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Timor-Leste

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Country office story	11
Programme performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	19
Strategic outcome 04	21
Cross-cutting results	22
Gender equality and women's empowerment	22
Protection and accountability to affected people	23
Environmental sustainability	24
Nutrition integration	26
Partnerships	27
Financial Overview	29
Data Notes	33
Annex	34
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	34
Figures and Indicators	35
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	35
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	35
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	35
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	36
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	37
Cross-cutting Indicators	45

Overview

Timor-Leste entered 2025 at a moment of significant national transition. A defining development of the year was the country's accession to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in October, confirming the country's full integration as the regional bloc's 11th member. This milestone signaled renewed national momentum and opened opportunities for Timor-Leste's deeper engagement in regional mechanisms on food security, nutrition, disaster management, and emergency coordination; areas closely aligned with national development priorities and World Food Programme's (WFP) new Country Strategic Plan (2026-2030) and its emphasis on nationally-led systems. Alongside this regional milestone, the Government continued to demonstrate strong commitment to human capital development through sustained investments in school feeding and stunting prevention. Finalized in 2025, the new CSP reflects a strategic shift toward deeper institutional capacity strengthening, closer alignment with the Government's emerging social protection agenda, and a strengthened focus on women and girls as central actors in food security outcomes.

Within this evolving landscape, WFP supported the Government to improve nutrition outcomes, strengthen food systems and Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR), and expand the reach of nationally-led programmes, using government systems while progressively shifting towards capacity strengthening as the dominant modality. Throughout 2025, WFP demonstrated that direct support and systems strengthening are mutually reinforcing: while healthy school meals addressed daily food and nutrition needs, complementary investments in building the capacity of government staff, farmers, supply chains, and monitoring systems laid the groundwork for more sustainable national outcomes. At the same time, the distribution of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNFs) provided a critical safety net for food-secure households, helping to stabilize their nutrition requirements during periods of heightened vulnerability and reinforcing the continuum of support across emergency response and nutrition.

Despite these steps forward, the country continues to face persistent structural challenges across food security and nutrition. Timor-Leste has one of the highest child malnutrition burdens globally, with 47.1 percent of children under five stunted and widespread anemia and micronutrient deficiencies [1]. These challenges are driven by low agricultural productivity, poor maternal and child nutrition practices, high poverty rates, limited safety net coverage and frequent climatic shocks, all of which weaken food systems and household resilience - with approximately 70 percent of the national food consumption being supplied externally [2]. Progress on reducing stunting has remained steady but slow, reflecting the complexity of the country's malnutrition even amid the Government's strong commitment to tackling these issues.

In 2025, food insecurity remained widespread: approximately 42 percent of the population is food insecure, with particularly high prevalence in several rural municipalities [3]. The latest Acute Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Food Insecurity analysis identified 27 percent of the population (360,000 people) in Crisis and Emergency levels of acute food insecurity. Climate-related shocks further exacerbated vulnerabilities, with the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Index ranking Timor-Leste 134nd out of 187 countries.

At the same time, the national social protection system remained incomplete. Only 23.6 percent of the population is covered by at least one social benefit compared to a regional average of 53.6 percent in Asia and the Pacific, and 76.4 percent of workers are in informal employment, with women workers particularly being affected [4]. This limits access to social protection, health care, and income security, and constrains households' ability to withstand shocks. Delivery systems also remain fragmented, with outdated beneficiary registries and limited interoperability across social programmes. Rural communities continued to face limited market access, high transport costs, and weak infrastructure, all of which constrained access to diversified nutrition and eroded household resilience [5]. The Government of Timor-Leste's first National Strategy for Social Protection (NSSP) 2021-2030 and increased 2025 budget allocations to social transfers, health, and school feeding signal a growing commitment to addressing these gaps. The signing of WFP's multi-year MoU with MSSJ underscores the government's strong and growing commitment to strengthening its social protection system by integrating nutrition as a key pillar in the fight against stunting.

WFP's work in 2025 was made possible through the generosity and strong collaboration of valued donors, as well as the Government of Timor-Leste - notably the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of State Administration, and the Civil Protection Authority. Community organizations, municipal administrations, *suco* (village) leaders, school directors, cooks, and farmer groups were also essential to operationalizing WFP's strategic vision. WFP's engagement through sector working groups and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework further ensured coordinated progress toward human capital development and resilient food systems in Timor-Leste.

WFP remains committed to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and motivated to support the country's ambitions to implement nutrition-sensitive interventions to serve the people most vulnerable to food insecurity in the country. These core values align with the Government's 2030 agenda, the Timor-Leste Strategic

Development Plan (2011-2030), as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2026-2030).

8,426

Total beneficiaries in 2025



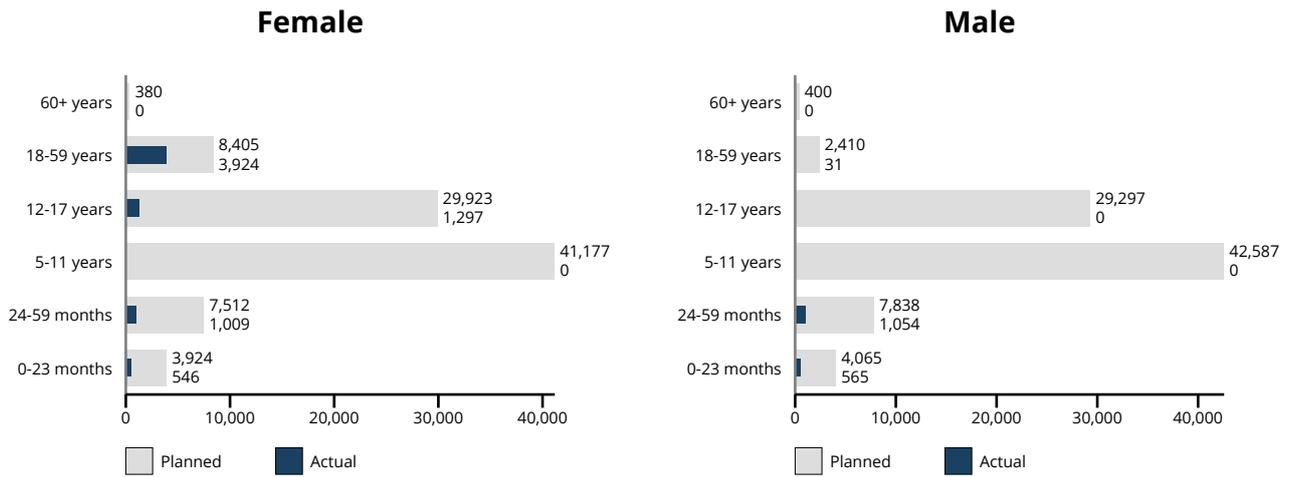
80% female



20% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 98 (100% Female, 0% Male)

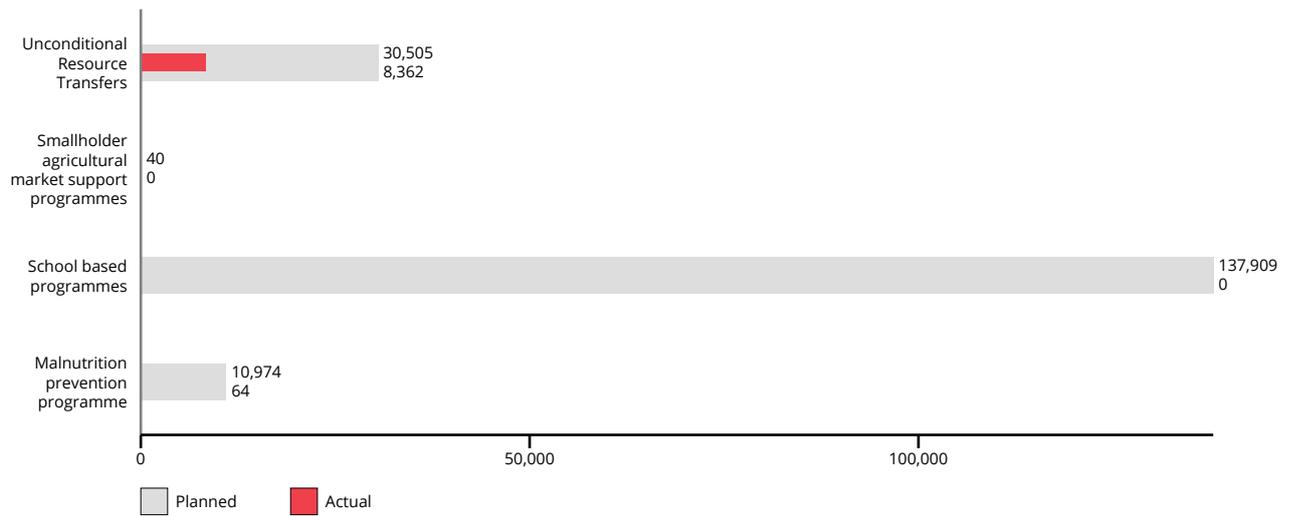
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



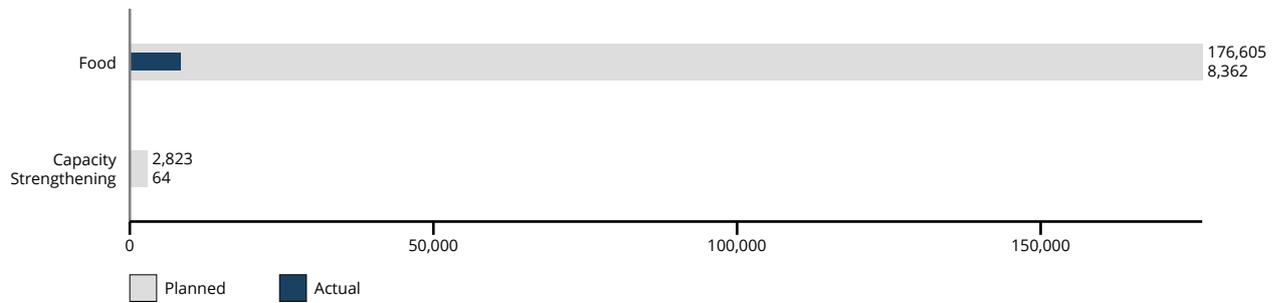
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



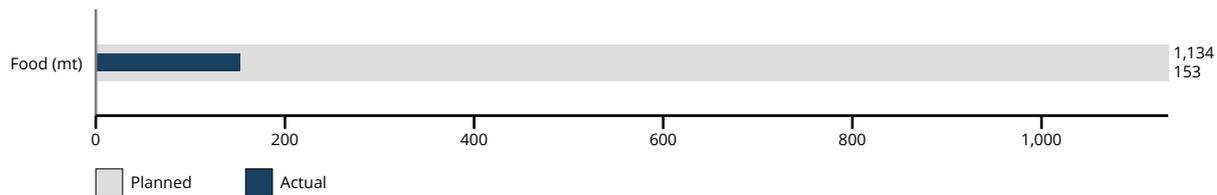
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



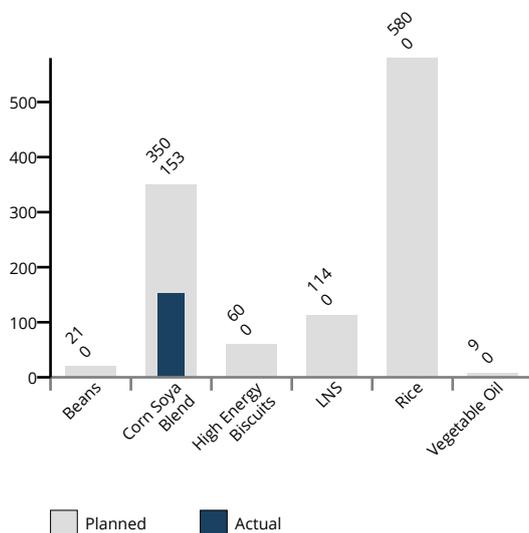
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Operational context



In 2025, the needs of children, women, and rural households remained at the center of national and WFP-supported efforts in Timor-Leste. Persistent stunting rates continued to undermine health, learning outcomes, and long-term human capital development, particularly in remote and rural areas affected by weak infrastructure, limited WASH services, and recurrent disruptions to education linked to climate-related shocks. These overlapping constraints reinforced the importance of integrated nutrition, education, and food system responses.

Women, particularly pregnant and breastfeeding women and those engaged in informal employment, faced compounded vulnerabilities driven by limited access to social protection, health services, and stable incomes. Limited access to social protection and adequate diets during critical life stages affected intergenerational malnutrition and constrained children's development. These dynamics underscored the necessity of nutrition-sensitive social protection and the need to targeted support for women within broader resilience and poverty reduction efforts.

Rural households dependent on subsistence agriculture, representing 66 percent of the population, remained highly exposed to climate variability and market isolation [6]. Households struggled to maintain consistent food production as a result of erratic rainfall, droughts, and floods, compounded by limited access to agricultural inputs, tools, and basic on-farm technologies. Local production shortfalls and supply chain limitations also affected the availability and diversity of foods for school meals, reinforcing the need to strengthen linkages between smallholder farmers and school feeding systems.

Against this backdrop, several global, regional, and national policy developments shaped the operating environment for WFP, including renewed global attention to social protection and nutrition following the Second World Summit for Social Development. This was in tandem with the national efforts to strengthen the school meals programme, reinforcing and reaffirming the importance of strengthening nutrition-sensitive safety nets and local food systems. Throughout 2025, WFP supported the Government across these processes - providing technical assistance for international engagements, advancing policy dialogue on food security and nutrition, contributing to the operationalization of the revised School Meals Programme framework, and remaining an advocate of the South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).

In 2025, Timor-Leste also made strides in consolidating its leadership of the Global Task Force on Social Protection for Nutrition (GTF), demonstrating that fragile and least developed countries can advance ambitious global agendas. The GTF, chaired by the President of Timor-Leste with WFP as its secretariat, co-led global advocacy at major international

fora, including the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris and the World Summit for Social Development in Doha, where the GTF positioned nutrition-sensitive social protection of fragile countries' at the center of global resilience and human capital discussions.

Domestically, the Ministry of Education and Ministry of State Administration worked on updated the School Feeding manual, strengthening the implementation structure at local level, with technical support from WFP and CARE.

Within this evolving policy landscape, WFP ensured that its planning and implementation remained anchored in national frameworks, including the Strategic Development Plan, the National Action Plan for Nutrition and Food Security, the National Strategy for Social Protection (NSSP) 2021-2030, the Nationally Determined Contributions, and the Government's decentralization agenda. WFP's support to school feeding, nutrition, farmers' livelihoods, emergency preparedness, and food system strengthening complemented these national priorities and helped fill critical capacity and operational gaps at municipal and community levels.

To prioritize needs, WFP applied a set of vulnerability considerations that focused on municipalities with the highest levels of food insecurity, complemented by priority criteria provided by the government. This approach ensured that resources were directed to areas where support would have the most meaningful impact on nutrition outcomes and programme continuity, while working through government systems and reinforcing the Government's efforts to build resilient systems for human capital development.

Overall, the operational context of 2025 underscored a consistent message: progress in Timor-Leste requires sustained investment in nationally-led systems that can both respond to shocks and deliver long-term gains in nutrition, education, and livelihoods. WFP's role remained focused on strengthening these systems, aligning support with government priorities, and ensuring that the most vulnerable households benefit from the country's evolving policy landscape.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP operations in Timor-Leste continued to face a range of contextual, operational, and institutional risks that required active management and mitigation measures.

Skills shortages and uneven performance created implementation risks, particularly for new activities. WFP addressed these challenges through the recruitment of temporary technical support, targeted capacity strengthening, broad advocacy for food security and nutrition interventions, and reinforced coordination across partners.

Natural disasters remained a high risk, with erratic rainfall, landslides and local flooding and drought affecting food production, access to remote communities, and programme continuity. WFP mitigated these risks through sharing early warning updates with all staff, strengthening coordination with national and municipal authorities and enhancing contingency planning to reduce reliance on long-distance transport during disruptions.

Funding volatility and resource constraints continued to pose risks to programme sustainability. These risks were mitigated through diversified donor engagements, successfully resulting in securing three new multi-year projects in 2025 - including an MoU with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion in which the government committed its own resources to finance an activity.

Through regular risk monitoring, updates to the corporate risk register, and integration of risk considerations into planning and implementation, WFP maintained its operational continuity and safeguarded implementation quality throughout 2025.

Lessons learned

WFP's operations in Timor-Leste generated several key lessons on strengthening nationally-led systems for school feeding and social protection.

A central takeaway was the importance of long-term capacity strengthening over stand-alone technical fixes. WFP's support was most effective when it focused not only on programme design, but also on equipping government counterparts to manage, operate, and sustain their systems independently. This approach underpinned progress in both school feeding and the targeted social protection pilot, including the establishment of core operational processes such as the Social Protection Manual, required for implementation.

Effective coordination across ministries and institutions also emerged as a decisive factor. WFP's leadership in a joint "*Strengthening Social Inclusion and Nutrition in Timor-Leste*" project with UNICEF and ILO helped align priorities, streamline decision-making, and promote coherence across the social protection, education, and nutrition sectors. Strengthened multisectoral engagement demonstrated that system-wide improvements depend on sustained collaboration rather than isolated interventions.

Overall, the experience from 2025 demonstrated how well-aligned technical assistance and capacity strengthening can work in tandem to unlock further investments, and accelerate progress toward a more resilient food security context in Timor-Leste.

Country office story



© WFP

A locally prepared school meal supported by WFP.

Acela's Song: How a New School Kitchen Is Nourishing Dreams in Atabae

Before the morning sun climbs over the hills of Atabae, 14-year-old Marcela Pereira - known to her friends as Acela - walks to school with her choir notes tucked carefully into her bag. The youngest of two daughters and six sons, she often hums softly on the way, practicing the songs she learned in church. But on this particular morning, her voice carries a different kind of weight. Today, she is not just singing for herself. She is leading the school choir at the inauguration of Atabae School's new kitchen - performing in front of teachers, community members, development partners, and even the Ministers of Education and Health.

"I was nervous my hands were shaking," Acela remembers with a shy smile. "I had only sung in church before. This was the first time I represented my school."

Yet when the moment came, she lifted her chin, breathed deeply, and let her voice rise above the crowd - a voice filled with pride for her school and hope for the future.

A New Kitchen, A New Beginning

For years, Atabae School prepared meals in challenging conditions - over open fires, without reliable access to clean water, proper tools, or adequate space. Understanding these challenges, the Government of Timor-Leste - with support from WFP through the Say No to 5S (SN5S) project - launched a programme to build safe, clean, and fully equipped school kitchens. Ten kitchens have been built across Bobonaro, Baucau, and Manufahi. Atabae's kitchen is one of them. And for Acela, it represents far more than bricks and tiles:

"Now we eat healthy food, and we feel strong and ready to learn"

Standing beside the new kitchen, Acela points to the shiny metal pots and the neatly arranged washing areas. "Now everything is properly washed well and clean," she says. "This means our food is safe and we can focus better in class. When we feel healthy, our brains can learn better." Her favourite meals - fish, cassava leaves, spinach water, and fruit - are now prepared in a space that keeps food safe and nutritious. She says school meals help her stay strong during long days of studying, singing practice, and helping her siblings at home. Nearby, Sebastiana, one of the school cooks, agrees. "In the past, rain leaked into the kitchen, and we didn't have proper equipment," she recalls. "This new kitchen is amazing. It gives us space, clean water, and the right tools. Everything is easier and safer."

Feeding Students, Supporting Farmers, Strengthening Communities

The SN5S project goes beyond construction. By sourcing fresh produce from local farmers, the kitchens create a connection between agriculture, nutrition, and education. Farmers sell their goods, schools receive fresh food, and students like Acela are nourished with diverse, locally grown meals. The school director proudly notes that the new kitchen benefits more than 400 students in Atabae alone. "This is a huge improvement for our children," he says. "They can now learn with full stomachs and healthy minds."

Where a Meal Meets a Dream

As the inauguration ceremony ends, Acela stands with her choir. Her song, carried on the warm Atabae air, marked not only the opening of a modern kitchen but the beginning of a brighter future for her and her classmates. "I am proud," she says simply. "This kitchen helps us eat well. When we are healthy, we can study. And when we study, we can reach our dreams." Every plated meal, every clean utensil, every farmer's harvest delivered to the school is part of that journey - nourishing not just students' bodies, but their confidence, curiosity, and courage. In Atabae and beyond, each new school kitchen built under the SN5S project is a small building with a big purpose: to give every child in Timor-Leste the strength to learn today, and the chance to dream bigger tomorrow.

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.



153 MT of specialized nutritious foods were distributed in four municipalities.



8,362 pregnant and breastfeeding **women and children** received **emergency nutrition assistance**.

In 2025, through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported the Government of Timor-Leste to improve maternal and child nutrition through the delivery of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) to vulnerable Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women (PBW) and children under three years of age. Implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI), the Ministry of Health (MoH), and municipal authorities, the intervention aimed to mitigate acute nutrition risks among the most vulnerable populations while strengthening linkages between social protection and health systems.

The activity was officially launched in Soibada Administrative Post in Manatuto Municipality, marking the start of SNF distribution in Manatuto and other priority municipalities, including Bobonaro, Baucau, and Viqueque. A total of 153 metric tons of SNF were distributed, reaching 8,362 beneficiaries, including 5,188 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 3,174 children under three. Targeting was aligned with vulnerability criteria and coordinated with local health and social protection structures to ensure appropriate identification and delivery to eligible households.

Key output and outcome indicator information as per activity and comparison to previous years

In 2025, outputs were delivered as planned, with beneficiary identification and distribution aligned to vulnerability and clinical criteria through existing health and social protection structures, ensuring timely, appropriate assistance to nutritionally at-risk populations.

In 2024, WFP addressed El Niño-related needs under the same Strategic Outcome, assisting 18,000 crisis affected individuals through government-led, CERF-supported response. The scale and modality of 2024 (broader emergency food assistance) and 2025 (nutrition specific emergency support) differed by design, reflecting context and people in need. Since this Strategic Outcome is triggered solely by emergency needs, annual variations in shocks, funding, and operational scope mean that year-on-year comparisons do not fully reflect performance or impact. Within this framing, 2025 outputs were achieved against the specific emergency response plan, demonstrating effective inter-ministerial coordination, strengthened beneficiary targeting, and operational efficiency carried forward from 2024 systems improvements. The activity contributed to mitigating acute nutrition risks among PBW and children under three, while reinforcing linkages between emergency response, health services, and social protection systems.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, crisis affected populations maintained equitable access to adequate and nutritious foods during localized nutrition shocks. Targeting was informed by a triangulation of MSSI vulnerability data, MoH nutrition data, and findings from the 2020 Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey and the 2024 Acute Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, ensuring that assistance reached those with the highest nutritional risk. Through this targeted, evidence-based approach, specialized nutritious foods supported pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children in stabilizing their food consumption and reducing reliance on negative coping strategies. Monitoring feedback suggests that households generally consumed assistance as intended, contributing to the protection of dietary quality during a period of elevated vulnerability.

Overall, 2025 outcome indicators show that WFP met the strategic outcome within the resources available. By grounding the response in robust data and coordinating closely with health and social protection structures, the activity effectively prioritized the most nutritionally vulnerable groups and helped avert further deterioration in their nutrition status. However, analysis also indicates that additional vulnerable households may exist outside the targeted caseload, and the needs of these groups may grow without continued or expanded nutrition support through government systems. Sustained national service delivery and strengthened, routine nutrition platforms will therefore remain

essential to ensure that all at risk populations can maintain adequate access to nutritious foods during future shocks. Activities under SO2, in particular the activities under the nutrition sensitive social protection pilot, will support the implementation of such systems for improved access to nutritious food to at risk and vulnerable households.

Partnerships

WFP partnered closely with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI), the Ministry of Health (MoH), and the Municipal Administration in Bobonaro, Manatuto, Viqueque, and Baucau to deliver emergency nutrition assistance through government-led systems. Collaboration with municipal nutrition staff, social protection teams, local authorities, and community leaders enabled coordinated planning, beneficiary outreach, and smooth distribution across sites. These partnerships also provided a practical platform to test distribution procedures - from site layout and crowd management to verification and complaints management - strengthening interoperability between actors and enhancing the quality, accountability, and timeliness of current and future emergency nutrition responses, and other broader government-led social protection initiatives.

Lessons learned and next steps

WFP's 2025 implementation underscored the importance of early, structured engagement between national and subnational authorities to strengthen data collection, verification, and management. Where information flows were timely and roles clear, beneficiary identification and delivery timelines improved. The active participation of health and social solidarity and inclusion staff, local authorities, and community leaders was pivotal for last-mile outreach and feedback, confirming that locally-anchored partnerships are essential for an equitable, accountable response.

A practical lesson was the value of maintaining an updated database of priority groups and pre-agreed verification protocols; where these existed, preparedness and mobilization were faster and more consistent.

Looking ahead, important areas for improvement or future programming include enhancing routine data-sharing and validation between national and municipal systems; embedding readiness actions (e.g., rostered teams, pre-identified sites, communications plans) within municipal contingency arrangements; and supporting government counterparts to regularly update and securely manage beneficiary registries. These steps will strengthen timeliness, coverage, and quality in future emergency nutrition responses, while reinforcing equitable access for those at highest nutritional risk.

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.



131,548 boys and girls received capacity strengthening transfers through **school based programmes**.



USD 190,000 was the **value of assets and infrastructure** provided to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support.

Social protection

WFP's support to the Government's nutrition-sensitive social protection pilot in 2025 progressed through the delivery of concrete institutional and system-level outputs. In 2025, WFP signed a Direct Multilateral Agreement with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI) to support the design and implementation of the Bolsa da Mãe Kondisional Saude Nutrisaun Inan no Oan (BdMK_SANUTRIO) programme, to be piloted in the municipalities of Covalima, Ermera, and Oecusse. The MoU (2025-2027) formalized WFP's role in providing technical assistance and supplying specialized nutritious food to complement the conditional cash transfer from the government.

In addition, WFP supported the development of key building blocks and operational tools for the pilot programme. These included the national Poverty and Vulnerability Framework and a Proxy Means Test (PMT) - based social registry questionnaire; a formula for ranking household vulnerability to guide targeting decisions. The PMT was developed in close collaboration with the national statistics institution INETL using machine learning techniques, making Timor-Leste the first country in the region to use this methodology for PMT development. In addition, the BdMK_SANUTRIO programme and operations manual, and the design of a digital system for data collection and management to store household census data within a unified social registry were developed as key building blocks of the pilot.

In December 2025, WFP and MSSI jointly strengthened the capacity of local government staff and authorities at the municipality, post-admin and village levels through joint orientation and socialization sessions for the BdMK_SANUTRIO programme in Ermera and Oecusse, to be continued in Covalima in Q1 2026. These outputs represent important steps toward the effective implementation of the pilot programme in the coming year.

School Feeding Programme

Throughout 2025, WFP continued to support the national School Meals Programme, with a focus on the Home-Grown School Feeding modality. Between June and September 2025, WFP completed the inception phase of the project "Strengthening Social Inclusion and Nutrition in Timor-Leste" through a series of targeted stakeholder engagements, baseline assessments, and capacity strengthening efforts. At the national level, WFP organized orientation and inception meetings with key ministries to present project objectives, clarify roles, and secure commitments for inter-ministerial collaboration. A national consultation involving government representatives and municipal authorities from Aileu, Covalima, Dili, and Lautem further strengthened coordination and confirmed roles for implementation.

To support evidence-based planning, WFP undertook a comprehensive capacity needs assessment. After a two-day training for municipal sectoral entities on the capacity needs assessment tools and field testing, the assessment was conducted led by municipal authorities with WFP's technical support and covering 349 schools and 389 farmer groups across the four municipalities. This assessment is intended to guide the design and implementation of the project, as it will provide critical insights into existing school feeding programme conditions, agricultural production capacity, and local market dynamics. In addition, a baseline survey was undertaken to assess the baseline of the project indicators which will allow to measure the project outcomes at the end of the project.

In 2025, WFP successfully concluded its part of the "Say No to 5S" - Starvation, Soil transmitted helminthiasis, Skin Diseases, Smoking and Sugary/Alcohol drinks in school- project (SN5S), consolidating gains in school feeding infrastructure, food safety, and institutional capacity through close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of State Administration. The project strengthened the school feeding ecosystem through targeted investments designed to improve the safety and consistency of school meal delivery.

As part of the SN5S project, in 2025, WFP and the Ministry of Education inaugurated ten newly constructed school kitchens in Bobonaro, Baucau, and Manufahi. In addition, the Ministry endorsed a standardized kitchen design developed jointly with WFP, incorporating improvements to safety, functionality, and efficiency to ensure the delivery of

safe, nutritious meals adapted to local contexts. During the year, WFP also completed the distribution of kitchen utensils to all 400 targeted schools across Baucau, Manufahi, and Bobonaro.

To strengthen food safety, WFP provided trainings to government staff at national and municipal level. In February, WFP and key ministries finalized the food safety certification questionnaire and followed up with a national orientation in May and municipal-level sessions in June to equip authorities with the tools to conduct inspections. From 12-15 August, WFP and municipal teams carried out inspections in seven school kitchens in Baucau and Bobonaro, identifying only minor risks and recommending corrective actions. Inspections for the remaining three kitchens are planned for 2026. As part of capacity-building for government staff, WFP supported joint assessments in which inspectors practiced applying the certification checklist and provided practical recommendations to schools.

With the completion of these components, the WFP component of the SN5S project concluded in December 2025, leaving strengthened school feeding delivery conditions and enhanced institutional capacities. Throughout implementation, WFP worked to ensure that all targeted schools were adequately equipped in line with national standards, supporting the safety, consistency, and overall effectiveness of the national school feeding programme.

System-wide support to the National School Feeding Programme

In addition to infrastructure and safety improvements, WFP continued advancing system-wide capacities for the national school feeding programme throughout 2025. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation (M&E) was a major focus. Building on the Theory of Change validation workshop held in February 2024, which brought together representatives from four ministries to review indicators, data sources, and reporting responsibilities - WFP convened a strategic follow-up meeting in August 2025 with Ministry of Education, Ministry of State Administration, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry, and the national Information and Communication Technology agency of Timor-Leste. This engagement helped refine national indicators, improve data collection tools, and support integration with existing governmental information systems, contributing to a more coherent and efficient national M&E framework.

Complementing these system-strengthening efforts, WFP expanded school-based Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities to promote better nutrition and hygiene practices within school environments. In partnership with CARE International, WFP contributed nutrition and food safety content to the LAFAEK magazine (January 2025 edition), reaching 1,180 primary schools and benefiting 131,548 students nationwide. WFP also developed a school-based SBCC strategy to guide future interventions, and printed 40 food safety posters for display across 10 newly constructed kitchens as practical reminders for cooks to apply safe food-handling practices.

Policy support remained another core component of WFP's engagement. WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Ministry of State Administration in updating the School Feeding Manual through a series of technical meetings, consultations, and a national workshop. The revised manual was submitted to MoE in April and forwarded to MSA for endorsement, with final approval pending. WFP also advocated for integrating rice fortification into the national education agenda during a July meeting with MSA, emphasizing the need for a dedicated 2026 budget. Furthermore, WFP contributed to a three-day national seminar organized by Parliament Committee D for Economy and Development, on promoting local products for school feeding, highlighting the educational, nutritional, and economic benefits of strengthening local food systems.

Furthermore, as a part of its commitment to improving national nutrition outcomes, WFP worked closely with national partners and the private sector to integrate fortified rice into the national school meals programme. WFP facilitated contracts with rice millers in Bobonaro and Baucau, enabling the production and supply of fortified rice - including locally grown rice (Baucau) - to schools across the municipalities. To further expand domestic capacity and enhance provincial-level ownership, WFP also supported the installation of a rice blending machine in Manufahi, building technical and operational capacity within the municipality and ensuring a more decentralized sustainable model for fortified rice production. These efforts contributed to stronger supply chains, increased local participation, and greater operational readiness for scaled, government-led rice fortification in the years ahead.

Key output and outcome indicator information as per activity and comparison to previous years

In 2025, WFP sustained progress across key output areas under Strategic Outcome 2, reflecting continued advancements in infrastructure, systems strengthening, and institutional capacity development.

Within the School Feeding Programme, the completion of the remaining school kitchens marked the conclusion of planned infrastructure investments, reinforcing safer and more functional meal preparation environments. WFP continued its support on the integration of food fortification within school feeding systems. The finalization of kitchen utensil distribution further ensured that all targeted schools were adequately equipped to support consistent meal delivery. In parallel, the introduction of the School Kitchen Food Safety Certification process represented a significant step toward institutionalizing hygiene and safety standards. The certification activities strengthened inspection capacities, supported risk identification, and promoted corrective actions, contributing to improved quality assurance mechanisms within the national programme.

Progress was also evident in nutrition-sensitive social protection. The formalization of WFP's collaboration with MSSI strengthened the institutional foundation for programme implementation, while technical assistance supported the development of operational frameworks, targeting tools, and management systems. These outputs enhanced programme readiness and contributed to the strengthening of national systems designed to improve service delivery for vulnerable populations.

In terms of evidence generation in 2025, an independent research report was issued supported by WFP titled: *Holistic Agriculture, Food and Nutrition (HAFOUN) Interventions for Timor-Leste*. Issued under the purview of the Vice Prime Minister, the paper presents a cost-benefit analysis that identifies nine high-impact recommendations for strengthening food security and livelihoods in Timor-Leste, with the main finding that for every dollar invested in line with the recommendations, the return on investments (ROI) amounts to \$3.5.

WFP also developed a school-based Social Behaviour Change Communication strategy grounded in insights from the research on behavioral drivers, knowledge gaps, and opportunities for intervention. The strategy aims to support behavior changes among target audiences related to consuming nutritionally balanced meals, practicing good hygiene, maintaining safe and healthy environment for school meal preparation, and strengthening local agricultural systems so that schools can procure healthy, locally produced foods.

Across all output areas within SO2, WFP's interventions contributed to strengthening institutional capacities, improving operational environments, and reinforcing system-level mechanisms. The outputs achieved during the reporting period reflect steady progress toward sustainability-focused outcomes, emphasizing long-term improvements in programme delivery and safety standards suitable for a handover and sustainable government systems.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP continued strengthening its partnership with the Government of Timor-Leste at national and sub-national levels. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Livestock, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, National Institute of Statistics Timor-Leste, Ministry of State Administration, and the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion to support programme implementation, institutional coordination, and systems strengthening.

Collaboration focused on advancing social protection systems including school feeding systems, supporting policy and operational frameworks, strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and reinforcing food safety standards. At subnational levels, WFP coordinated with municipal authorities to oversee implementation activities, including baseline assessments, infrastructure improvements, operational support, rice fortification, and other capacity strengthening efforts.

In addition to its core government partnerships, WFP expanded its technical collaboration with international partners to strengthen national food systems development. With support from the Government of China and in close coordination with the WFP China Centre for Excellence, WFP engaged Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University to explore opportunities for introducing Juncao mushroom technology in Timor-Leste. This collaboration aims to build a locally-driven mushroom value chain that can contribute to diversified food production and, over time, supply the national school feeding programme. Engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Livestock and other national counterparts ensures that this initiative is aligned with government priorities and positioned for sustainable integration into existing local value chain development efforts with further implementation expected in 2026.

Lessons learned and next steps

Implementation in 2025 highlighted several important lessons: early and structured engagement with national and municipal authorities proved essential for ensuring institutional ownership, coordination, and smoother implementation. Evidence-based planning, supported by capacity needs assessments and baseline surveys, reinforced the importance of data-driven decision-making and improved targeting of interventions. Infrastructure and operational investments underscored the value of adaptive design, particularly in enhancing functionality, safety, and quality assurance mechanisms. In parallel, policy support and systems strengthening were critical for reinforcing alignment with national priorities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



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



USD 3,600 was the **value of assets and infrastructure** handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support.

Strategic Outcome 3 aims to ensure that people vulnerable to shocks in Timor-Leste can rely on stronger and more coherent national systems for disaster preparedness, emergency response, and supply chain management. WFP's support is anchored in government leadership, particularly by the Civil Protection Authority (CPA), which is mandated to coordinate preparedness and response across sectors. The intention is to help build a system where responsibilities are understood, capacities align with needs, and resources can be mobilized quickly so that assistance reaches affected populations without unnecessary delays.

In 2025, WFP advanced this outcome through the Field-Based Preparedness Project (FBPP), convening a second humanitarian logistics preparedness workshop to develop field-level plans around needs identified during the first workshop and other assessments. The event convened national and municipal actors and humanitarian partners to review preparedness progress, draft the Terms of Reference for a Logistics Technical Working Group, and define steps to formalize this mechanism to strengthen nationally-led logistics coordination.

WFP also supported the update of the Timor-Leste Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA), which keeps decision makers equipped with current information on networks, storage, and operational constraints.

WFP also remained engaged in wider coordination and contingency planning platforms, such as the anticipatory action working group and related discussions on warehousing and operational arrangements. This engagement helped align logistics preparedness with emerging risks and strengthened the overall coherence and predictability of emergency response efforts.

Key output and outcome indicator information as per activity and comparison to previous years

WFP delivered a limited but targeted set of outputs under Strategic Outcome 3, aligned to available resources. The main outputs achieved were the facilitation of the Second Humanitarian Logistics Preparedness Workshop under the Field Based Preparedness Project and the update of the Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA). These activities ensured continued support to national coordination structures and provided updated logistics information for government and partners. Both outputs were delivered as planned within the reduced funding envelope.

Compared to 2024, output levels were lower. In 2024, WFP implemented a broader set of preparedness initiatives, including the inception workshop, humanitarian supply chain and emergency management trainings, and a national humanitarian simulation exercise. These earlier activities represented a more comprehensive workplan and benefited from stronger resourcing. In 2025, WFP did not meet the full range of planned outputs. Funding constraints during the reporting period limited the organization's ability to expand preparedness actions or maintain the scale of capacity strengthening activities initiated in the previous year. Despite constraints, WFP focused on activities that preserved continuity, strengthened coordination, and positioned national systems to benefit from additional support should funding become available.

Outcome results for 2025 show steady progress toward strengthening nationally-led disaster preparedness and response systems. Although the scope of activities implemented in 2025 was more limited than in the previous year, the work undertaken contributed to improved transparency in Timor-Leste's humanitarian logistics architecture and greater joint ownership of preparedness processes. The involvement of government institutions, municipal authorities, and a wide range of partners in the logistics preparedness workshop and related planning discussions helped reinforce collaborative decision-making and supported clearer understanding of roles within the national coordination architecture.

Compared with 2024 when a larger set of capacity strengthening activities, including the humanitarian simulation exercise, provided more extensive opportunities for testing and validating national systems, the 2025 outcomes reflect consolidation rather than expansion. While fewer activities were conducted, those completed continued to promote

open information sharing, strengthen coordination practices, and maintain momentum in government-led preparedness efforts.

WFP did not fully achieve all planned outcome level progress in 2025. The primary reason was the shortfall in dedicated preparedness funding, which limited the organization's ability to deliver a wider range of activities originally envisaged. Despite this, WFP focused available resources on system level outputs with the greatest contribution to national processes, ensuring that the Government maintained the ability to convene stakeholders, update key operational tools, and lead preparedness discussions.

Overall, the 2025 results indicate that WFP contributed to sustained improvements in coordination, transparency, and shared ownership, even within a constrained funding environment, laying foundations for broader progress when resources allow.

Partnerships

Partnerships remained central to progress under Strategic Outcome 3. WFP worked primarily with the Civil Protection Authority (CPA) to advance national emergency preparedness and logistics coordination, while the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI) engaged on strengthening delivery systems within existing social protection structures. Collaboration with municipal authorities supported needs assessments and process improvements for disaster risk management at subnational level. WFP also engaged Secretary of State for Cooperatives on longer-term value chain and supply chain development priorities and partnered with private sector logistics actors to promote agile service provision and uphold operational standards. Together, these collaborations reinforced more transparent, well-coordinated, and government-led preparedness efforts.

Lessons learned and next steps

Implementation in 2025 highlighted the importance of early and consistent engagement across national and municipal structures. Collaboration with CPA, line ministries, and local authorities showed that preparedness efforts progress most effectively when roles are well understood, and information flows smoothly. At the same time, limited funding constrained the scale of activities and restricted WFP's ability to follow through on several planned exercises, underscoring the need for more predictable and diversified resources to sustain momentum. Another key lesson was the value of structured participation from a broad set of stakeholders, which contributed to greater transparency and shared ownership of preparedness processes.

Building on these insights, future work will focus on strengthening coordination platforms led by CPA, improving alignment between national and municipal planning, and ensuring that priority preparedness actions—such as follow on training, readiness checks, and operational testing—can be implemented once resources become available. WFP will also continue advocating for increased government investment and expanded engagement with donors to support a coherent, nationally-led preparedness system.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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.

Strategic Outcome 4 seeks to ensure that crisis-affected and at-risk communities in Timor-Leste benefit from stronger, more reliable operational services that enable effective emergency response. In a context where local markets often face supply limitations—particularly for specialized or nutritious foods—WFP continues to leverage its established regional and international supplier networks to support government actors with timely, competitive and transparent procurement assistance. Through Activity 4, WFP also provides on-demand logistics and supply chain services, helping fill critical gaps in transport, storage, and operational planning for the Government and humanitarian partners. These services complement national systems and contribute to a more predictable, coordinated response architecture capable of meeting population needs when shocks occur.

Key output indicator information as per activity and comparison to previous years

In 2025, the primary output under this activity was WFP’s engagement with the Ministry of Health to support the procurement of specialized nutritious food for the national nutrition programme. As funding for this request was confirmed toward the end of the year, implementation will commence in 2026. Overall, when compared with the previous year, the level of demand remained broadly similar, indicating a continued need from the Government for procurement and related on demand logistics services.

Key outcome indicator information and comparison to previous years

In 2025, WFP continued to deliver on demand procurement and supply chain services that partners rely on to support national programmes. The outcome indicator from WFP’s engagement shows that users remained satisfied with the quality and reliability of WFP’s support. This reflects sustained trust in WFP’s systems, supplier networks, and ability to provide timely technical services when called upon. The year also demonstrated that needs for specialized procurement and logistics assistance persist, underscoring the ongoing value of maintaining readiness to respond as partners mobilize resources.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP’s primary counterpart under Activity 4 was the Ministry of Health (MOH), which requested support to procure and support last-mile deliveries of specialized nutritious foods for the national nutrition programme. WFP aligned with MOH priorities and leveraged its international roster of pre-screened suppliers to source super cereal. In parallel, WFP maintained relationships with in-country logistics service providers so that, when requested, services such as transport and storage could be efficiently integrated with government arrangements. This model (i.e., government-led priorities) complemented by WFP’s procurement reach and local logistics readiness, supports reliable, accountable service delivery without duplicating national systems.

Lessons learned and next steps

A key lesson learned is the value of advanced planning in a fast-shifting supply chain environment. Lead times, pricing, and availability for specialized foods can change quickly; predefined sourcing strategies, flexible specifications, and early internal approvals position WFP and counterparts to act when requests arise. Close collaboration and coordination with key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Health and local partners proved essential for aligning timelines and ensuring compliance without slowing delivery. Another lesson learned is the importance of readiness—maintaining an updated supplier roster, framework agreements, and call down procedures, so services can be activated on-demand.

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 2025, WFP contributed to advancing gender equality through active engagement in UN inter-agency processes and strategic policy frameworks towards encouraging all people to participate in activities that improve their food and nutrition security and addressing structural barriers that risk leaving individuals behind solely on the basis of their gender.

WFP participated in the Gender Equality Scorecard exercise as part of the UN Inter-Agency Assessment Team, supporting a system-wide evaluation of institutional performance on gender equality and women's empowerment. This process informed priority actions to strengthen gender integration across UN programming and operations in recognition that people are not homogenous.

WFP also contributed to the development of the Gender Parity Strategy (2026-2030) for the UN Country Team in Timor-Leste, supporting collective efforts to promote equitable representation and inclusive workplace practices. In parallel, WFP supported the Gender Equality Action Plan, including the Country Gender Equality Profile (CGEP). Through this exercise, WFP provided technical inputs and sectoral perspectives drawn from its food security analyses. The CGEP strengthened the shared evidence-base on gender inequalities, identified structural barriers, and highlighted persistent gender data gaps, supporting more coherent, inclusive UN engagement.

At the programme level, WFP integrated gender considerations into implementation. Distribution of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNFs) prioritized pregnant and breastfeeding women, ensuring that nutrition assistance reached those most vulnerable to malnutrition. In addition, assessments supporting the expansion of the Home-Grown School Feeding model paid particular attention to women farmers and farmer groups, recognizing their central role in local food production and market participation. These efforts contributed to strengthening women's participation in food systems.

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 Timor-Leste, WFP's protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) approach was reflected within a context marked by structural vulnerabilities, including gender inequality, limited access to services, and heightened exposure to climate and economic shocks. Protection risks are often shaped by socio-cultural norms, geographic isolation, and institutional capacity constraints, which may affect equitable access to assistance and the ability of vulnerable groups to safely raise concerns.

To mitigate protection risks and reinforce accountability principles, WFP reflected protection, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and AAP considerations across programme design and implementation. WFP also maintained a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to enable affected populations to provide feedback and raise concerns. While the CFM was dormant most of the year, it was utilized during the distribution of specialized nutritious foods in December 2025. Most of the feedback received related to operational information requests, and no protection-related complaints or feedback was received requiring formal case management.

In line with this approach, WFP applied protection and accountability considerations across the programme cycle. More specifically, WFP focused on the following priorities:

1. Safety and Dignity (including PSEA)

WFP prioritized safety and dignity by reinforcing PSEA principles across programme activities and partner engagements. Awareness-raising on expected standards of conduct and safeguarding obligations was integrated into programme delivery and stakeholder interactions. These efforts aimed to strengthen understanding of protection risks and promote safe, respectful engagement with communities, particularly women and vulnerable groups.

2. Meaningful Access (including for persons with disabilities)

WFP promoted inclusive and barrier-free access through its approach to programme design and implementation approaches. Accessibility and non-discrimination considerations were reflected in targeting, beneficiary engagement, and activity planning. Where relevant, WFP emphasized the importance of equitable participation and dignified access to services, recognizing structural constraints faced by persons with disabilities and geographically-isolated populations.

3. Accountability to Affected Populations

Programme activities incorporated mechanisms for consultation and feedback, ensuring that community perspectives informed programme implementation. The establishment of clear communication channels supported transparency, strengthened trust with stakeholders, and promoted responsiveness to community needs.

Overall, WFP's protection and AAP efforts in Timor-Leste focused on embedding protection, PSEA, inclusion, and accountability principles within programme processes. This approach supported safer, more inclusive programme delivery while reinforcing institutional accountability and community trust.

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 Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) measures have not yet been fully implemented, WFP is committed to integrating essential safeguards when implementing activities and remains committed to advocating for them when working through government systems. 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 on the environment and individuals.

WFP is also committed to carrying out regular environmental and social risk screening process for its future operations, as it has done so in 2024, and will adhere to corporate standards to safeguard its programmes from causing unintended harm to the environment and the people. In 2025, WFP implemented four office-wide recommended actions pertaining to data collection, water conservation, and appliance management.

Further, the intersecting vulnerabilities posed by Timor-Leste's status as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and a Least Developed Country (LDC), will inform WFP's ESS strategy moving forward. WFP's 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 a safe disposal of waste.
- 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.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

While no specific Environmental Management System (EMS) activities have been rolled out since its launch, WFP recognizes the importance of establishing an EMS to guide and monitor its operations in a way that minimizes environmental impacts, as it expands its activities across Timor-Leste.

With available funding, WFP plans to develop and implement an EMS focused on sustainable practices across its operations. This will be particularly relevant for activities such as school kitchen construction, where environmental

considerations - such as energy consumption and the use of sustainable construction 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. Energy-efficient and Sustainable Procurement: WFP will prioritize energy-efficient solutions in its infrastructure and operational activities to reduce environmental impacts. This includes promoting the use of energy-efficient cooking stoves in school kitchens, which can significantly reduce fuel consumption, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and decrease pressure on local natural resources. In addition, WFP will strive to incorporate sustainable sourcing materials for school kitchen construction and cooking preparation practices that are environmentally friendly.

2. Waste Management: WFP's contract with school kitchen construction company already includes safe disposal of waste materials, which is part of a final inspection before kitchen handover. 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 continue to ensure that waste materials, such as packaging or construction debris, are disposed of responsibly, in line with local regulations and environmental best practices.

3. Water Conservation: Water management is another crucial aspect of environmental sustainability that will be considered for 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.

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

Throughout 2025, WFP strengthened the integration of nutrition considerations across programme implementation, systems engagement, and institutional partnerships. Under the Say No to 5S project (SN5S), fortified rice served as a key entry point for advancing nutrition-sensitive programming by linking fortified rice with school meals. Advocacy on diverse, locally produced school meals continued throughout 2025.

Progress was reflected in expanded adoption of fortified rice in school feeding menus. In 2025, ninety-nine schools in Baucau (57 percent of 173 schools) and 145 schools in Bobonaro (97 percent of 149 schools) procured fortified rice, contributing to improved dietary quality for 45,733 students across 175 feeding days and resulting in 600,246 fortified rice portions served. This was possible through the procurement and provision of fortified rice kernels by WFP to the rice millers. Lower coverage in Baucau compared to Bobonaro highlighted the continued importance of early decision-making, timely authorization, and sustained advocacy and coordination with municipal authorities.

Additionally, throughout 2025, WFP worked with MSSI to have a nutrition-sensitive social protection system in place to provide cash, specialized nutritious food and health services to the most vulnerable groups with the aim to reduce the country's stunting rates. In 2025, the Government issued a Decree Law for SANUTRIO, making it the flagship nutrition sensitive social protection programme. Coordination, agreements and mechanisms were structured in 2025 to enable the roll out of a solid nutrition sensitive programme in 2026.

At the systems level, WFP reinforced national and subnational capacities in support of rice fortification. Private rice millers in Bobonaro and Baucau produced fortified rice across 139 effective school feeding days, providing a total of 230,383 metric tons of fortified rice. To support future production sustainability, WFP installed, tested, and launched a blending machine in Manufahi Municipality, strengthening local production capacity and preparing government counterparts and millers for continued fortified rice supply beyond the SN5S project period.

WFP further invested in institutional capacity strengthening by supporting local millers through targeted technical assistance. Three on-the-job training sessions were conducted on blending machine calibration and quality assurance practices. These efforts contributed to strengthening the technical competencies required to maintain consistent fortified rice production standards.

These interventions demonstrate WFP's contribution to addressing the immediate and underlying determinants of malnutrition, while supporting the longer-term institutionalization of nutrition-sensitive approaches within government-led school feeding systems.

Partnerships

In 2025, partnerships played a key role in WFP Timor-Leste's programme implementation and strategic engagement with the host government. A defining milestone was the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion's (MSSI) unprecedented USD 4.8 million contribution to WFP to pilot a new national social protection programme integrating nutrition, Bolsa da Mãe Kondisional (BdMK) - SANUTRIO. The project targets vulnerable pregnant women and children, strengthening resilience to climate change and economic shocks through integrated social protection and nutrition interventions. This represents the most significant direct government financing commitment since WFP's establishment in Timor-Leste and signals growing confidence in WFP's technical capacities, as well as strengthened alignment with national priorities on nutrition and social protection.

Initiated at the request of MSSI and in support of the BdMK SANUTRIO pilot, WFP and Asian Development Bank (ADB) partnered on the Nutrition and Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience (INSPIRE) project - a partnership agreement supported by ADB. Contributions from the ADB supported the policy and technical foundations of the pilot, with the aim to improve data systems and support vulnerable populations in mitigating food insecurity and the impacts of climate-related shocks. This partnership leverages WFP's technical expertise in nutrition and social protection alongside ADB's financial and policy support, contributing to more coherent, resilient, and nationally owned social protection systems. The BdMK SANUTRIO pilot was also financially supported by France.

Through the Global Task Force on Social Protection for Nutrition (GTF), which is chaired by the government of Timor-Leste and supported by WFP, the Government participated in global discussions on food security and human capital development. As a part of this effort, the GTF participated in the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris. The delegation led the high-level discussions on financing and scaling nutrition-sensitive social protection. In Doha, the GTF participated in the World Summit for Social Development where it led a side event on social protection. The GTF, which is financially supported by France, also advanced SSTC, including a high-level technical mission from Pakistan's Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) to deepen collaboration on the design of BdMK SANUTRIO, as well as the Asia-Pacific Regional Learning event in Pakistan for peer-to-peer knowledge exchange on nutrition-sensitive social protection. In terms of evidence, the GTF strengthened its global policy engagement by supporting the launch of the Policy in Focus publication titled "Overcoming Food Security and Nutrition Roadblocks in Social Protection."

Building on this momentum, WFP reinforced its role as a trusted partner to government institutions through sustained policy dialogue, evidence-based advocacy, and operational support. The signing of a Service Level Agreement with the Ministry of Health (MoH) for Super Cereal procurement further institutionalized nutrition interventions within government systems, strengthening domestic ownership while reducing reliance on external funding. Partnership with CARE, an international NGO, resulted in an article addressing nutritional behaviours being published in CARE's Lafaek magazine, as well as collaboration on the update of the government's school feeding manual.

New contributions from the European Union in 2025 reinforced the expansion of school feeding systems, particularly through the Home-Grown School Feeding approach, strengthening national capacities to deliver nutrition-sensitive assistance. KOICA remained a cornerstone partner, with the successful conclusion of the multi-year programme and the initiation of collaboration on its next phase. Japan also initiated a new agreement supporting school feeding activities. This expanded partnership base supported progress in fortified rice uptake and improvements to kitchen infrastructure, contributing to enhanced micronutrient uptake for over 100,000 schoolchildren and strengthening the local production capacities of national private sector. Ongoing academic collaboration with China continued in 2025, as WFP prepared for a mission from the Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University (FAFU) in early 2026.

Partnerships with national government institutions also supported preparedness efforts. With financial support from France, WFP partnered with the MSSI and MoH to distribute Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under five years of age, reinforcing emergency preparedness and logistics coordination. Collaboration with the Civil Protection Agency (CPA) continued to strengthen the logistics emergency preparedness of the government. Furthermore, WFP continued close collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of State Administration (MSA) to align school feeding standards, reinforce municipal coordination mechanisms, and integrate nutrition education into the curriculum.

Collectively, these partnerships reflect a clear evolution in WFP Timor-Leste's engagement model - from supporting programme delivery to shaping policies, strengthening systems, and enabling nationally-led solutions that advance long-term food security and nutrition outcomes.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP Timor-Leste continued to advance its localization agenda by strengthening partnerships with national and subnational actors, reinforcing domestic delivery capacities and institutional ownership. The expansion of WFP's Home Grown School Feeding model aligns with the government's ambition to procure approximately 75% of all school meals locally, reflecting a deliberate shift toward community-based procurement and stronger local food systems.

This transition supported more than operational efficiency. Engagement with municipal authorities, local millers, and community-based actors contributed to strengthening local supply chains, enhancing programme responsiveness, and embedding nutrition-sensitive approaches within government systems. Localization efforts also reinforced national leadership by aligning programme delivery with local priorities and institutional frameworks. Throughout 2025, WFP Timor-Leste demonstrated how partnerships strengthened national leadership, delivery capacity, and local community participation in addressing food security and nutrition needs.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP Timor-Leste strengthened inter-agency collaboration to enhance coherence, efficiency, and collective impact across the UN system.

The five-year "Say No to 5S" (SN5S) programme implemented jointly with WHO and financed by KOICA, supported improvements in the national school feeding programme. WFP's component of the programme has now concluded, marking the completion of a multi-year collaboration with a UN agency to strengthen school-based nutrition and health interventions and contribute to broader efforts to promote healthier food systems and child well-being. Further, in envisaging the HGFS model, WFP has been collaborating with FAO to build on their lessons learned.

Collaboration with UNFPA contributed to advancing the 2025 Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey (TLDHS), reinforcing the shared UN commitment to strengthening national data systems and evidence-based policy development. Concurrently, a European Union project jointly implemented with ILO and UNICEF supported complementary interventions linking Home-Grown School Feeding, school health, and social inclusion amongst pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under five, and school-aged children.

WFP contributed to formulating the next UNSDCF (2026-2030), supporting joint strategic planning and alignment of UN support to national development priorities. In parallel, WFP conducted a government consultation jointly with UNDP to inform the development of the new country strategies of both agencies, helping ensure coherence across UN programming and ensuring that feedback received from the national counterparts are reflected in the strategies.

These inter-agency engagements strengthened inter-agency collaboration and supported a more integrated UN Approach to advancing Timor-Leste's development objectives.

Financial Overview

Under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2025, WFP secured 69 percent of its overall need-based plan funding, reflecting strong donor engagement and effective resource mobilization. In 2025, WFP received 90 percent of its annual funding requirements. Seventy-two percent of the 2025 country portfolio needs (CPN) was allocated during current-year activities, while the remaining funds will ensure continued implementation for several multi-year projects in the coming years.

WFP benefited from a diversity of donors and different funding streams: 80 percent came from direct donor contributions, 16 percent from multilateral allocations, and 4 percent from miscellaneous income streams.

Activity 1-Unconditional Resource Transfer (URT) received 40.5 percent of its planned funding for 2025, with an expenditure rate of 82 percent against the approved implementation plan. Despite limited funding, this activity provided essential assistance to vulnerable households.

Activity 2-Nutrition, Social Protection, School Feeding, and Rice Fortification achieved over 100 percent of its planned allocation for the year. However, implementation was delayed due to the late receipt of funding that impacted the implementation of activities, which resulted in a 41 percent execution rate. Despite these challenges, WFP employed the available resources in laying the programmatic foundation through programme design and planning and preparing for unabated implementation from January 2026.

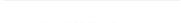
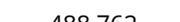
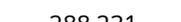
Activity 3-Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPA1) was funded at approximately 6 percent. The implementation plan was revised downward to align with available resources, without any new funding for this activity in 2025. The available funds were used to ensure WFP's continued presence in this area of work, while working on finding new funding for future activities. This underscores the importance of flexible, multi-source funding streams to enable consistent programme delivery.

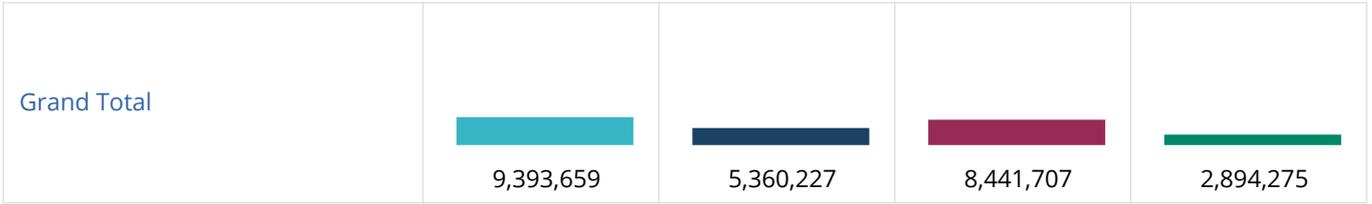
Under Activity 4-On-Demand Services (ODS1), WFP received a request from the Government in the last quarter of the year, which did not allow sufficient time for the associated procurement and logistic services to be delivered within the year. Nevertheless, the process got underway in 2025 and will be delivered in 2026 under CSP (2026-2030).

Overall, WFP's 2025 financial performance reflects the organization's adaptability in managing resources amid operational challenges. Strategic use of multi-year contributions allowed WFP to maintain critical interventions while preserving contingency measures to address potential shocks.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	706,178	303,799	285,999	249,155
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.	706,178	303,799	285,999	249,155
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	706,178	303,799	285,999	249,155
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	4,374,376	3,136,720	6,568,105	1,293,614
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.	4,374,376	3,136,720	6,568,105	1,293,614
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.	4,374,376	3,136,720	6,568,105	1,293,614
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,071,800	67,767	65,697	57,968

SO03: People vulnerable to shocks in Timor-Leste benefit from enhanced national capacity for disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management by 2025.	 1,071,800	 67,767	 65,697	 57,968
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.	 1,071,800	 67,767	 65,697	 57,968
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 1,133,600	 504,500	 1,462	 1,462
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.	 1,133,600	 504,500	 1,462	 1,462
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.	 1,133,600	 504,500	 1,462	 1,462
Total Direct Operational Costs	 7,285,955	 4,012,787	 6,921,263	 1,602,199
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,618,942	 1,059,209	 1,111,394	 883,025
Total Direct Costs	 8,904,897	 5,071,996	 8,032,657	 2,485,225
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 488,762	 288,231	 409,050	 409,050



Data Notes

Overview

[1] Government of Timor-Leste - Mission Unit to Combat Stunting (UNMICS), The National Multisector Nutrition Action Plan 2024-2030, 2025.

[2] MALFF, Timor-Leste Agriculture Census 2019, 2020.

[3] Mettalytics, Holistic Agriculture, Food and Nutrition (HAFOUN) Interventions for Timor-Leste, 2025.

[4] ILO, Social Protection Situation – Timor-Leste, 2025.

[5] MaLFF et al, Acute Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) of Food Insecurity, 2024.

Operational context

[6] MALFF, Timor-Leste Agriculture Census 2019, 2020

Strategic outcome 01

A. 1. 7 - Insufficient funding.

A. 8 - Insufficient funding.

Strategic outcome 02

A. 1. 2. Insufficient and late receipt of funding.

A. 1. 3. Insufficient and late receipt of funding.

F. 1. Inception phase.

Strategic outcome 03

C. 5. Insufficient funding.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	86,597	1,650	2%
	female	91,321	6,776	7%
	total	177,918	8,426	5%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,065	565	14%
	female	3,924	546	14%
	total	7,989	1,111	14%
24-59 months	male	7,838	1,054	13%
	female	7,512	1,009	13%
	total	15,350	2,063	13%
5-11 years	male	42,587	0	-
	female	41,177	0	-
	total	83,764	0	-
12-17 years	male	29,297	0	-
	female	29,923	1,297	4%
	total	59,220	1,297	2%
18-59 years	male	2,410	31	1%
	female	8,405	3,924	47%
	total	10,815	3,955	37%
60+ years	male	400	0	-
	female	380	0	-
	total	780	0	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	162,665	8,426	5%
IDP	15,253	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	10,974	64	0%
School based programmes	137,909	0	0%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	40	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	30,505	8,362	27%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	21	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	153	153	100%
High Energy Biscuits	60	0	0%
Rice	135	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	9	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	197	0	0%
LNS	114	0	0%
Rice	445	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Timor-Leste have equitable access to adequate nutritious foods that meet their basic nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: 1.1 Crisis-affected populations (tier 1) receive food assistance to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	4,900	
			Male	5,100	
			Total	10,000	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female	8,957	1,555
			Male	9,323	1,619
			Total	18,280	3,174
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female	4,000	5,188
			Total	4,000	5,188
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	378	152.74
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	1,665,000	250,860
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	144	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	153	152.74

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	5,188
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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 2.1: 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 02: 2.1 Vulnerable populations, in particular adolescent girls, benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement gender-sensitive national social assistance programmes (tiers 1, 2 and 3) that promote positive behaviors with regard to healthy diets and support them in their efforts 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)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	1,365		
			Male	1,421		
			Total	2,786		
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)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	5,405		
			Total	5,405		
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	311		
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 1, 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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	311		
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	1,364	33	
			Male	1,419	31	
			Total	2,783	64	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female	67,575		
			Male	70,334		
			Total	137,909		

A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	445	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total	10 30 40	

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	20	22
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	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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	US\$	5,000	4,430

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	5

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	500	244
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	11
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	4

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	5
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	500	495
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	15	20
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	1
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	34,582	190,478
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	0	131,548
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	20,000	16,810

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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)							
2.2.79: 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	=0	0	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women, Adolescent girls, School aged children - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.37: 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)							
2.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=300,000	=300,000	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.45: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women, adolescent girls, school age children - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.12: Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	77		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women, adolescent girls, school aged children - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.41: 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	=0	2	2	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	=4	=4	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: People vulnerable to shocks in Timor-Leste benefit from enhanced national capacity for disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management by 2025.					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to national institutions in strengthening disaster risk and supply chain management.						
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 05: 3.1 Vulnerable populations (tier 3) benefit from the strengthened capacity of local and national disaster preparedness and response and supply chain management actors to effectively anticipate, prepare for, manage and mitigate the risks to food and nutrition security associated with climatic and other shocks in a gender-sensitive manner.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	1	
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	52	
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	1	
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	0	
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	5,000	3,600	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National institutions, Vulnerable population (Tier 3) - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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
5.4.75: 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	1	WFP programme monitoring

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian and development actors - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected population (Men, Women, Boys, and girls) - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: 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	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.3.5: 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	Not applicable	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0			98	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0			0	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	98	102	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Missing	Meeting	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected population (Men, Women, Boys, and girls) - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	91	=95	=95	Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: 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	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	-
	Male	0			Not applicable	1,980	-
	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	18,000	-

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected population (Men, Women, Boys, and girls) - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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)							
CC.4.1: 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	≥70	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	5	≥7	≥7	Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected population (Men, Women, Boys, and girls) - Location: Timor-Leste - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP

Freshly prepared school meals in Timor-Leste.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

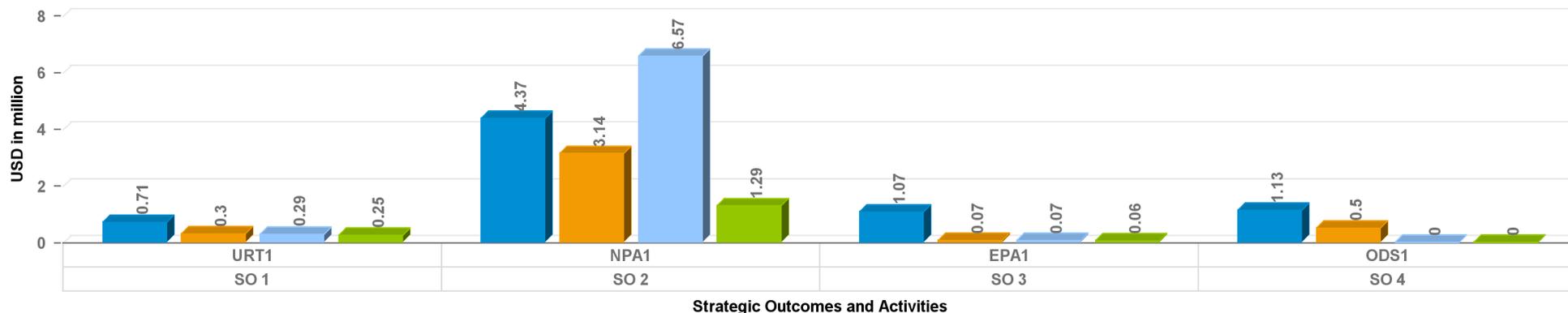
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ 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 2025 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	706,178	303,799	285,999	249,155
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			706,178	303,799	285,999	249,155
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.	4,374,376	3,136,720	6,568,105	1,293,614
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,374,376	3,136,720	6,568,105	1,293,614
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.	1,071,800	67,767	65,697	57,968
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,071,800	67,767	65,697	57,968
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.	1,133,600	504,500	1,462	1,462
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,133,600	504,500	1,462	1,462

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Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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			7,285,955	4,012,787	6,921,263	1,602,199
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,618,942	1,059,209	1,111,394	883,025
Total Direct Costs			8,904,897	5,071,996	8,032,657	2,485,225
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			488,762	288,231	409,050	409,050
Grand Total			9,393,659	5,360,227	8,441,707	2,894,275



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

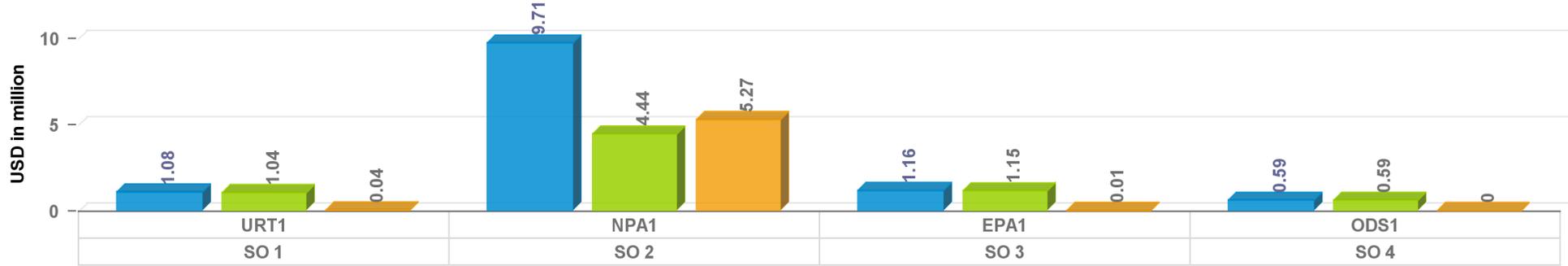
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,161,944	1,077,201	0	1,077,201	1,040,357	36,844
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,161,944	1,077,201	0	1,077,201	1,040,357	36,844
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.	8,688,834	9,711,329	0	9,711,329	4,436,838	5,274,491
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,688,834	9,711,329	0	9,711,329	4,436,838	5,274,491
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.	3,778,632	1,156,770	0	1,156,770	1,149,041	7,729
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,778,632	1,156,770	0	1,156,770	1,149,041	7,729

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Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	2,190,183	593,109	0	593,109	593,109	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,190,183	593,109	0	593,109	593,109	0
	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			17,819,593	12,538,409	0	12,538,409	7,219,345	5,319,064
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,437,383	3,417,729	0	3,417,729	3,189,361	228,369
Total Direct Costs			22,256,976	15,956,138	0	15,956,138	10,408,706	5,547,432
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,268,068	975,163		975,163	975,163	0
Grand Total			23,525,044	16,931,301	0	16,931,301	11,383,868	5,547,432

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling ORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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