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Pacific Islands Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In July 2019, WFP launched its programme in the Pacific Region covering 13 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). The interim multi-country strategic plan (IMCSP), developed with regional consultation, represented a number of firsts for WFP: the first-ever multi-country strategic plan; the first programme working solely in partnerships through the cluster system; and in a region where the clusters were activated for the first time for preparedness, rather than response, activities.

Through the IMCSP, WFP works in partnership with local and regional actors through the logistics, emergency telecommunications (ETC), and food security clusters, supporting government agencies to reduce the risk of, prepare for, and respond to disasters exacerbated by climate change. These activities, coordinated with the governments, humanitarian and development partners, contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

WFP's approach in the region supports stakeholder capacities by adopting a multi-stakeholder, holistic, systems-strengthening approach. With a view to contributing to emergency preparedness and response efforts, and emergency telecommunications in the Pacific, WFP capacity strengthening aims to increase the national disaster management offices and relevant government agencies' effectiveness in policymaking, institutional effectiveness and accountability, strategic planning and financing, programming design, delivery and monitoring and evaluation, and engagement of communities, civil society and private sector where appropriate.

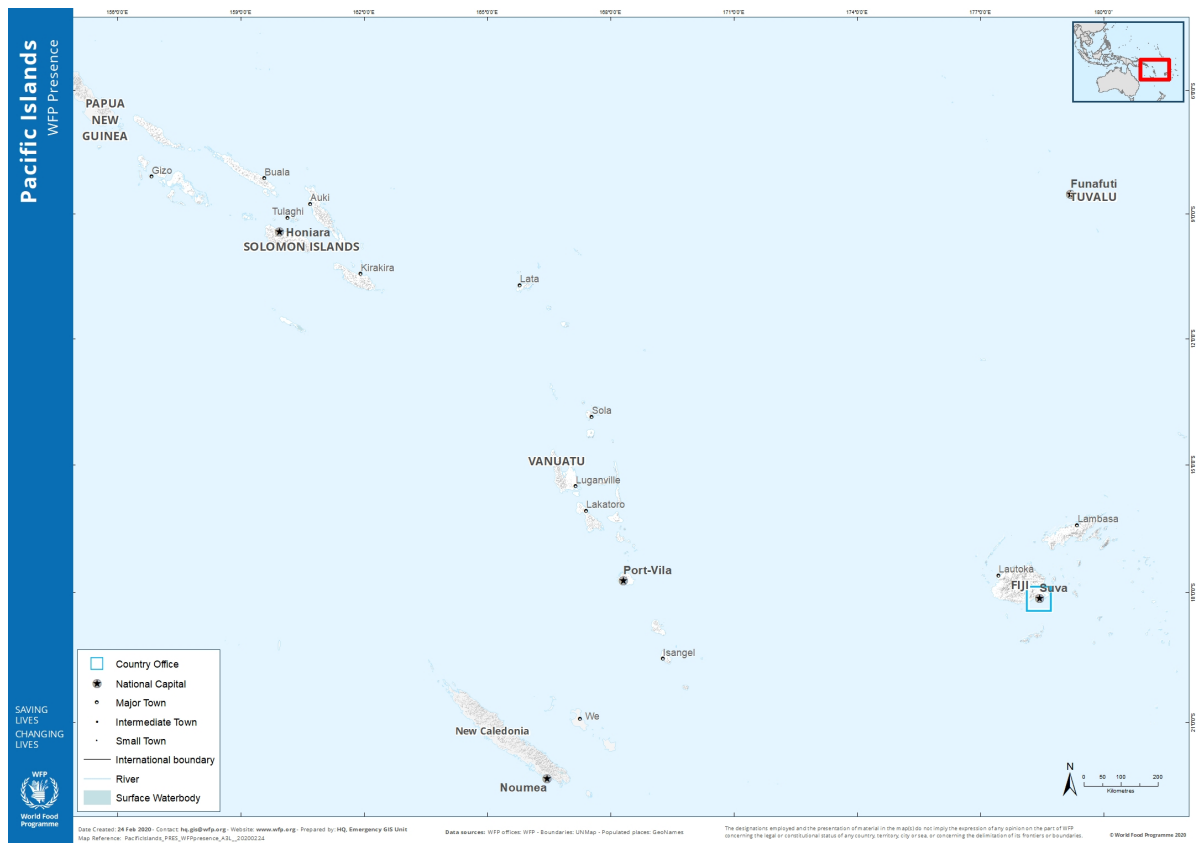
Since the IMCSP launched in July, WFP has made progress in strengthening national preparedness and response capacity. Working with national partners in four PICTs and in coordination with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), WFP developed context-specific Provincial Logistics Capacity Assessments (PLCAs) which have been adopted by the government of Vanuatu and will be used for nationally led logistics assessments. WFP has strengthened national ETC coordination mechanisms in four PICTs and kickstarted the establishment of a new national ETC cluster in the Marshall Islands. It has held two simulation exercises for ETC actors in international forums, highlighting the complex roles and responsibilities before and during emergencies. As co-lead of the food security cluster, WFP developed standard operating procedures and data capture tools for emergency food assistance in collaboration with national actors, which have been adopted by the National Disaster Management Office in Fiji for national data assessments.

By end-2019, 11 PICTs had national logistics coordination structures, 12 had national ETC coordination structures, and 5 had national food security coordination mechanisms.

Capacity strengthening requires significant time, resources and a stable funding pipeline to recruit sufficient staff and engage on a consistent, sustained basis with national partners. By end-2019, the IMCSP had received one bilateral donation from the United States as well as flexible funding allocated from multilateral donations. Lack of funding and staffing challenges have limited WFP's ability to plan and implement the IMCSP appropriately. As a result, WFP has been unable to launch all of the activities envisioned in the IMCSP and has faced geographic restrictions based on earmarking of contributions.

Moving forward, WFP has undergone a consolidation and reprioritization exercise to refocus its activities around its core strengths in logistics, ETC, and food security and will continue to strengthen the capacity of national clusters in these areas.

Context and Operations



Comprised mostly of small island nations, the Pacific Region is highly vulnerable to natural hazards. The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) covered by WFP are collectively home to 10.6 million people, spread across thousands of islands in a region larger than the size of North America.[1]

In the past five years, the region has experienced several major disasters, including Category 5 cyclones in Vanuatu and Fiji (Pam and Winston, respectively) as well as health emergencies that have overstretched national response capacity. These disasters contribute to loss of livelihood, food insecurity, and migration for the most vulnerable, and often worsen the existing gender inequalities in a region with one of the highest rates of violence against women and girls in the world.[2] In the medium to long term, climate-related disasters are expected to increase in number and scale, especially in relation to the El Niño and La Niña cycles.

The SAMOA Pathway [3], adopted in 2014 by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, outlined the development priorities and framework for the PICTs. It identified climate change and disaster risk reduction as key priorities, among others, and called for an approach focused on partnerships and strengthening national institutions' capacity.

Recognizing these priorities, the UN has permanently activated the clusters in the Pacific Region to engage with National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant government agencies. The global Cluster approach is typically used as a coordination mechanism during an emergency response, but has been adopted in the Pacific to also facilitate preparedness and contingency planning - both at country and regional level. The effectiveness of this approach could be seen during the Tropical Cyclone Gita response in 2018; staff from Fiji's National Disaster Management Office went to assist the Tonga National Emergency Management Office, supported by regional organizations.

WFP is the lead for the global logistics and emergency telecommunications (ETC) clusters, and the co-lead for the global food security cluster. WFP opened an office in Fiji in 2015, working in the Pacific through a regional emergency preparedness programme to build national emergency preparedness and response capacity through these clusters in logistics, ETC, and food security analysis and planning.

In July 2019, WFP launched its first-ever interim multi-country strategic plan (IMCSP) in the Pacific, strengthening its presence in the region and committing to a regional approach toward developing national preparedness and response capacity. Through the IMCSP, WFP supports national disaster management and other relevant government agencies in four areas:

- Emergency logistics and coordination;
- ETC infrastructure and coordination mechanisms;
- Food security data analysis, food security programme design, coordination, and implementation; and



- Development of innovative tools and procedures that address climate-related disasters and their impact on people
- Under the IMCSP, WFP works with a range of actors such as the Pacific Humanitarian Team, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector through the logistics, ETC, and food security clusters. There are no direct food or cash transfers as part of this plan

CSP financial overview

Since launching the interim multi-country strategic plan (IMCSP) in 2019, WFP has received a single grant from the United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) for activities in the Pacific. The full three-year strategic plan is 12 percent funded, out of the total USD 12.9 million required.

The lack of long-term flexible funding has had an impact on programme implementation. WFP has delayed the recruitment of staff, a key component for capacity strengthening work with national governments, which has resulted in scaling back the ongoing activities initiated under the previous programme, and launching fewer new activities.

Contributions received were earmarked for activities in the North Pacific countries, and only for preparedness activities under the logistics and emergency telecommunications (ETC) clusters. As a result, WFP had to refocus its activities toward logistics and ETC preparedness activities in the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Kiribati and Tuvalu, and scale back activities in the South Pacific (e.g. Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, Samoa and Solomon Islands). Other programme components related to the food security cluster and developing innovative tools, also had to be deprioritized. To increase the flexible funding available, WFP allocated funds from undirected multilateral funding toward the IMCSP.

WFP has had a light presence in the Pacific since 2015 with the support of donors through a regional trust fund. As this multi-year funding was directed through a trust fund, it therefore does not appear in the IMCSP financial report. WFP has prioritized spending this grant ahead of its expiry to complement programme activities, which contributed to relatively low IMCSP funding expenditure.

Based on the funding situation, WFP has done a prioritization exercise for the IMCSP to identify and consolidate the key activities for 2020 around its areas of core expertise, and will be engaging with additional donors to attract funding moving forward. It is also seeking alternative funding arrangements for staffing and other resource needs.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Vulnerable people in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories receive appropriate, coordinated, timely and uninterrupted assistance to address food security and nutrition challenges following disasters.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,626,150	\$788,062	\$1,183,972	\$156,756

WFP's work in the Pacific is focused solely on capacity strengthening. As such, WFP collaborates with the National Disaster Management Offices and relevant government agencies to increase effectiveness in policymaking, strategic planning and financing, as well as design, monitoring and evaluation, working through national logistics, emergency telecommunications (ETC) and food security clusters. Due to donor earmarking and limited multi-year funding, WFP had to restrict the implementation of logistics and ETC activities to the North Pacific, and food security activities to the South Pacific countries during this time. This has affected WFP's ability to achieve the planned targets.[4]

WFP conducted Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) assessments in six Pacific Islands Countries and Territories (PICTs). The assessments found that the PICTs scored between "low" and "medium" in emergency preparedness capacity, with particular gaps in early warning systems, supply chain management, emergency telecommunications, and food assistance planning.[5]

Logistics

WFP's work through the Pacific Logistics Cluster has broadly focused on helping national agencies to strengthen or establish national logistics coordination structures, delivering and developing training and simulation exercises, and strengthening information management.

As of end-2019, 11 PICTs had established or initiated national logistics clusters. WFP supported the development of country-specific standard operating procedures (SOPs) that would integrate these national structures into national disaster management strategies. In July 2019, WFP and partners supported the Emergency Management Department in Micronesia to run a simulation exercise testing the new SOPs in an emergency scenario, with over 60 participants from government and humanitarian agencies participating.

Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCAs) are used globally to provide information on the logistics capacity of countries (e.g. infrastructure and services) relevant for international emergency response. To adapt this tool to the regional context, WFP developed provincial-level LCAs (PLCAs) in the Pacific that are envisioned to be hosted by each country's disaster agency, and relevant for national logistics responders. In August 2019, WFP and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) held a workshop with staff from four countries to develop a data capture template for the PLCAs, using the KoBoToolbox software. The template draft was adopted by Vanuatu in November 2019, who committed to conducting nationally led PLCAs.

Following Tropical Cyclones Pam (2015) and Winston (2016), well-meaning donors sent unrequested goods, known as unsolicited bilateral donations (UBDs), to help the affected population. UBDs created considerable costs for the governments of Vanuatu and Fiji and significantly disrupted the humanitarian supply chain. To reduce the number of UBDs, WFP launched the UBD project focused on raising awareness of the effects of unsolicited goods. In 2019, WFP initiated the development of a public advocacy website for UBDs and developed a joint communications strategy with the Australian and New Zealand councils for international development.

Under a global agreement with the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC), WFP and IFRC have jointly hosted development interns from IFRC national societies in the Pacific. The agreement seeks to position national societies to effectively address the essential needs of local households and communities and lead national responses in cases of disaster or emergency. The interns receive and contribute to logistics training and support the work of the logistics cluster with the aim of greater cooperation and response capacity in the future. By end-2019, three interns from national societies in the Solomon Islands, Samoa, and Kiribati had participated in the programme.

Emergency telecommunications

WFP leads the ETC preparedness work in the Pacific as the global lead of the ETC cluster. This includes building awareness of the roles and responsibilities of the different actors involved in ETC and strengthening national coordination mechanisms. WFP is supporting changes in policies to enable regulation and oversight of ETC, mapping and identifying national ETC assets, and providing training and simulation exercises to test the effectiveness of ETC structures.



By end-2019, 12 PICTs had established or initiated national emergency telecommunications coordination structures. WFP has supported four PICTs to complete drafting their national cluster terms of reference (TOR) and supported the Marshall Islands to commence drafting the TOR for its newly formed national cluster. The TORs contain information on the relevant stakeholders, details of cluster membership, and outlines the roles, responsibilities and governance for the national ETC cluster.

WFP continued to provide support to Tonga’s national ETC cluster to define SOPs for disaster preparedness and response. The Tonga national ETC cluster successfully integrated ETC into its overall telecommunications plan and early warning systems, and began the process of defining ETC budgetary needs to be incorporated into the national budget.

In July, a global annual regulatory symposium for heads of telecommunications/ICT regulatory authorities was held in the Pacific Region for the first time. WFP designed and facilitated a tabletop simulation exercise for all attendees, including 11 PICTs, around a tropical cyclone scenario, highlighting the need for effective regulations, guidelines and equipment during disasters.

Food security

WFP works through the Pacific food security cluster to support national governments and regional actors in the coordination of actions in the food security sector. WFP works to strengthen national data preparedness through its support on information management and geographic information systems (GIS) as well as national cash preparedness.

To enable greater coordination and clarity in roles and responsibilities, WFP, through the regional Pacific Food Security Cluster, contributed to the design and development of the first-ever set of Pacific regional emergency food assistance guidelines. These country specific guidelines were presented to the National Emergency Management Office in Tonga in September, and adopted by Fiji in October.

WFP held the first of a planned series of workshops in Tonga to train key national emergency response actors on the 72-hour assessment tool. This global WFP tool helps countries during the early stages of an emergency response to improve targeting of resources to the most vulnerable affected populations. WFP has adapted the tool in the Pacific Region to focus on food security data for the three phases of emergency management: data preparedness, initial assessment, and field verification. The workshop outlined the workflow for appropriate data management and trained the 17 participants on GIS mapping tools to support food security data needs. Participants agreed to create a central repository housed within the National Emergency Management Office for appropriate data storage and management of geospatial information related to emergency response.

WFP also rolled out the 4W matrix in Tonga (“Who does What, Where, When”) as part of emergency preparedness planning. The 4W matrix is typically used after disasters, so that stakeholders can see what resources are available. To strengthen preparedness and information management, cluster members including the Red Cross and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) agreed to populate and update the matrix on a biannual basis, to be shared with government counterparts.

As co-chair of the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group, WFP supported the working group to launch a series of cash feasibility studies in the region. The studies — conducted so far in Fiji and Vanuatu — use a standardized methodology to assess the capacity and appropriateness for using cash in emergency responses, identifying relevant financial institutions, staff capacity, and existing social protection schemes, to support countries in their cash preparedness efforts. During the reporting period, WFP has been supporting the third feasibility study in the Solomon Islands, for expected release in 2020. WFP will support these countries in operational preparedness, coordination and capacity-strengthening around cash moving forward.

Innovation

WFP has been exploring the role of remittances in emergency preparedness and response, and social protection in the Pacific. WFP is a co-founder and secretariat member of the Pacific Working Group on Remittances (PWGR), along with the World Bank and Developing Market Associates. In November 2019, the World Bank convened the second meeting of the PWGR in Sydney, Australia, with over 60 attendees from the public and private sectors, including members of international financial and remittance organizations from the region.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code



Provide support to national, provincial and regional institutions and other partners for the development of innovative tools and procedures that address climate-related disasters and their impact on people	0
Through the emergency telecommunications cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency communications infrastructure and coordination mechanisms	1
Through the logistics cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management	0

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender equality is one of five overarching outcomes in the United Nations Pacific Strategy for 2018–2022, as the Pacific Region still ranks poorly in terms of representation of women in government, rates of violence against women and girls, and availability of resources and labour opportunities for women. Recognizing these issues, WFP launched the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) assessments in six Pacific Islands Countries and Territories (PICTs) in 2019, with five of these having a clear focus on gender equality and social inclusion: Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu. As such, the Pacific EPCI exercise clearly outlines the key challenges and recommendations for more gender-inclusive preparedness and response planning moving forward for both WFP and government partners.

Since the programme focuses on capacity strengthening, WFP ensures that gender and social inclusivity are incorporated into its training for national partners. The need for sex- and age-disaggregated data, for example, is a standard module for food security information management training sessions, and is incorporated into emergency food assistance standard operating procedures (SOPs) and the 4W matrix. As a result, the activity's Gender and Age Marker (GAM) for Monitoring is 3, indicating that gender is fully integrated into this activity.

To ensure that emergency telecommunications (ETC) reach women and men equally, WFP has emphasized the need for multiple modes of emergency communication through national ETC coordination mechanisms. Emergency communications are conducted through television and radio as well as internet and SMS, acknowledging that men and women favour different tools for communication.

The ETC cluster has started developing a training on emergency preparedness and response tailored to the Pacific Region. The requirements for the training comprise a dedicated module on inclusivity, as well as incorporating inclusivity in other modules throughout the training programme. The current GAM Monitoring rating of 1 is expected to improve after the training is rolled out next year.

Gender has not yet been fully integrated into logistics and innovation activities, which have received a GAM Monitoring rating of 0. However, work is ongoing to ensure that data disaggregation and awareness-raising occurs where appropriate.

Environment

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

The Pacific is one of the world's most disaster-prone regions, as Pacific Islands Countries and Territories (PICTs) ranked among the most vulnerable in the world to natural disasters.[6] The 15 PICTs are composed of thousands of small, sparsely populated islands that are spread over a region larger than North America, extremely vulnerable to extreme weather events, climate change and rising ocean levels. The Republic of the Marshall Islands, for example, encompasses 1.9 million km² of ocean, with its highest point just 10 m above sea level.

The region is extremely dependent on sea freight and, consequently, on the fossil fuels that drive the ships. The Pacific has a 95 percent dependency on imported fuels, the highest in the world.[7] Since many of the ships are old, inefficient, under-maintained, and with a lack of supporting infrastructure, they also incur greater operating costs compared to other modernized options currently available. Sea transportation within and between PICTs is the most expensive per unit distance and per capita in the world.

The University of the South Pacific, based in Fiji, has been exploring solutions to this challenge and, over the past few years, has engaged WFP's expertise in shipping and logistics to form an informal working group. WFP participated in panel discussions at transport forums, brought private sector companies to discuss decarbonization at logistics cluster meetings and facilitated broader connections with the United Nations (UN) on this topic. As the sole UN participant during these initial stages, WFP brought its weight and credibility to the discussions, which increasingly gained traction within the region.

In 2019, this initial groundwork in the Pacific became a formalized partnership of six governments: the Pacific Blue Shipping Partnership, co-chaired by the Governments of Fiji and Republic of the Marshall Islands, with the support of the Governments of Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. In September 2019, the six governments announced the launch of the partnership at a side event at the UN Climate Action Summit in New York. The members of the partnership called on development partners to support an initial blended finance package of USD 500 million, which would enable purchasing and retrofitting low-carbon ships, investing in energy supply chains for regional shipping and building low-carbon ports. The goal included an initial 40 percent emissions reduction target for Pacific shipping by 2030 and full decarbonization by 2050.

The Pacific Blue Shipping Partnership highlights the impact WFP can have in supporting nascent movements and innovative ideas.



Strengthening preparedness

As the lead of the global emergency telecommunications (ETC) cluster, WFP has decades of experience providing communications services and voice and internet connectivity to the response community after an emergency. What's unique in the Pacific is that WFP is utilizing this expertise to help build resilience and national response capacities before an emergency happens. This is the first time that the cluster has been activated solely for preparedness, rather than response, activities.

Strengthening national ETC capacity is not straightforward. WFP must first identify the current capacity and gaps in human resources, processes and infrastructure in a country, through a comprehensive ICT Capacity Assessment (ICA). The ICAs provide the evidence necessary to launch the next phase: bringing together diverse stakeholders. There are a number of public and private sector actors that need to come together for emergency communications — from broadcast regulators to disaster management offices to meteorological services and fibre-optic cable companies, as well as mobile network operators and print and broadcast media. The next step is often explaining to these stakeholders why and how they share responsibility for emergency telecommunications in their respective countries. Telecommunications regulatory bodies, for example, may not understand why they need to be involved in emergency preparedness.

Yet take an example of a country where mobile network operators do not allow users of other networks to 'roam' on their network. Says Hlekiwe Kachali, WFP's Pacific ETC Coordinator, "In the case of an emergency or a disaster when you have affected populations moving to a place where only one mobile operator is dominant [or operational], the regulator could temporarily regulate local/national roaming for disaster response purposes, e.g. in a specific area or for a specific time period. This is also dependent on mobile network operators making provisions for this in their networks."

At the Global Symposium for Regulators, held in Vanuatu in July 2019, WFP ran a simulation exercise around the scenario of a tropical cyclone to highlight the role that regulation can have in emergency scenarios. "The simulation demonstrated how disaster preparedness is most critical and is the domain of regulators. Regulators should collaborate cross-sector," said George Hapsai of the regulatory body in Vanuatu.

WFP works to create national ETC coordination structures to bring the diverse group of actors to a regular forum for engagement and coordination. WFP holds national and regional trainings and workshops to build skills, develop standard operating procedures and guidelines for emergency communications, and then tests these protocols through simulations and other tabletop exercises. The end goal is that before the next disaster hits, all telecommunications actors understand their responsibilities and have actively worked to prepare for and improve their ETC response capacities.

Context and operations

[1] The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) covered by WFP include Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu. Where possible, support will also be extended to include Tuvalu and Tokelau. For a full list of Pacific Island countries and territories see <https://prism.spc.int>.

[2] United Nations Pacific Strategy 2018-2022.

[3] The Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway was adopted in 2014 as the overarching framework for guiding global, regional and national development efforts in those countries. See <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sids2014/samoapathway>

Strategic outcome 01

[4] As mentioned in the financial overview section, the limited availability of long-term, flexible funding has prevented WFP from recruiting the necessary staff and engaging with partners on the development of national food assistance guidelines. The lack of funding has also had an impact on WFP's ability to provide continuous support to partners, which is reflected in the 2019 user satisfaction scores.

[5] While WFP conducted baseline assessments of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index, the corporate methodology for this indicator is currently under revision, and the baselines may need to be reassessed in view of the revised methodology and validated by relevant stakeholders. Therefore, baseline values are not reported in the data table. These findings, however, complement previous reviews of ETC and logistics, and will be used to inform 2020 programming.

Environment

[6] World Bank (2012). Acting Today for Tomorrow. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1FspIEt>

[7] AusAID (2008). '08 Pacific Economic Survey: Connecting the Region. Canberra, ACT: Pacific Affairs Group.

Figures and Indicators

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Vulnerable people in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories receive appropriate, coordinated, timely and uninterrupted assistance to address food security and nutrition challenges following disasters.	- Resilience Building						
Activity 01	Through the logistics cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H, K, M	Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of training sessions / workshops organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	3		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	18	18		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	12	11		
Activity 02	Through the emergency telecommunications cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency communications infrastructure and coordination mechanisms.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H, K, M	Strengthened national emergency telecommunications infrastructure and coordination capacities.							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of training sessions / workshops organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	3		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	45	45		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							

	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	12	12		
Activity 03	Through the food security cluster, support national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with food security data analysis as well as food security programme response design, coordination and implementation.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H, K, M	Strengthened design and coordination of food security and nutrition emergency response.							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of training sessions / workshops organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	3		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	30	30		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5		
Activity 04	Provide support to national, provincial and regional institutions and other partners for the development of innovative tools and procedures that address climate-related disasters and their impact on people.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H, K	Innovative tools and procedures that address climate-related disasters.							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of training sessions / workshops organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	1	1		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Government; Pacific Islld COs								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								

	Act 03: Through the food security cluster, support national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with food security data analysis as well as food security programme response design, coordination and implementation.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0		=5	3	
Humanitarian actors; Pacific Isld COs								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 01: Through the logistics cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	79	≥90			
	Act 02: Through the emergency telecommunications cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency communications infrastructure and coordination mechanisms.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	82	≥90			

World Food Programme

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WFP in Pacific Islands

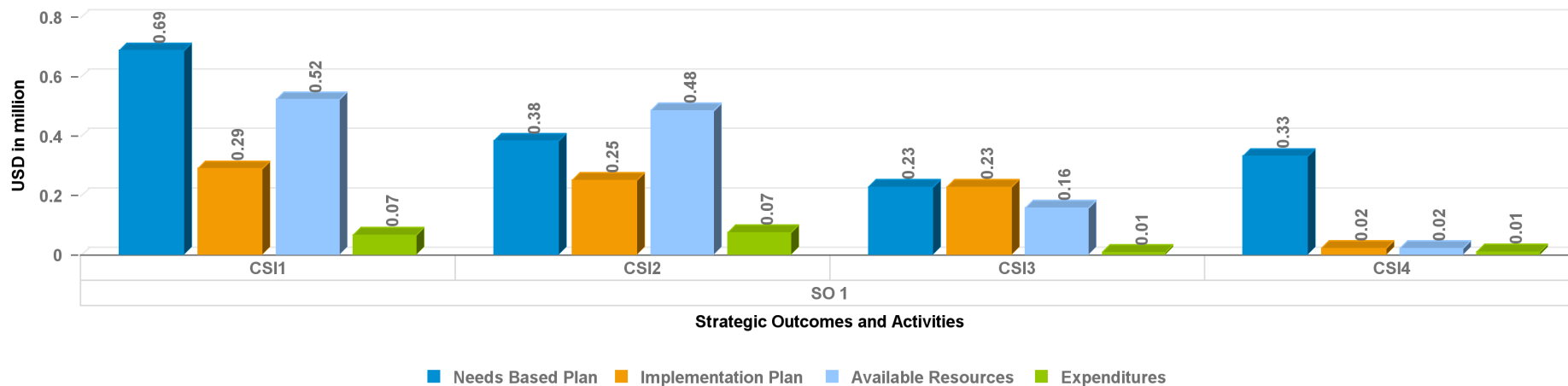
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/pacific>

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable people in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories receive appropriate, coordinated, timely and uninterrupted assistance to address food security and nutrition challenges following disasters.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	Through the logistics cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.
CSI2	Through the emergency telecommunications cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency communications infrastructure and coordination mechanisms.
CSI3	Through the food security cluster, support national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with food security data analysis as well as food security programme response design, coordination and implementation.
CSI4	Provide support to national, provincial and regional institutions and other partners for the development of innovative tools and procedures that address climate-related disasters and their impact on people.

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Vulnerable people in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories receive appropriate, coordinated, timely and uninterrupted assistance to address food security and nutrition challenges following disasters.	Through the logistics cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	686,300	289,081	521,645	65,785
		Through the emergency telecommunications cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency communications infrastructure and coordination mechanisms.	382,025	250,508	484,343	73,680
		Through the food security cluster, support national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with food security data analysis as well as food security programme response design, coordination and implementation.	227,175	227,175	156,687	7,802

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Vulnerable people in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories receive appropriate, coordinated, timely and uninterrupted assistance to address food security and nutrition challenges following disasters.	Provide support to national, provincial and regional institutions and other partners for the development of innovative tools and procedures that address climate-related disasters and their impact on people.	330,650	21,298	21,297	9,489
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,626,150	788,061	1,183,972	156,755
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,626,150	788,061	1,183,972	156,755
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			351,709	280,000	254,953	45,544
Total Direct Costs			1,977,859	1,068,061	1,438,925	202,299
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			128,561	69,424	93,530	93,530
Grand Total			2,106,420	1,137,485	1,532,455	295,829



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

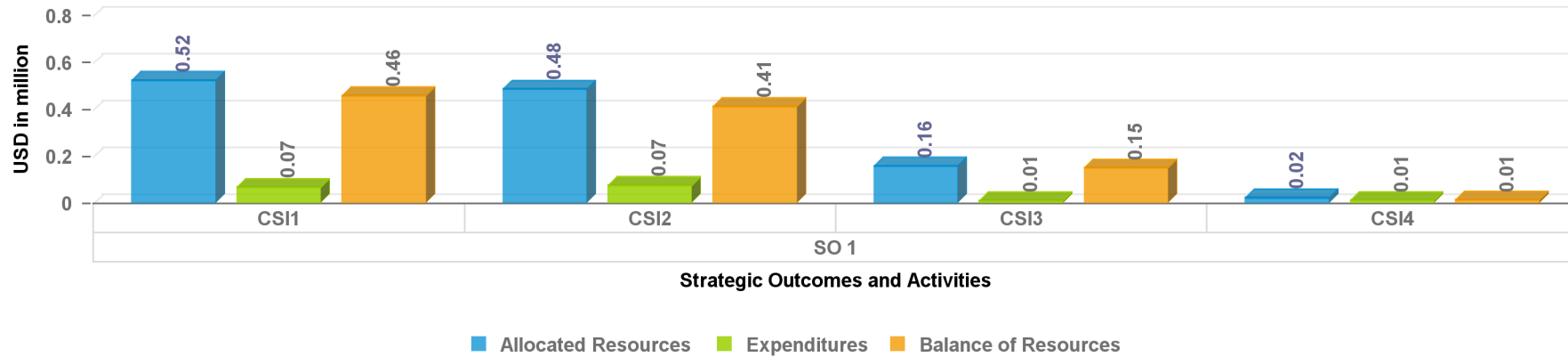
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable people in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories receive appropriate, coordinated, timely and uninterrupted assistance to address food security and nutrition challenges following disasters.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Through the logistics cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.
CSI2	Through the emergency telecommunications cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency communications infrastructure and coordination mechanisms.
CSI3	Through the food security cluster, support national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with food security data analysis as well as food security programme response design, coordination and implementation.
CSI4	Provide support to national, provincial and regional institutions and other partners for the development of innovative tools and procedures that address climate-related disasters and their impact on people.

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Vulnerable people in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories receive appropriate, coordinated, timely and uninterrupted assistance to address food security and nutrition challenges following disasters.	Through the logistics cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	686,300	521,645	0	521,645	65,785	455,860
		Through the emergency telecommunications cluster, provide national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with support for improving emergency communications infrastructure and coordination mechanisms.	382,025	484,343	0	484,343	73,680	410,663

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Vulnerable people in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories receive appropriate, coordinated, timely and uninterrupted assistance to address food security and nutrition challenges following disasters.	Through the food security cluster, support national disaster management offices and other relevant national and regional institutions and partners with food security data analysis as well as food security programme response design, coordination and implementation.	227,175	156,687	0	156,687	7,802	148,886
		Provide support to national, provincial and regional institutions and other partners for the development of innovative tools and procedures that address climate-related disasters and their impact on people.	330,650	21,297	0	21,297	9,489	11,808
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,626,150	1,183,972	0	1,183,972	156,755	1,027,217
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,626,150	1,183,972	0	1,183,972	156,755	1,027,217
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			351,709	254,953	0	254,953	45,544	209,409
Total Direct Costs			1,977,859	1,438,925	0	1,438,925	202,299	1,236,626
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			128,561	93,530		93,530	93,530	0
Grand Total			2,106,420	1,532,455	0	1,532,455	295,829	1,236,626

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures