improve future IPC processes, while regional training enhanced WFP staff capacity for upcoming food security assessments. Additionally, WFP's March 2024 food security alert bulletin highlighted the worsening food security situation caused by El Niño-induced crop failures and rising food prices, underscoring the urgent need for resource mobilization and inter-agency coordination.

To complement its data-driven approach, WFP integrated SBCC into national nutrition advocacy efforts. A qualitative formative research study was conducted in Baucau, Bobonaro, and Manufahi, engaging 171 students (ages 5-15) across seven schools to better understand dietary behaviors. Using focus group discussions, free listing, and pile sorting exercises, the research identified key influences on children's eating habits. Additionally, 68 key informants, including mother support groups, school inspectors, and headmasters, contributed insights through interviews and consultations. The findings were shared with government partners and donors, strengthening the evidence base for nutrition-focused policies and school feeding strategies.

As part of its advocacy and public engagement efforts, WFP launched a nutrition-focused song, "*Food that provides good nutrition (Ai-han nutrition diak)*," which was showcased during World Food Day 2024. The event, chaired by the Vice Prime Minister and attended by senior government officials, served as a high-level platform to advocate for improved child nutrition and dietary diversity. The song, which has gained significant traction on social media, complements WFP's broader efforts to instill healthy eating habits among school-aged children. Furthering its outreach, WFP released the "*Glow-up!*" podcast series, featuring 12 episodes on health and nutrition topics, disseminated across YouTube, Facebook, and Spotify. This initiative extended engagement beyond schools, targeting youth, caregivers, and educators with practical insights on nutrition, food security, and healthy lifestyles.

Through strengthened evidence generation, digital advocacy, and policy engagement, WFP has reinforced its role as a key partner in advancing food security and nutrition outcomes in Timor-Leste. By embedding SBCC within national frameworks and enhancing institutional capacity for food security monitoring, WFP continues to bridge immediate humanitarian needs with long-term resilience-building efforts.

Broader social protection efforts

In 2024, aside from strengthening the Merenda Escolar, WFP contributed to designing a new nutrition-sensitive social protection programme under the existing Bolsa da Mãe initiative. This involved facilitating a government mission to Pakistan to enhance understanding of targeted nutrition-sensitive social protection systems.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP continued its collaboration with partners in alignment with its production-to-consumption strategy. WFP focused on leveraging the role of its field support units to strengthen connections with local governments, including municipal departments, civil forces, school administrations, farmers, and cooperatives.

Under this strategic objective, inter-agency collaboration was strengthened, particularly with the WHO for the SN5S project implementation on school meals, FAO for sustainable agriculture, as well as UNICEF and ILO on strategic discussions on home-grown school feeding.

This approach enabled the testing of the rice fortification value chain process, alongside its distribution and consumption in schools. It also prompted WFP to concentrate on providing technical support to stakeholders, ensuring that producers establish contracts with schools to secure the medium to long-term sustainability of their commercial relationships. This process anticipates the need for similar service provision agreements between local farmers or cooperatives and school management commissions for other locally produced goods. Ultimately, the aim is to ensure that the per capita allocation of the Ministry of Education for the school meals programme positively impacts the local economy.

Gender and age markers

Gender and age markers were fully integrated into the activity implementation of strategic outcome 2 with a score of 4. The SN5S project is linked directly to SDG5, which supports the empowerment of all women and girls. The project ensures that schools have implementation plans to improve the physical and psychosocial school environment and surroundings (e.g., standards and regulations for school environments, free from smoking, drugs, abuse, and any form of violence against girls).

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.



USD 24,000 worth of assets and infrastructure were handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP **capacity-strengthening support**.



217 government and public sector staff participated in tailored technical supply chain and disaster preparedness **capacity-strengthening initiatives**.

As a small island developing state (SIDS) and least developed country (LDC), Timor-Leste faces significant challenges due to extreme weather events, worsening food insecurity, and chronic malnutrition. These challenges underscore the urgent need to enhance resilience to natural disasters, improve humanitarian supply chains, and safeguard the livelihoods of vulnerable communities.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP, in collaboration with the Government and key stakeholders, is driving initiatives to strengthen disaster preparedness. Through the recently launched field-based preparedness project (FBPP), national supply chain stakeholders have undertaken a participatory analysis of logistical gaps and needs, laying the groundwork for more efficient responses. To advance national supply chain and emergency preparedness and response strategies and programmes, WFP played an enabler role and presented a platform for multistakeholder collaboration. WFP, in collaboration with the Civil Protection Authority, convened humanitarian logistics stakeholders for an inception workshop aimed at reviewing and revamping attention and efforts in the humanitarian logistics space. WFP also continued to rollout out emergency management and humanitarian supply chain trainings for government staff.

Further, a multi-stakeholder humanitarian simulation exercise (SiMEX) took place in December 2024, the first humanitarian simulation exercise in Timor-Leste, in which participants were tested under field-like conditions on national and sub-national supply chain, logistics, and emergency response scenarios. The SiMEX was designed to stress-test existing emergency mechanisms and responses while exploring planning, coordination, decision-making, and information management. It strengthened the capacity of government agencies, humanitarian actors, and local communities to build resilience and respond effectively to emergencies. Generous contributions funded critical assessments, capacity-strengthening trainings, and the procurement of essential assets which were critical to the exercise. As a result, 217 individuals and more than a dozen entities benefited from tailored supply chain and emergency resilience interventions. These efforts enhanced planning, coordination, decision-making, and information management across the humanitarian cycle, strengthening the overall preparedness and response capacity of national and sub-national systems.

Under this outcome, WFP achieved significant progress against planned output indicators, reflecting a strong performance in 2024. Over USD 20,000 worth of assets were handed over to the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, marking a threefold increase compared to the previous year. These assets included equipment for establishing a humanitarian storage hub in Manufahi municipality, outfitted with critical logistics support items such as pallets and fire extinguishers.

Recognizing the importance of strategic partnerships in supply chain and disaster preparedness, WFP made collaboration central to the activities under this strategic outcome. Key Government partners included the Civil Protection Authority, National Logistics Centre, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, and the Ministry of State Administration. To support the Government's coordination efforts, WFP expanded its engagement with additional partners from the Ministry of Transport, the private sector, and notably the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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.



357MT of Super Cereal provided to the Ministry of Health.



1 requestor of WFP's On-Demand Services in 2024.

This strategic outcome was introduced at the beginning of 2024 when WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health to procure Super Cereal for health centers. This partnership enabled WFP to supply Super Cereal more quickly and at a lower cost than the Ministry could have achieved independently, allowing more vulnerable pregnant and breastfeeding women to benefit from this government intervention.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services including food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2024, WFP contributed to promoting women's empowerment and addressing gender disparities in Timor-Leste by conducting the country's largest face-to-face food security assessment, reaching over 9,400 households. With 40 percent of enumerators being women, the survey captured key gender dimensions of food security, including household headship and the presence of pregnant and breastfeeding women, providing critical insights into the challenges faced by vulnerable groups.

The study revealed concrete evidence for the gendered-dimensions of food insecurity experienced by women in Timor-Leste. Female-headed households engaged more with food-based coping strategies (such as limiting food portions and reducing the number of meals), and emergency livelihood-based coping strategies (such as selling the last productive animal) than the male-headed households. Based on these findings, WFP was able to design and provide targeted nutrition support for women and girls, including pregnant and lactating women, through its CERF-funded distribution. This intervention specifically targeted vulnerable women-headed households and pregnant and breastfeeding women, who are disproportionately affected by food insecurity and malnutrition during crises.

The CERF intervention had a significant impact on supporting women and children, providing essential commodities such as rice, beans, oil, and super cereal. By including women - who comprised 89 percent of the total beneficiaries - in nutrition-specific interventions alongside broader household food security assistance, WFP not only addressed immediate food needs but also supported protection and empowerment within vulnerable communities. This in turn positively impacted the women's families, particularly their children.

This intervention also served to challenge gender disparities at the household and community levels. By addressing the nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women, the CERF funding contributed to improving maternal and child health, alleviating financial burdens within households, and ensuring that women's health and nutrition were not compromised during times of heightened food insecurity. This holistic approach to food and nutrition security not only safeguarded women's health but also contributed to better health outcomes for their children, particularly during the critical first 1,000 days of a child's life. WFP's beneficiary targeting prioritizes women-headed households whenever possible, further strengthening the impact of its interventions.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2024, WFP continued to operate in a context characterized by several protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV), child protection concerns, and limited access to essential services for marginalized groups. The ongoing economic instability, exacerbated by climate events, created heightened vulnerabilities for already marginalized populations, such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. Protection-related assessments indicated that these groups face significant barriers to accessing food, services, and safe spaces, with specific risks emerging in areas affected by drought and displacement.

To mitigate protection risks and enhance accountability to affected populations (AAP), WFP took several proactive steps in 2024. A dedicated hotline was established to enable beneficiaries to report concerns and provide feedback. Additionally, a public banner was created and distributed to raise awareness about available services and support. WFP also worked with the Government to explain beneficiary targeting criteria clearly to affected communities, ensuring transparency in the selection process. These efforts were aimed at building trust and ensuring that vulnerable populations could safely access assistance.

1. Safety and dignity (including PSEA): WFP prioritized the safety and dignity of all individuals, particularly women, children, and persons with disabilities, in its food assistance intervention funded by CERF. The organization continued to implement its protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) protocols, ensuring that all staff and partners received regular training on UN norms and values. WFP provided clear communication to beneficiaries about their rights and the reporting channels (hotline) available for any allegations of abuse or exploitation. WFP will also work with UN agencies to strengthen referral mechanisms for survivors of gender-based violence, ensuring that protection services are accessible to affected populations, through national and local partners.

2. Meaningful access (including for persons with disabilities): WFP made concerted efforts to ensure meaningful access to food assistance, especially for persons with disabilities. In collaboration with local organizations, WFP ensured that food distribution points were accessible and that staff were trained to monitor and assist individuals with mobility challenges. This includes building disability-friendly school kitchens, with a design model approved by the government. WFP's engagement with persons with disabilities and their communities helped ensure that assistance was inclusive and respectful of their dignity.

3. Accountability to affected populations: WFP placed an emphasis on accountability by enhancing community feedback mechanisms. The country office implemented various methods for collecting feedback, including hotlines, focus group discussions, and community meetings, ensuring that affected populations had a voice in the delivery of food assistance. In future distributions, WFP will actively involve affected populations in decision-making processes through consultations. This will be particularly evident in the design of school feeding programs and food security assessments, where communities will be encouraged to share their priorities, concerns, and ideas for program improvements. WFP will also work closely with local women's groups and civil society organizations to build their capacity and empower them to take an active role in decision-making processes regarding food security and nutrition. This participation will help empower communities to take ownership of the response efforts and strengthen their resilience to future shocks.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Timor-Leste remains highly vulnerable to environmental and social risks, driven by a combination of geographical challenges, climate shocks, and socio-economic factors. The country faces increasing climate-related hazards, such as droughts, floods, and erratic rainfall patterns, which disproportionately affect rural communities, particularly those dependent on agriculture. These challenges are further compounded by land degradation, limited access to resources, and gender disparities that hinder the resilience of vulnerable groups. Women, children, and marginalized communities face additional barriers to food security and socio-economic empowerment, including limited access to decision-making processes, livelihood opportunities, and essential services.

Although formal ESS measures have not yet been fully implemented due to limited funding, WFP is committed to integrating essential safeguards into its ongoing and future operations. The intersecting vulnerabilities posed by the country's status as a small island developing state (SIDS) and a least developed country (LDC), will inform WFP's environmental and social safeguards (ESS) strategy moving forward. As WFP continues its operations in Timor-Leste, the ESS strategy will play a critical role in mitigating environmental and social risks; ensuring that WFP's interventions contribute to sustainable development and minimize negative impacts. WFP is committed to carrying out an environmental and social risk screening process for its ongoing and future operations and will adhere to corporate standards to safeguard its programmes from causing unintended harm to the environment and the people. In a country like Timor-Leste, where climate shocks, land degradation, and social inequalities pose significant risks, the ESS strategy will strive to address the following key components:

- 1. Reduction of environmental impact:** WFP will prioritize climate-resilient practices in its operations, aiming for food distribution and school kitchen construction activities to be aligned with sustainable environmental practices, such as minimizing waste and reducing environmental impact.
- 2. Women's empowerment and social inclusion:** WFP will aim to include all groups, particularly women, children, and marginalized communities, in decision-making processes. Gender-sensitive planning will be incorporated into all phases of future projects to enhance equity and social inclusion.
- 3. Community empowerment and participation:** WFP will continue to build on community engagement efforts, aiming to involve affected people in all aspects of decision-making. This will help improve program effectiveness and build long-term resilience.
- 4. Grievance redress and accountability:** WFP will work to establish clear grievance redress mechanisms, ensuring that affected populations have a means to voice their concerns and that these are addressed in an accountable and timely manner.

WFP's ESS strategy in Timor-Leste will evolve as we integrate these key principles into our future activities. Though formal ESS measures have not yet been fully implemented, WFP is committed to building an agile, and robust framework that minimizes risks and enhances the sustainability of its interventions.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

As WFP expands its activities in Timor-Leste, it initiated an Environmental Management System (EMS) following a May 2024 scoping mission and has since been implementing its environmental action plan to enhance sustainability across operations. While no specific EMS activities have been rolled out since its launch due to limited funding, WFP recognizes

the importance of establishing one to guide and monitor its operations in a way that minimizes environmental impacts.

As WFP builds out future programs, the organization plans to develop and implement an EMS focuses on sustainable practices in food procurement, logistics, and infrastructure development. This will be particularly relevant for projects such as school kitchen construction, where environmental considerations—such as energy consumption and the use of sustainable materials—will be crucial. The EMS will also be aligned with the broader climate adaptation strategies that are being developed for the country, ensuring that WFP's operations remain environmentally responsible and contribute to the resilience of communities.

The following initiatives are currently being considered for integration into WFP's future programming in Timor-Leste to enhance environmental sustainability:

- 1. Waste Management:** WFP will consider waste reduction and proper waste management as part of its operations. This may include ensuring that food waste from distribution points and other activities is minimized, with a focus on composting, recycling, or re-purposing materials. For construction projects, especially school kitchens, WFP will ensure that waste materials, such as packaging or construction debris, are disposed of responsibly, in line with local regulations and environmental best practices.
- 2. Water Conservation:** Water management is another crucial aspect of environmental sustainability that will be considered into future projects. In Timor-Leste, where water scarcity is a concern in some areas, WFP will strive to minimize water usage in its operations. This may include the adoption of water-efficient technologies and practices, especially in the context of food distribution and infrastructure projects, aiming that water resources are used responsibly and efficiently.
- 3. Sustainable procurement:** As part of its commitment to sustainability, WFP will work to incorporate sustainable procurement practices into its operations. This includes sourcing materials for school kitchen construction and food packaging that are environmentally friendly and locally available, ensuring that the environmental footprint of these activities is minimized. WFP will also work with local suppliers and partners to encourage sustainable practices in the sourcing of food products and materials.
- 4. Awareness and training:** WFP Timor-Leste will continue to raise awareness on environmental sustainability within the organization. This will include training staff on sustainable practices, environmental risks, and the importance of integrating environmental considerations into everyday operations. Additionally, staff will be encouraged to adopt eco-friendly practices such as reducing energy consumption, limiting waste, and practicing water conservation."

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

Integrating Nutrition into National Strategies

In 2024, WFP made significant progress in mainstreaming nutrition into national policies and programming. A key achievement was its collaboration with the government to provide fortified rice to schools—an essential intervention for improving food security and reducing malnutrition. To support this effort, the production of fortified rice was scaled up, with local millers producing 1,000 metric tons in 2023. This supply not only sustained school feeding programs but also contributed to emergency relief efforts through the Civil Protection Authority.

Beyond food distribution, WFP prioritized public awareness on nutrition, launching campaigns such as a nutrition-themed song and podcasts on health and nutrition education. However, logistical challenges—including delays in rice distribution and storage constraints—highlighted the need for stronger systems to ensure the long-term sustainability of nutrition interventions. Moving forward, WFP aims to enhance nutrition-sensitive programming and address the root causes of malnutrition, including food insecurity, poor dietary practices, and limited access to health services.

Strengthening Nutrition Resilience in Schools

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP significantly improved the nutritional status of school-aged children across Baucau, Bobonaro, and Manufahi. As a result, 99 percent of students in these municipalities received nutritious meals - a dramatic increase from just 26 percent in 2023. Additionally, WFP provided fortified rice to 98 percent of schools in the targeted regions, benefiting 72,178 students. Over 95 effective school meal days, a total of 500 metric tons of fortified rice was distributed—equivalent to more than 514 million meal portions. This scale-up has helped ensure that nearly all students in these areas have regular access to nutritious meals at school.

This initiative was part of WFP's broader efforts in nutrition-sensitive programming, particularly through the joint SN5S project, which successfully integrated nutrition considerations into school meal programs. By providing fortified rice to 393 out of 400 schools, WFP directly contributed to improving children's diets while strengthening the sustainability of school feeding. Additionally, WFP invested in capacity-building, reaching 98 percent of school management teams—including superintendents, inspectors, and cooks—compared to just 38 percent in 2023. This enhanced capacity not only improved school meal management and nutrition education but also addressed gender disparities and access to nutritious food.

Beyond direct food assistance, WFP focused on strengthening local food systems and increasing public engagement through various media platforms. By equipping local government and non-government actors with the necessary skills and resources, WFP is laying the foundation for a more resilient and nutrition-sensitive approach to food security in Timor-Leste.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP continued to strengthen its collaboration with national and local government departments, the private sector, NGOs, international financial institutions, UN agencies, and development partners. These efforts align with Timor-Leste's 20-year Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030), the 9th Government programme (2023-2028), and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2021-2025).

WFP made notable progress in agriculture development, social protection, nutrition, and emergency preparedness, positioning itself as a key partner in these areas. The organization maintained strong engagement with key government actors, including the Presidency and the Vice Prime Minister for Social Affairs, to advance the government's "changing lives" approach, targeting poverty, food security, and nutrition. WFP also continued to support the President's leadership on the global task force (GTF) for social protection for nutrition, human capital, and local economic development, facilitating the establishment of its administrative hub in Dili and contributing to high-level dialogues, including the small island developing states (SIDS) event in the Caribbean, where the President featured alongside the WFP Executive Director.

As part of its engagement in intergovernmental initiatives, WFP actively participated in the school meals coalition, supporting Timor-Leste's delegation in policy discussions and experience-sharing during the coalition's gathering in Cambodia. Additionally, WFP facilitated a south-south collaboration with Pakistan for the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, fostering knowledge exchange on nutrition-sensitive social protection systems to enhance local food security efforts.

Continuing its interagency collaboration, WFP worked with UNICEF and FAO on the CERF food distribution, leveraging each agency's expertise on food security, WASH, and agriculture to respond to a climate emergency. In particular, strategic and technical discussions have taken place with FAO throughout 2024, which led to FAO's financial contribution for the *Return on Investments in Food Security, Nutrition and Agriculture* study. Strong partnership with WHO has continued, as the SN5S project approaches its last year of implementation. Strategic discussions with UNICEF and ILO are ongoing, to support discussions on home-grown school feeding.

WFP's approach remained focused on supporting local development through a production-to-consumption cycle, setting the scene for connecting local production (e.g., farmers and cooperatives) with school meals. This model has helped streamline government investments in school meals while promoting local economic returns tied to nutrition and food security. WFP strengthened its ongoing partnerships, particularly at the municipality level, bridging gaps between central and local government through its field support units. These units also supported the intricacies of the school feeding budget expenditure process and helped align stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Secretary of State for Cooperatives, and private sector companies, to enhance food systems and local production.

Additionally, WFP is in discussion with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion to collaborate on a 2025-2028 pilot project for the 'Bolsa da mae kondisional saude nutrisaun programme'. WFP will provide technical assistance for this nutrition-sensitive social protection initiative, including conditional cash transfers, health services, and specialized nutritious foods in three municipalities (Baucau, Bobonaro, and Manufahi), strengthening its collaboration with both government and international financial institutions.

WFP's partnerships with government ministries, donors, and development partners were key to expanding its programming and maintaining visibility in Timor-Leste. Collaborations with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Solidarity and Social Inclusion, and the Secretariat of State for Cooperatives strengthened the implementation of school meals, home grown school feeding, and the cash plus programme. Communication efforts also grew significantly, with a 131 percent increase in outreach via Facebook, further expanding WFP's influence on the ground.

In 2024, WFP made strides in developing new collaborations to support long-term programming and bridge funding gaps. The success of the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA)-funded emergency preparedness and response project, including the humanitarian simulation exercise (SiMEX), demonstrated WFP's leadership in humanitarian supply chain resilience, opening the door for future funding opportunities. Lastly, WFP's field support units continued to foster close partnerships with local governments, ensuring the effectiveness of WFP's programs and strengthening collaboration at the local level.

Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP continued its focus on community-centric initiatives through strategic partnerships with local stakeholders. Key efforts included supporting two local rice millers with rice blending machines and technical expertise, with a third machine planned for a company in Manufahi municipality. This support enables the production of fortified rice for emergency relief by the Civil Protection Authority and the school feeding system in three municipalities.

WFP worked closely with food security officers and authorities across all municipalities, conducting trainings, assessments, and monitoring to enhance local capacity in food security and nutrition. These activities aimed to build long-term local expertise and sustainability.

In collaboration with the agora food studio, WFP trained school cooks on preparing nutritious school meal menus, ensuring the integration of locally produced foods. This initiative strengthens the connection between local farmers and schools, stimulates the local economy and improves nutrition.

WFP also engaged with the Secretary of State for Cooperatives to promote drought-resistant crops like sorghum, integrating them into the proposed school meal menus in seven municipalities. This effort supports home-grown school feeding, fosters local value chain development, and benefits both farmers and the broader community.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP continued to lead results group 1: nutrition and food systems within the UNSDCF, which focuses on food security and agricultural development. This role included responding to the impact of an extreme drought exacerbated by El Niño. Through an UN-CERF contribution, WFP worked with FAO and UNICEF to address food and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs, reaching approximately 18,000 vulnerable people, including providing specialized nutritious food to pregnant and breastfeeding women to prevent malnutrition.

WFP also partnered with UNICEF and ILO to prepare for the 2025-2028 trilateral social inclusion and nutrition strengthening project. This project leverages the expertise of all three agencies: WFP will improve school meal quality, enhance kitchen facilities, and connect local farmers to provide more diverse products; UNICEF will address water and sanitation (WATSAN) in schools and health facilities while strengthening nutrition and health messaging; and ILO will enhance social protection for vulnerable groups, particularly women with children and local farmers, through an adapted social security scheme.

Financial Overview

Regarding the country strategic plan (CSP) 2023-2025, WFP successfully secured 49.5 percent of its overall needs-based plan funding. In 2024, 67 percent of the year's needs-based plan was funded. Of the total funds available, 18 percent was allocated for the year, while 48 percent was carried over from 2023 thanks to multi-year contributions that will continue into subsequent years. Direct contributions from donors accounted for 51 percent, multilateral funds made up 15 percent, and other miscellaneous income contributed one percent.

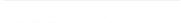
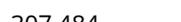
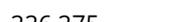
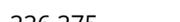
Activity 1 (unconditional resource transfer/URT) was not activated throughout 2024. The activity is 56 percent funded for the year 2024, and has an expenditure rate of 96 percent against the approved Implementation plan.

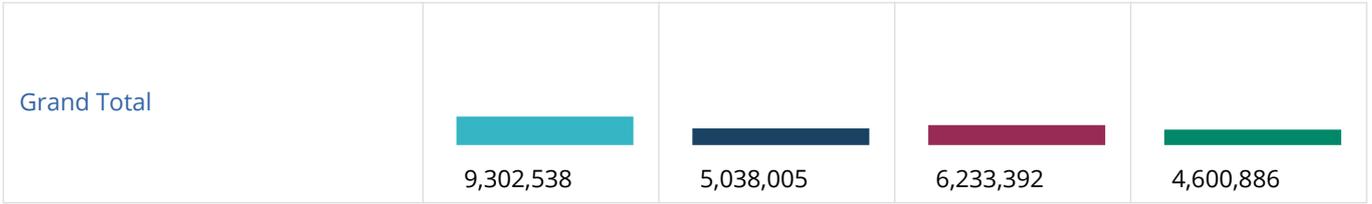
Activity 2 (nutrition, social protection, school feeding, and rice fortification) was fully funded, exceeding 100 percent of the planned allocation. However, implementation faced some constraints due to the change of government in 2023. The carried-over balance from UN's multi-partner trust funds benefited WFP, which used the funds to strengthen national food systems and promote disaster risk reduction and its 78 percent expenditure rate against the approved Implementation plan.

Activity 3 (emergency preparedness and response - EPA), under strategic outcome 3, was funded at 57 percent, compared to the 2023 needs-based plan, with 56 percent of the funding coming from the carried balance under the previous CSP (TL01). The activity has a 81 percent expenditure rate against the approved Implementation plan.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	2,087,177	793,406	1,176,715	791,202
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.	2,087,177	793,406	1,176,715	791,202
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	2,087,177	793,406	1,176,715	791,202
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,433,844	1,787,609	2,109,652	1,266,952
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.	2,433,844	1,787,609	2,109,652	1,266,952
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.	2,433,844	1,787,609	2,109,652	1,266,952
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,259,202	842,654	612,777	502,734

SO03: People vulnerable to shocks in Timor-Leste benefit from enhanced national capacity for disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management by 2025.	 1,259,202	 842,654	 612,777	 502,734
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.	 1,259,202	 842,654	 612,777	 502,734
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 1,056,583	 0	 600,001	 591,646
SO04: 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.	 1,056,583	 0	 600,001	 591,646
Activity 04: Provide on-demand services including food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.	 1,056,583	 0	 600,001	 591,646
Total Direct Operational Costs	 6,836,806	 3,423,668	 4,499,146	 3,152,534
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,981,145	 1,306,853	 1,507,970	 1,222,076
Total Direct Costs	 8,817,951	 4,730,521	 6,007,116	 4,374,611
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 484,588	 307,484	 226,275	 226,275



Data Notes

Overview

[1] Acute Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) of Food Insecurity, WFP et al, 2024

[2] Food Security Assessment, WFP, 2024

[3] Ibid.

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

The CO does not target IDPs and with the next BR they will be removed from the NBP for 2025

Operational context

[1] World Bank Data, GDP per capita (current US\$) - Timor-Leste

[2] Timor-Leste Population Housing Census: Thematic Report, Mortality, INETL, 2022

[3] Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2024, UNDP & OPHI, 2024

[4] Timor-Leste Human Capital Country Brief, World Bank, 2021

[5] Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey, Ministry of Health, 2020

[6] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, FAO, 2024

[7] Timor-Leste Economic Report: Leveraging WTO Accession for Economic Transformation, World Bank, 2024

[8] Ibid.

[9] Cost of the Diet, WFP, 2023

[10] Timor-Leste Labour Force Survey, ILO, 2021

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Indicator A(1.7): This activity was not implemented due to a lack of funding. The Country Office has focused on responding to the El Niño emergency.

[2] Outcome Results: For FCS, the baseline was derived from a food security assessment rather than a standard pre-assistance baseline activity. To prevent alignment issues in the system, no modality was specified (e.g., follow-up value with food modality). Additionally, the follow-up at the end of the CSP was not included, as there is no certainty that the same population will be targeted next year, given that the 2024 intervention was emergency-driven.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Output Indicator: A.1.2 - No actuals recorded, as the activity was implemented differently and did not include T1 beneficiaries.

[2] Outcome Indicator: "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" - WFP participated in the School Feeding (SF) Coalition in Cambodia and supported the Government officials in their participation, contributing to the exchange of knowledge and best practices.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Outcome Indicator: this activity began in 2024 as a result of a Budget Revision 03, with the Ministry of Health as the sole user of on-demand services during the year. Due to leadership changes within the Ministry, the user satisfaction assessment was not conducted.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] As per the guidelines, first monitoring values serve as baseline.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Indicator CC.2.3: The country office did not meet this indicator based on the survey conducted by the office.

[2] Indicator CC.2.5: Given that Timor-Leste has implemented a one-off distribution for El Niño, the CSP endline target is "Not applicable".

[3] As per the guidelines, first monitoring values serve as baseline for some indicators.

Nutrition integration

[1] This is the first year that all the indicators are being reported and measured, establishing baseline values as per the indicator compendium. First monitoring value for the nutrition-sensitive score serves as baseline.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	18,690	1,966	11%
	female	26,840	16,034	60%
	total	45,530	18,000	40%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,198	0	-
	female	3,083	0	-
	total	6,281	0	-
24-59 months	male	6,459	0	-
	female	6,196	0	-
	total	12,655	0	-
5-11 years	male	1,556	0	-
	female	1,497	0	-
	total	3,053	0	-
12-17 years	male	1,458	0	-
	female	3,608	0	-
	total	5,066	0	-
18-59 years	male	5,241	1,601	31%
	female	11,717	14,660	125%
	total	16,958	16,261	96%
60+ years	male	778	365	47%
	female	739	1,374	186%
	total	1,517	1,739	115%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	25,926	18,000	69%
IDP	19,604	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	2,784	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	44,276	18,000	40%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	140	80	57%
Corn Soya Blend	194	18	9%
High Energy Biscuits	60	0	0%
Rice	900	450	50%
Vegetable Oil	60	39	65%

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	9,528	16,034
			Male	9,916	1,966
			Total	19,444	18,000
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	9,387	1,000
			Total	9,387	1,000
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,354	586.51
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	3,569,580	570,000
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	960	488.7

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) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	10,000	5,940

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: affected population (Men, Women) by El Niño - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	52		≥94	100		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	37		=4	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	11		≤2	0		WFP programme monitoring

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	
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	

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	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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	20	406
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	9
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 Number	3 3	4 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	1,590
CSP Output 04: 2.3 Vulnerable populations (tier 3) have 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

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) (Overall)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	10,000	6,552
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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	2
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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	15	15
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	10
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	1	1

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	3

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	485	484
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	10	9
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	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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	150,000	115,000
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) (Overall)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	56	56

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People vulnerable to nutrition insecurity, in particular women, adolescent girls and school-age children - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	=0	≥2	2		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 contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥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	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	=300,000	=0	0	300,000	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥1,050	≥50	82	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	=0	≥2	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	=4	=0	0	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	10	12
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	217
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	3
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	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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	50,000	24,132
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	%	50	50

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	1	≥1	≥1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
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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.					Crisis Response
Other Output					
Activity 04: Provide on-demand services including food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 06: 4.1 Government and humanitarian and development partners utilise on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated service delivery prior to or during crisis.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide on-demand services including food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian and development actors - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected population (Men, Women, Boys, and girls) - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	37	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	43	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	40	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	27	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	22	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	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	Not applicable	Not applicable	87		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	102		WFP programme monitoring

Protection 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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 beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	91		=95			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		=0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	=95	=95	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	96	≥98	≥98			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥98	≥98			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥98	≥98	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	No		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	Missing		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	Not applicable	≥16,020	16,020		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	Not applicable	≥1,980	1,980		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	Not applicable	≥18,000	18,000		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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 beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	79	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79	≥80	≥80	Not applicable		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=70	≥50	0		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	5	≥7	≥5	Not applicable		WFP survey
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	80	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP Timor-Leste

School-aged children in Baucau benefiting from WFP's school feeding programme.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

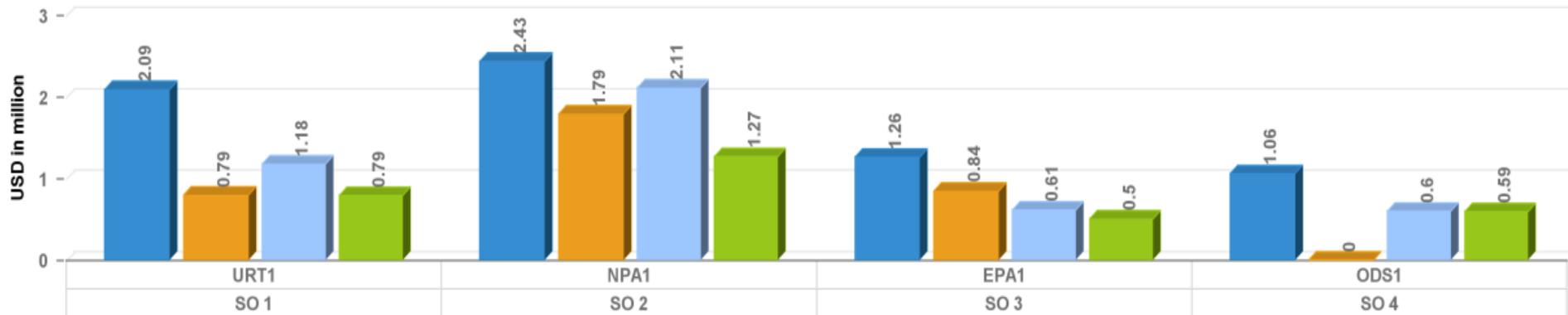
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.
SO 4		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.

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.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services including food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	2,087,177	793,406	1,176,715	791,202
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,087,177	793,406	1,176,715	791,202
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.	2,433,844	1,787,609	2,109,652	1,266,952
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,433,844	1,787,609	2,109,652	1,266,952
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.	1,259,202	842,654	612,777	502,734
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,259,202	842,654	612,777	502,734
17.16	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.	Provide on-demand services including food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.	1,056,583	0	600,001	591,646
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,056,583	0	600,001	591,646

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,836,806	3,423,668	4,499,146	3,152,534
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,981,145	1,306,853	1,507,970	1,222,076
Total Direct Costs			8,817,951	4,730,521	6,007,116	4,374,611
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			484,588	307,484	226,275	226,275
Grand Total			9,302,538	5,038,005	6,233,392	4,600,886



Michael Henling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

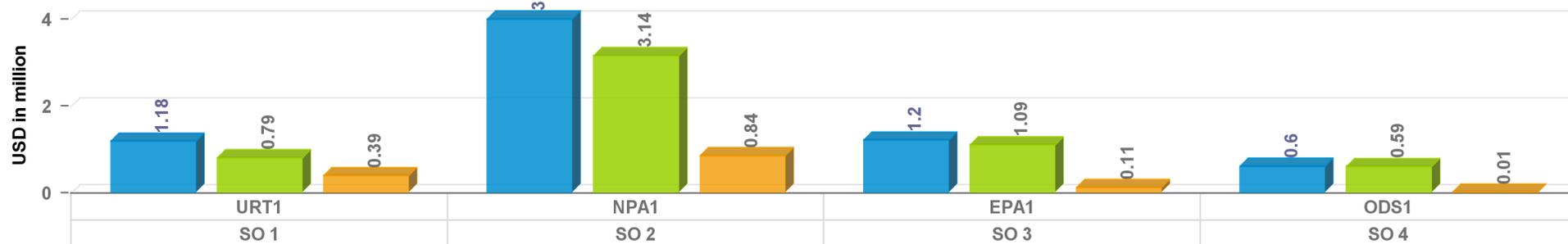
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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.	
SO 4	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.	

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.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services including food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	2,455,765	1,176,715	0	1,176,715	791,202	385,514
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,455,765	1,176,715	0	1,176,715	791,202	385,514
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.	4,314,458	3,985,925	0	3,985,925	3,143,224	842,701
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,314,458	3,985,925	0	3,985,925	3,143,224	842,701
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.	2,706,832	1,201,116	0	1,201,116	1,091,073	110,043
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,706,832	1,201,116	0	1,201,116	1,091,073	110,043

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

Annual Country Report

Timor-Leste Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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.	Provide on-demand services including food and non-food procurement, and logistics supply chain capacity to the government and humanitarian and development partners.	1,056,583	600,001	0	600,001	591,646	8,354
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,056,583	600,001	0	600,001	591,646	8,354
	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			10,533,638	6,963,757	0	6,963,757	5,617,146	1,346,612
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,818,441	2,592,229	0	2,592,229	2,306,335	285,894
Total Direct Costs			13,352,079	9,555,986	0	9,555,986	7,923,481	1,632,506
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			779,306	566,112		566,112	566,112	0
Grand Total			14,131,385	10,122,099	0	10,122,099	8,489,593	1,632,506

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC
 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