

SAVING
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Pacific Islands Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

The global spread of the COVID-19 virus and government measures to control it – instituting lockdowns, closing borders and grounding flights – have led to fundamental disruptions around the world. Although the Pacific region saw relatively few COVID-19 cases or deaths throughout the year, countries and territories in the region instituted some of the strictest border control measures in the world to prevent the virus from overwhelming their health systems. These measures are still in place in 2021, with grave impacts on economies highly reliant on tourism, threatening to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and lead to more people becoming food-insecure. Two Category 5 Tropical Cyclones (TCs) hit the Pacific in 2020, causing widespread damage and straining overstretched national response capacities: TC Harold in April and TC Yasa in December.

In recognition of the new reality and shifting needs in the Pacific, WFP expanded its work this year. The 2019-2022 interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan (iMCSP) originally envisioned a largely advisory, coordinating and supportive role focused on strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacity. In 2020, WFP took a more active role to address gaps and support national capacities. This included, for example, launching the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service and logistics hub, which transported 125mt of medical cargo in the absence of viable commercial air freight options. WFP restored satellite and telecommunications capacity in Vanuatu to facilitate the government's emergency response to TC Harold, and supported the Government of Fiji with cash top-ups for 10,882 vulnerable social welfare recipients affected by the cyclone, thus enabling national social protection systems to be more shock-responsive.

Given the shift in government priorities, coupled with the inability to travel, WFP was not able to reach all of the original targets related to capacity strengthening in its regular preparedness work. However, through three budget revisions, the programme has added a new Strategic Outcome, new activities and additional indicators relevant to supporting Pacific governments to address the changing environment and response needs in 2020 and into 2021.

COVID-19 highlighted the need to work collaboratively, as countries and aid organizations throughout the Pacific realized that they could not tackle the pandemic on their own. This reaffirmed WFP's own approach, which engages with and brings together national and regional counterparts through the regional logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security clusters. (National counterparts have indicated that they are satisfied with this approach, rating WFP's support through the clusters as good or very good through annual cluster surveys.)

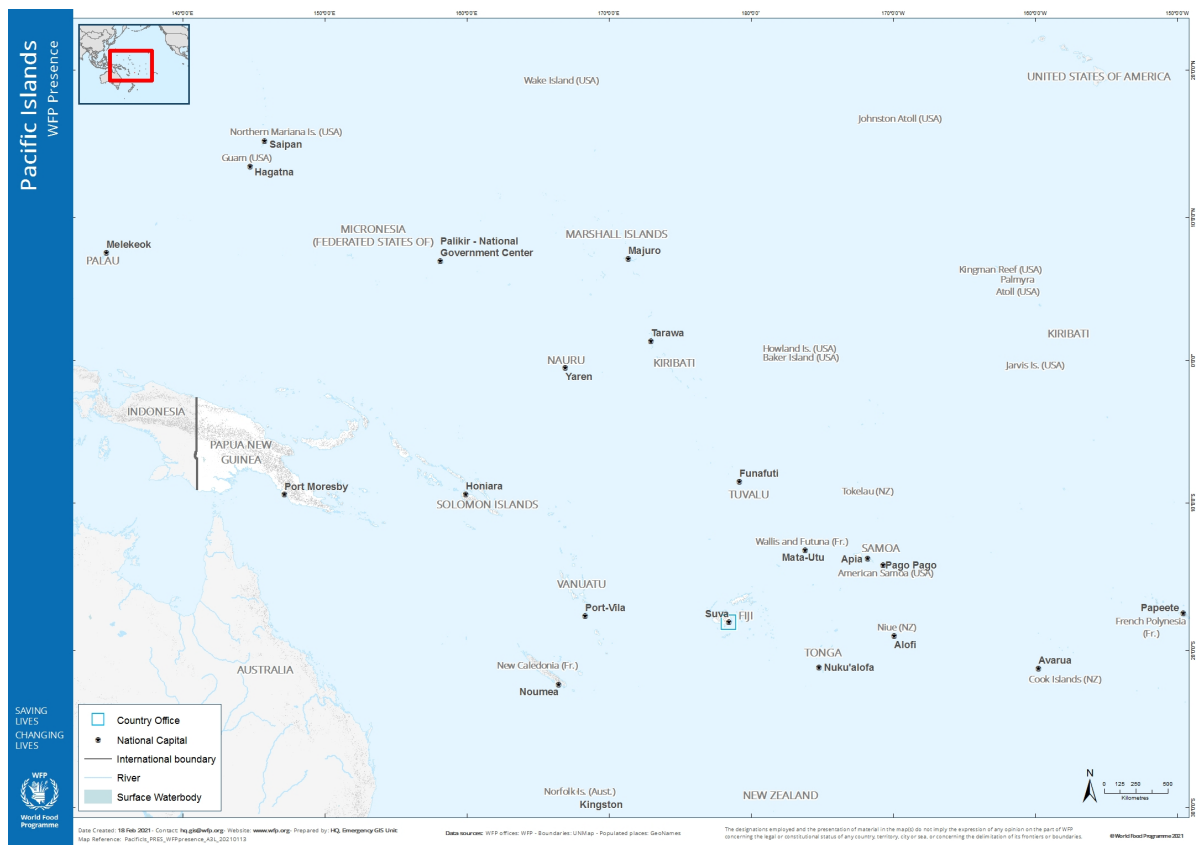
The pandemic response provided WFP with opportunities to build new partnerships through the regional entities that were formed, such as the World Health Organization (WHO)-led COVID-19 Pacific Joint Incident Management Team (JIMT). Through the JIMT, WFP supported new national counterparts such as Ministries of Health in 17 PICTs to establish functioning common feedback mechanisms (such as helplines/call centres) for COVID-19. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) worked with WHO and other members of the JIMT to develop minimum recommendations and guidelines for the set-up of health emergency operations centres.

The need to respond to COVID-19 has also strengthened existing partnerships, such as WFP's collaboration with the intergovernmental organization, the Pacific Community (SPC). In 2020, SPC increased its engagement with the regional Pacific Food Security Cluster (rPFSC), helping to shape the work around food security. In coordination with rPFSC members, WFP and government partners launched mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), conducting 7,200 household surveys across five countries to provide detailed food security and essential needs analysis. The results brought attention to the heightened vulnerability of households headed by women as well as households with a person with disabilities and/or children under 4 years.

Donors and partner organizations have responded positively. The iMCSP received more than USD 10 million in 2020 from government and UN donors to fund this work as well as support from standby partners. Despite the difficult circumstances that created the current context, WFP in the Pacific has established strong foundations and partnerships to prepare and respond to new challenges in the coming years.



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), home to 12.3 million people, are comprised mostly of small nations spread across thousands of islands in an area equivalent to 15 percent of the surface of the globe.[1] Many PICTs are highly dependent on tourism and remittances as a share of their gross domestic product and the region as a whole relies heavily on imported food and fuel – the Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga, for example, import over 98 percent of their meat and cereal needs.[2] The region is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and has experienced increased frequency and magnitude of intense weather events.

In July 2019, WFP launched its first-ever interim multi-country strategic plan (iMCSP) in the Pacific to support the PICTs to strengthen their own capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies. No direct implementation was envisioned in the iMCSP. WFP worked to support government counterparts such as National Disaster Management Offices, Departments of Social Welfare and Ministries of Agriculture to increase national capacity in emergency logistics and coordination; emergency telecommunications infrastructure and coordination mechanisms; and food security. The latter included data collection and analysis, and strengthening shock-responsive social protection.

However, 2020 brought new challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic has shifted priorities and exposed new gaps in the Pacific. PICTs recognized that their health systems would quickly be overwhelmed if the virus entered their countries. They have some of the highest rates of diabetes and obesity in the world [3], which could increase the risk of their populations being severely affected by the virus. At the same time, they have few or no intensive care units to treat patients, lacked sufficient health supplies such as personal protective equipment (PPE) and initially had no local capacity to test for the virus to identify or control an outbreak. As a result, countries began to implement some of the strictest border closures and lockdowns in the world starting in March with many remaining in place throughout 2020 and into 2021.

These measures did succeed in controlling the spread of the virus in the Pacific and allowed Pacific Ministries of Health time to upgrade capacities and capabilities: in 2020, only 10 PICTs out of 22 in the region had recorded any cases of COVID-19, with fewer than 250 total deaths [4]. However, they also introduced entirely new challenges. Ministries of Health found that they lacked the feedback mechanisms to interact with the public around risk communication and health messaging as well as the necessary connectivity to communicate between national, provincial and community-level health authorities. Without commercial flights, emergency personnel and humanitarian cargo such as PPE or COVID-19 test kits could not be transported into or around the region.

In tourism-focused countries such as Fiji, where tourist arrivals declined by an estimated 75 percent in the first four months of the pandemic [5], large numbers of people risked falling into poverty. The Asian Development Bank forecasts

that the Pacific region will suffer "crippling" economic contraction of 6.1 percent as a result of the impacts of COVID-19, further threatening the ability of governments to respond to vulnerabilities.[6] In April, jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP issued a statement highlighting the increased impacts of COVID-19 on the nutritional situation for the poorest and most vulnerable in the Asia-Pacific region.

Compounding these challenges, two Category 5 Tropical Cyclones (TCs) struck the South Pacific region in 2020. In April, TC Harold caused widespread flooding and destruction in Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, affecting more than 300,000 people and destroying broadcast and telecommunications equipment in affected areas of Vanuatu. TC Yasa followed in mid-December, affecting almost 200,000 people in Fiji and exacerbating the impacts of TC Harold and COVID-19 on vulnerable, food-insecure populations. WFP worked with relevant government counterparts to strengthen data collection and vulnerability analysis to inform targeting and the most appropriate responses to the cyclones and COVID-19.

As an additional consequence of the COVID-19 restrictions, WFP staff and government counterparts were unable to travel to engage in the assessments, trainings, and workshops that were so fundamental to strengthening national emergency response capacities.

In February 2020, WFP became a member of the Joint Incident Management Team (JIMT) to coordinate the COVID-19 response with Ministries of Health and key partners such as the Pacific Community (SPC). This resulted in a scale-up of WFP's geographical scope of work from 15 PICTs to the 22 covered by WHO and partners. In response to the emerging challenges and in the absence of national or regional capacity to address the gaps mentioned above, WFP and partners saw the need for the organization to adopt a more active role in the Pacific, leveraging its expertise in logistics, emergency telecommunications, and food security vulnerability analysis and mapping.

In May and June, WFP completed two budget revisions to add Strategic Outcome 2 and additional activities to its iMCSP. It established a shared cargo warehouse in Fiji and launched the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service, which would service Pacific countries and humanitarian partners to move essential cargo and personnel. WFP initiated mVAM for remote vulnerability assessments to aid governments, rPFSC members, donors and other relevant stakeholders understand the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and livelihoods. mVAM deployment in 2020 focused on Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, and Vanuatu. WFP also supported the Government of Fiji to provide cash top-ups for vulnerable households and individuals affected by TC Harold through the Government's social protection system. A third budget revision, approved in December, extended the air service into 2021 given the ongoing limited commercial flights in the Pacific.

Risk Management

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, some of the earlier risks identified in the iMCSP were realized. This included the risk that extreme weather events would divert government resources away from preparedness. COVID-19 also introduced new risks, such as the risk of populations becoming more vulnerable due to the Pacific's high dependence on remittances and tourism for income and the risk that WFP staff could become infected and unable to implement the programme.

To mitigate the risks, WFP has focused on a few key approaches: work in partnership, strengthen the ability of the organization and partners to work remotely, and support the government to collect detailed data on food security vulnerability.

In 2020, WFP increased its collaboration with government and UN partners through its participation in regional coordination mechanisms such the Joint Incident Management Team (JIMT) and Pacific Humanitarian Pathway (PHP-C) on COVID-19. This helps to ensure that gaps in response and coverage are identified and addressed. WFP activated its business continuity plan, instituted workplace social distancing and hygiene measures, and purchased additional equipment for staff to facilitate remote working.

In situations where access to affected populations is limited or non-existent, such as in the case of natural hazards or epidemics, face-to-face interviews are not possible. Due to COVID-19 as well as the logistical challenges of working in the Pacific's vast networks of atolls and islands, remote data collection supported by Computerized Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) enabled monitoring of food security and livelihoods in Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Kiribati. WFP relied on methods to estimate food insecurity using proxy indicators collected through remote surveys.



Partnerships

In the face of the cumulative impacts of three disasters in 2020 – COVID-19, Tropical Cyclone (TC) Harold and TC Yasa – WFP managed to bolster existing and forge new partnerships in the Pacific. Regional partnerships grew stronger, as national governments and humanitarian/development partners came together in the regional clusters to coordinate the COVID-19 needs and response. This has also facilitated new partnerships, as organizations that did not typically work together, now began to collaborate regularly on the pandemic response.

WFP has traditionally relied on strong local partnerships for its operations in the Pacific. Its work is implemented through the Pacific logistics, emergency telecommunications (ETC) and food security clusters, which are largely composed of key UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government and donor partners. The WFP-led/co-led regional clusters support and provide technical assistance to national coordination mechanisms, which were strengthened for the COVID-19 response.

In February, WFP began working more closely with the World Health Organization (WHO) through the Joint Incident Management Team (JIMT), comprised of 19 humanitarian and development partners. These included intergovernmental bodies such as the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), United Nations and international organizations such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), international financial institutions such as the World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank (ADB), and donor organizations from Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

The collaboration on the COVID-19 response has helped to expand WFP's work with partners beyond its traditional government emergency response counterparts, the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs). The ETC began to work with Ministries of Health to advise on common feedback mechanisms and health emergency operations centres, while the Pacific Logistics Cluster began to collaborate more closely with PIFS – a regional intergovernmental organization that focuses on trade and development, security and climate change – on the movement of humanitarian cargo through the Pacific Humanitarian Pathway on COVID-19 (PHP-C). Standby partners such as the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and RedR joined to support logistics cluster activities in 2020.

WFP had existing agreements with SPC and the University of the South Pacific (USP) to cooperate on preparedness and response activities. These partnerships deepened in 2020 through joint work in food security. SPC joined WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as a co-lead of the regional Pacific Food Security Cluster for the COVID-19 response, taking a more active role in coordinating and leading regional food security activities with national food security clusters. WFP collaborated closely with USP on the new mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) initiative and has been building the groundwork for a future partnership on a Pacific-led food security monitoring system with USP and other stakeholders that would include market monitoring and climate science.

In 2020, WFP also signed a memorandum of understanding with the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation to support the government's social protection system with cash top-ups in response to TC Harold. This built on an already strong partnership established through joint participation in the WFP co-led Pacific regional Cash Working Group and showed the government's recognition of WFP's expertise in cash assistance.

The Donate Responsibly campaign against unsolicited bilateral donations (www.donateresponsibly.org), facilitated an innovative collaboration with the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) and New Zealand's Council for International Development (CID) and their members. The project focused on coordinated communications and messaging to communities in Australia and New Zealand and helped WFP to build and strengthen relationships with donor organizations.

As one result of the closer partnership in the Pacific, the iMCSP expanded its donor base this year with the addition of Australia as a new donor. WFP would like to thank all of its donors to its operation in the Pacific: the Governments of Australia, Fiji, Japan, United States, as well as governments who have supported WFP through flexible multilateral funding, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and standby partners NRC and RedR.



CSP Financial Overview

The funding picture was complex in 2020. Through two budget revisions that expanded its activities, the interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan (iMCSP) funding needs across the three years nearly doubled, from USD 12.9 million to USD 25 million, noting that this included an additional USD 10 million for aviation services. By the end of the year, the iMCSP's 2020 needs were fully funded, as WFP received USD 10 million – the majority in the second half of the year – from a diverse range of sources: government donors through bilateral and multilateral contributions, UN funds, and in-kind support through standby partners and host government support. Given the continued travel restrictions and limited commercial air flights in the Pacific, WFP finalized a third budget revision in December to extend the aviation activities into 2021.

The iMCSP began 2020 with USD 1.2 million in carryover funding from bilateral and multilateral contributions. Earmarking for logistics/emergency telecommunications activities in the North Pacific limited WFP's flexibility to use the funds across all its activities and programme countries. WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee allocated USD 800,000 in multilateral funding in early 2020 to be used across all activities of the iMCSP. This coincided with the COVID-related movement restrictions and cancellation of commercial flights that started in March and continued throughout 2020. As a result, neither WFP staff nor government partners were able to travel or conduct workshops and trainings – a large part of the preparedness activities and budget planned for the year.

As new needs arose in the Pacific, WFP adjusted to expand the scope of its work, adding a new Strategic Outcome to launch the Pacific Humanitarian Air Services for national and humanitarian partners and a new activity to provide cash top-ups to support the Fiji government's response to TC Harold.













Starting in May, WFP received the first of two emergency grants to support national emergency response efforts in Fiji and Vanuatu as a result of Tropical Cyclone (TC) Harold. In June, WFP began to receive additional funding from traditional government donors and in-kind support through standby partners, enabling it to initiate the new activities under Strategic Outcome 2. The host government also contributed to the programme through a partial subsidy of WFP's administrative costs.

As most funds were received in the second half of 2020, WFP could not initiate activities under Strategic Outcome 2 until the latter half of the year.

By the end of 2020, nearly half of funds allocated for the year under Strategic Outcome 1 and approximately 60 percent of funds under Strategic Outcome 2 have been used.



Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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.	 3,880,632	 1,627,150	 4,287,447	 1,695,246
02: Humanitarian and development partners in the Pacific have access to reliable services during crisis.	 2,282,773	 0	 4,756,517	 2,128,445
Total:	 6,163,405	 1,627,150	 9,043,964	 3,823,691

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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.



In 2020, WFP supported over 143 partners and 29 national coordination mechanisms through the regional Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications, and Food Security clusters (Activities 1-3), and developed 15 standard operating procedures to clarify processes and procedures for organizations responding to the crises.[7] There was limited engagement under Activity 4 (supporting the development of innovative tools) during the year.

Logistics

Early in the pandemic, it became clear that information management was a key gap for effective logistics. The sudden cancellations and changes in commercial flights, air cargo and sea freight services made it virtually impossible for governments to import goods, stock up on personal protection equipment or send COVID-19 samples for testing. It also prevented staff from travelling to support the response.

As the lead of the regional Pacific Logistics Cluster, WFP began to issue thrice-weekly updates with details about border closures, quarantine restrictions, and availability of commercial flights and air freight as well as weekly updates about sea freight operations in the Pacific. By the end of 2020, WFP had produced over 240 information updates related to flights and shipping operations, helping organizations to plan their response more effectively.

Coordination became another key activity. To support the efficient transport of humanitarian cargo, the cluster established a transit warehouse in Fiji, on behalf of partners to consolidate cargo for air transport. In 2020, the Pacific Logistics Cluster managed the storage and handling of 776 m3 of cargo on behalf of four organizations through the logistics hub. The cluster also coordinated all cargo transported by WFP's Pacific Humanitarian Air Service and the WFP Global Aviation Service.

To support national preparedness, in the face of both the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2020 Pacific cyclone season, the cluster provided remote technical support to national logistics coordination mechanisms at various times throughout the year. This included sharing specific checklists and guidelines on preparedness actions. In November, WFP launched the Donate Responsibly website and supporting campaign to coincide with the beginning of the Pacific cyclone season. The site highlighted the impact of unsolicited bilateral donations during a disaster response and aimed to educate and inform Australian and New Zealand audiences about effective donations. During the campaign launch, Tropical Cyclone (TC) Yasa hit Fiji, which increased engagement on social media channels by 200 percent with over 17,000 unique visitors and over 40,000 pageviews.

Emergency Telecommunications

COVID-19 highlighted the need for reliable communications between national and local health authorities and communication channels to deliver health messages to the population, and thus depended on stable

telecommunications networks and infrastructure. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) supported 17 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) to plan and launch national COVID-19 helplines and call centres and provided technical assistance to equip health emergency operations centres (EOCs) with telecommunications capabilities. Based on technical specifications provided by the cluster, minimum recommended kits were provided to five countries through the Joint Incident Management Team, facilitating improved coordination of national health responses. With donor support, WFP is now working to procure, install, and train staff on equipment for Vanuatu's health emergency operations centre and Nauru's National Emergency Services Taskforce.

In April and December, TC Harold and TC Yasa severely damaged infrastructure in Fiji and Vanuatu, causing near-total collapse of communications and broadcast services on multiple islands. As a result of TC Harold, telephones, cellular services, internet and broadcast radio/tv would be unavailable for two to four months in Vanuatu while the towers were being repaired, posing a major challenge for the coordination and communication with the affected populations. The ETC supported local partners to restore Radio Vanuatu, the primary information channel in Vanuatu and provided solar generators to power broadcast services in three sites. For both cyclones, the cluster activated the Crisis Connectivity Charter, a global agreement that mobilized satellite communications providers to prioritize access to data bandwidth and supply emergency connectivity services. As a result, three of the worst-hit islands in Vanuatu could access internet connectivity over satellite, and the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) in Fiji had access to data bandwidth and voice capacity to aid in their damage assessments.

Feedback from stakeholders, captured in a cluster satisfaction survey, noted that TC Harold was the first emergency where actors were able to respond effectively using prepositioned personnel and resources as a result of preparedness measures.

In 2020, WFP also facilitated two national workshops in the North Pacific, which led to the formalization of two national emergency telecommunications coordination mechanisms.

Food Security

Exposure to cyclical disaster risk highlighted the need for governments to be able to collect and analyse high-quality, reliable data to inform their response. WFP focused on facilitating and coordinating data collection and analysis through the regional Pacific Food Security Cluster. This year, the Pacific Community (SPC) increased its engagement in the regional cluster, bringing more regional ownership and leadership to cluster activities.

In early 2020, WFP held trainings on the 72-hour assessment approach in Fiji and Vanuatu, focusing on data preparedness, initial assessment, and field verification. This proved to be timely, as TC Harold struck both countries in April, and the NDMO in Vanuatu, in particular, was able to concretely see the importance of data preparedness and mapping. Vanuatu requested additional support from WFP for remote sensing analysis of the damaged households due to the lack of access to the affected islands. This support included analysis of the cyclone track and affected population on an interactive map-based dashboard. WFP provided geographic information systems (GIS) support to Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu to assist with initial damage assessments. In November, WFP and the University of the South Pacific (USP) developed a training module on GIS and mapping that was delivered to government officials in Samoa and will be delivered to other counterparts in the region in 2021. In December, WFP provided information mapping and analysis support to Fiji's national Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster and the Fiji Cash Working Group, including initiating the development of a minimum expenditure basket.

Following the border closures, the Ministry of Agriculture of Samoa requested support from the regional Pacific Food Security Cluster members including WFP for additional information related to food security. WFP worked with the Government to produce a macro and micro-level analysis of Samoa's vulnerability to food security due to COVID-19, helping the Ministry to better guide its planning and resources to mitigate risks related to food insecurity.

In July, WFP launched the mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) pilot tool in the Pacific in close partnership with the Government of Fiji. The global tool, used in more than 30 countries, adopts mobile technology to conduct remote household food security and nutrition surveys collecting disaggregated household data on vulnerable groups including the gender of the head of household, children under 4 years and persons with a disability. WFP's mVAM approach provides important cost-efficient data on food security and livelihoods in the Pacific to help improve evidence-based analysis and guide government and stakeholder decision making.

Following mVAM rollout in Fiji, WFP expanded data collection to Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu and Kiribati, conducting 7,200 household surveys across the five PICTs and working with Ministries of Agriculture and Food Security and Livelihood Clusters where present. Several dashboards and bulletins have been developed to disseminate the initial results from Fiji and Samoa.

Fiji's mVAM analysis revealed vulnerable communities bore the brunt of the economic downturn pre-TC Yasa and that coping strategies adopted by vulnerable households, including those headed by women and with persons with a disability, would have long-term impacts on recovery. The analysis also identified a relationship between incurring debt and food security. In Fiji, mVAM Quarterly Bulletin presentations have been provided in coordination meetings with the



national Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster and the Fiji Cash Working Group, outlining the national situation prior to TC Yasa and helping to inform the government about the heightened vulnerabilities.

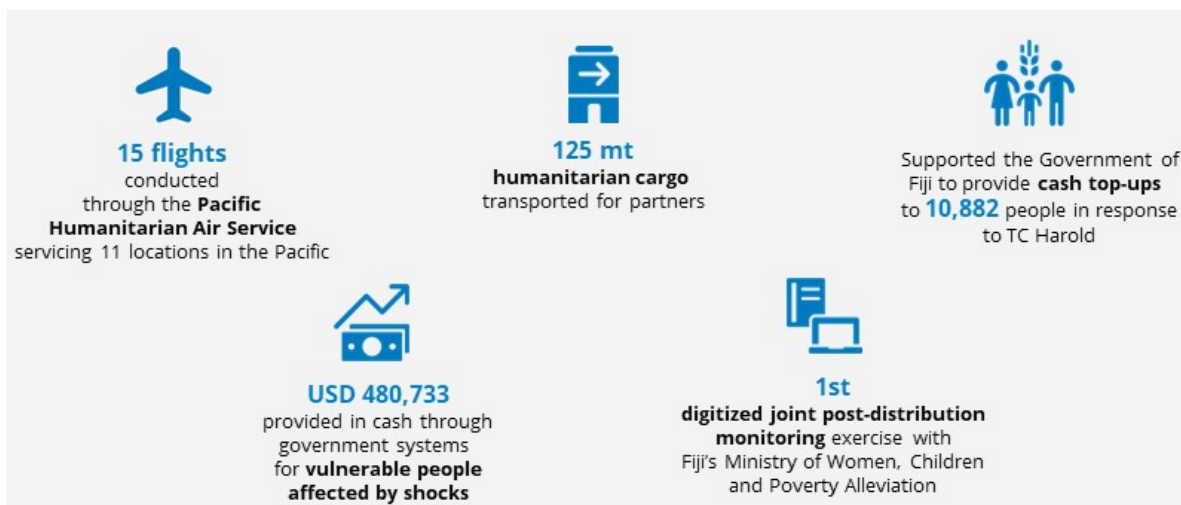
In Samoa, the Food Security Cluster and Ministry of Agriculture’s Policy, Planning, and Communication Department shared mVAM findings with other ministries with a focus on addressing challenges experienced by households headed by women. Samoa also received technical support in adopting VAM guidance and tools and deploying mVAM for monitoring and evaluating “The Samoa Agriculture & Fisheries Productivity and Marketing” (SAFPROM) project. SAFPROM is a Matching Grants Programme (MGP) that aims to assist subsistence/semi-subsistence farmers and fisherfolk who are interested in becoming commercially oriented to invest in their fruit and vegetable, livestock, tree-crop farming and fishery operations. This linkage was enabled through coordination with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Bank.

mVAM data collection for three additional PICTs – Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Marshall Islands – will begin in 2021. WFP will explore ways to leverage and adapt mVAM to assess the impacts of specific shocks at the subnational level such as TC Yasa and TC Ana. Additionally, WFP is working on ways to strengthen risk-informed management through the conceptualization of an integrated solution that better addresses risk as a factor of vulnerability, hazards, exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacities.

Gender, age and disability were well integrated into food security activities and mVAM information and analysis products in particular, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4. Due to the nature of the logistics and ETC activities, gender and age considerations were not incorporated. The ETC worked with mobile operators to ensure that they utilized options, such as text-to-speech, for the visually impaired.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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	4
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
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 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

Strategic outcome 02: Humanitarian and development partners in the Pacific have access to reliable services during crisis.



The needs in the Pacific in 2020 required that WFP expand its role to provide more services to partners than its previously largely advisory role, and in May, WFP initiated the first of three budget revisions to add this new Strategic Outcome to its interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan (iMCSP).

Pacific Humanitarian Air Service

In March, Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) began to close their borders and institute partial or complete lockdowns in response to COVID-19. By April, this had resulted in a suspension of almost all commercial passenger air services across the Pacific, effectively making travel between the different PICTs impossible. This suspension also severely reduced commercial air cargo services as there are limited dedicated cargo aircraft in the Pacific. As a result, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other humanitarian organizations had very few commercial options for the movement of humanitarian workers, medical specialists, personal protection equipment (PPE) and other essential medical equipment for an ever-increasing number of destinations.

To address this gap WFP, at the request of the Resident Coordinator, decided to establish the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service. The service was included in the Pacific Humanitarian Team's Response Plan for COVID-19, and significant funding was secured by early July. In the interim, the WFP-led regional Pacific Logistics Cluster was sharing information on all available flight options – repatriation flights, ad-hoc charter flights, etc. – to assist partners to identify the limited available options for the movement of cargo.

In April, the Pacific Islands Forum leaders launched the Pacific Humanitarian Pathway on COVID-19 (PHP-C) to coordinate the regional response. WFP was a member of the PHP-C regional task force working on a set of agreed protocols to facilitate the regional response to COVID-19. The Pacific Humanitarian Air Service was also moving COVID-19 related cargo on behalf of Pacific governments and as such was working in close coordination with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and supporting the PHP-C. After initial delays due to cargo availability and extended processes to obtain landing agreements, the first Pacific Humanitarian Air Services flight, organized on behalf of PIFS, flew on 6 August from Nadi, Fiji to Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, delivering 40 cubic metres of essential medical supplies for the Government of Papua New Guinea's response to COVID-19. The second flight, primarily in support of Kiribati, delivered cargo to Fiji, Nauru and Kiribati on behalf of eight partners, including the Government of Kiribati. The flight was also used to bring out humanitarian workers that had been stranded in Kiribati since March.

In total, WFP has organized 15 flights for the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service, delivering 125 mt of essential medical equipment and transported 18 passengers in 2020. Given the continued border closures and limited commercial air transport options, WFP has approved a budget revision to extend the air service activities into 2021. Fewer passengers were moved than expected in 2020 due to the time required for many PICTs to ensure they had robust quarantine set-ups in place of sufficient capacity. With the continued limited passenger flight options available, and progress with quarantine facilities, WFP expects to transport an increased number of passengers in 2021.

On-demand services: cash top-up



On 8 April, Tropical Cyclone (TC) Harold hit Fiji as a Category 4 cyclone, leading to widespread flooding, destroying power lines and causing an estimated USD 10 million in damages to the agricultural sector. The Government of Fiji declared a State of Natural Disaster for certain parts of the Eastern, Western, and Central Division severely affected by the TC Harold. Immediately following this on 15 April, the Government expanded the state of emergency across the entire country due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Assessments conducted by the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) found significant damage to the agriculture sector (crops and livestock) due to TC Harold, which would have far-reaching consequences for the small and subsistence farmers in the affected islands, compounded by the limited employment opportunities imposed by COVID-19 lockdowns.

As the co-chair of the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group, WFP had supported the working group to conduct a cash feasibility study in Fiji in 2019.[8] The study found that the preconditions for the use of cash existed in Fiji (such as community acceptance, presence of markets, functional and reliable payment systems). In late 2020, WFP assumed the Secretariat and technical support role for the Fiji Cash Working Group (FCWG), chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation. Given the government's pre-existing social protection schemes and associated preconditions for the use of cash, WFP launched a project to support the Government's response to TC Harold, providing a one-time 100 Fijian dollars (USD 49), unconditional cash top-up through the Government's safety net programmes.

In July, WFP began supporting the Department of Social Welfare to plan for and sensitize the communities about the planned cash transfers for 10,882 existing beneficiaries of one of four government social protection schemes; Disability Allowance, Pension, Care and Protection and Poverty Benefit Scheme. The FCWG met in September and December 2020 to coordinate on multiple cash assistance programmes, technical assistance and targeting, as well as preparedness and a minimum expenditure basket. As other actors also channelled their COVID-19 top-up payments through the government systems, the Government provided the TC Harold payment in November with a focus on strengthening vulnerable affected populations' resilience ahead of the upcoming cyclone season.

From November to December 2020, WFP worked closely with the Poverty Monitoring Unit to support the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation's first digitized post-distribution monitoring survey of a representative sample of households that received cash assistance. This included training on electronic data collection using KoBo Toolbox and handover of ten tablets and power banks in mid-November before data collection in December. Data analysis is ongoing at the time of writing. However, preliminary results show recipient households overwhelmingly reported food as their main purchase followed by other household/ personal cleaning items, medical expenses and utility costs. The one-time transfer distributed in mid-November helped support the government's social protection schemes to be more shock-responsive and improved vulnerable affected populations' resilience to future shocks.

The digitized post-distribution monitoring questionnaire was designed following an essential needs analysis approach, which allows WFP to identify a household's ability to meet its food and nutrition needs along with other essential needs, providing a more complete picture of household vulnerability. WFP worked to adapt the multi-dimensional deprivation index, livelihood-based coping strategies, and debt indicators into the post-distribution monitoring exercise. Questionnaires were reviewed by the national Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Gender, age and disability were well integrated into WFP's cash top-up activity which targeted vulnerable households headed by women through the Care and Protection allowance and persons with disability through the Disability Allowance, and as seen by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4. Due to the nature of the Pacific Humanitarian Air Services, gender, age and disability considerations were not incorporated.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide Humanitarian Air Services for the movement of personnel and urgent cargo for humanitarian partners operating in the Pacific.	N/A
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	4

Cross-cutting Results

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

Despite investments made to increase the representation and participation of women in politics and society, gender is still a key source of inequity in the Pacific. The Pacific still has twice the global average of violence against women, and women and children are 14 times more likely to die in a hazard than men, according to UN Women. Women are also more likely to be in low-wage or unpaid family employment and are overrepresented in sectors that have been severely impacted by COVID-19, such as the informal sector or tourism and hospitality.

In recognition of the increased needs and vulnerabilities of women in the Pacific, WFP has worked to ensure that the data it collects as well as templates and checklists that it shares with partners highlight the needs of vulnerable people including women, children and persons with disabilities. This encompasses emergency telecommunications preparedness checklists as well as suggested indicators for governments' 72-hours assessment approach.

In 2020, the mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) surveys provided detailed data for governments on the impacts of COVID-19, and how it has affected households headed by women compared to men.

Based on four months of data analysis in Fiji, the mVAM food security, livelihoods, and essential needs assessment found that households headed by women had seen a steady increase in adoption of negative coping strategies, likely due to higher reliance on the tourism industry. The percentage of households headed by women resorting to crisis strategies increased from 35 percent to 42 percent. Households that include a person living with a disability had the highest percentages in adoption of negative coping strategies. Although deprivation of essential needs decreased nationally in the second half of 2020, households headed by women, and those with children under 4 or including people with disabilities were twice as often deprived of essential needs as the national average.[9]

WFP worked with Fiji's Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation to support their post-distribution monitoring following Tropical Cyclone Harold cash transfers. The questionnaires were adapted to capture age, gender, disability and diversity of respondents including sexual orientation and gender identity. With this data, WFP can work with the Pacific governments and other partners to ensure that gender, age and disability considerations are better understood and addressed in national responses.

All staff have completed the mandatory Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training, and an annual awareness and prevention exercise was held. PSEA awareness materials, including complaints mechanisms, were also displayed in the office.

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

The Pacific has the highest dependency on fossil fuels of any region in the world, due to its remoteness and limited domestic resources. However, in recent years, Pacific Island Countries and Territories have started to move toward solar power as a cheaper, cleaner solution to their energy needs. In October 2020, the Government of Fiji signed an agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), part of the World Bank Group, to develop a 15 megawatt solar project, the largest of its kind in the Pacific.

WFP has contributed to the move towards solar power through the procurement and provision of three solar-power solutions as part of restoring connectivity in Vanuatu. Through a private company in Vanuatu and in conjunction with the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer, WFP provided funding through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster for the solar power installations for very-small-aperture terminals (VSATs) and back-up power generators for the radio and television broadcasting equipment and installations in three areas of Vanuatu: West Cost Santo, northeast Malekula and south Pentecost. These replaced the diesel-fuel generators that are typically used in the Pacific and will remain as backup generators in case of future power outages.

Additionally, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) released an Anticipatory Action Note for the Pacific in December. A key focus of the options outlined in this note was put on leveraging remotely sensed satellite information to develop a better understanding of the impacts of climate change and natural hazards on vulnerable populations. WFP will continue to work with partners to integrate this key hazard information to inform and advocate for anticipatory action, such as shock-responsive social protection and last-mile communication.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

Pacific Interim Multi Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022) covers Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, Vanuatu, Tokelau (Associate Member), Tuvalu.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) covered by WFP under its iMCSP include the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, and where possible, Niue, Tuvalu and Tokelau. As part of WFP's engagement with WHO through the COVID-19 Joint Incident Management Team, the scope of work has expanded to include seven additional territories covered by WHO in the Pacific: American Samoa, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Pitcairn Islands, Wallis and Fortuna

[2] WFP (2020): Pacific Islands: Macro Analysis.

[3] World Bank (2014): Pacific Islands: Non-Communicable Disease Roadmap. <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/534551468332387599/pdf/893050WP0P13040PUBLIC00NCD0Roadmap.pdf>

[4] WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard. Accessed 29 December 2020. <https://covid19.who.int/>

[5] IFC (2020): Fiji COVID-19 Business Survey: Tourism Focus. <https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/4fc358f9-5b07-4580-a28c-8d24bfaf9c63/Fiji+COVID-19+Business+Survey+Results+-+Tourism+Focus+Final.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID;=ndnpJrE>

[6] Asian Development Bank (2020): Asian Development Outlook Update, September 2020.

<https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/economic-forecasts/september-2020#publication>

Strategic outcome 01

[7] There were limited responses to the annual cluster satisfaction surveys due to COVID-19 and the onset of TC Yasa. Responses should thus be considered indicative rather than representative. In total, six people responded to the Pacific Logistics Cluster Survey and 17 to the ETC survey. Of these, all four respondents to the logistics cluster survey who had used the cluster's services indicated that they were "satisfied" or "very satisfied", and 77.8 percent of the respondents to the ETC survey were "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the cluster's coordination services. Fewer than half of the respondents to the ETC survey were satisfied with the trainings/simulations and technical assessments conducted by the cluster, as most of these could not be implemented due to COVID-19.

Strategic outcome 02

[8] ACAPS, Oxfam, Save the Children, WFP (2020): Research Report: Introductory Research on the Feasibility of Cash and Voucher Assistance in Rural Fiji.

<https://www.calpnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/pacificcashfeasibilityreport1-1.pdf>

Outcome Indicator User Satisfaction Rate: User satisfaction with the regional humanitarian air service was measured as part of the Pacific Logistics Cluster Survey. Four out of the six respondents considered the air service good or very good, while the remaining two had not used them. The 100 percent satisfaction rate is reported as a baseline value, as the service started in 2020.

Progress towards gender equality

[9] WFP (2020): mVAM Bulletin: July - November 2020.

https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/wfp_-_fiji_mvam_bulletin_no2_jul-nov_final.pdf

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	
Output Results						
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.						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.	H.1.111: Number of Standard Operating Procedures developed and implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	SOP	3	2
H: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	10	2
H: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.	H.1.142: Number of organizations utilizing storage and cargo consolidation services		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	agency/organization	0	4
H: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	instance	0	14
H: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.	H.1.58: Number of information management products produced and shared, including bulletins, maps, guidance documents, and other logistics information		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	item	5	240
H: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.	H.1.63: Number of Logistics Capacity Assessments developed or updated		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	assessment	3	0
H: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.	H.1.80: Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner organization	10	68
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	18	18

	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	11	12
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.						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Strengthened national emergency telecommunications infrastructure and coordination capacities.	H.1.111: Number of Standard Operating Procedures developed and implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	SOP	5	10
H: Strengthened national emergency telecommunications infrastructure and coordination capacities.	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	8	7
H: Strengthened national emergency telecommunications infrastructure and coordination capacities.	H.1.80: Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner organization	6	45
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Strengthened national emergency telecommunications infrastructure and coordination capacities.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	45	71
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: Strengthened national emergency telecommunications infrastructure and coordination capacities.	M.1.1: 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.						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Strengthened design and coordination of food security and nutrition emergency response.	H.1.111: Number of Standard Operating Procedures developed and implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	SOP	1	3

H: Strengthened design and coordination of food security and nutrition emergency response.	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6	25			
H: Strengthened design and coordination of food security and nutrition emergency response.	H.1.23: Number of bulletins, maps and other information products compiled and shared		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	item	0	10			
H: Strengthened design and coordination of food security and nutrition emergency response.	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	instance	0	10			
H: Strengthened design and coordination of food security and nutrition emergency response.	H.1.80: Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner organization	8	10			
	K.1*: Number of partners supported								
K: Strengthened design and coordination of food security and nutrition emergency response.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	30	54			
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported								
M: Strengthened design and coordination of food security and nutrition emergency response.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5			

Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian actors; Pacific Isld COs;									
User satisfaction rate	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	79	≥90	≥90	100			WFP survey

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian actors; Pacific Isld COs;									
User satisfaction rate	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	82	≥90	≥90	77.8			WFP survey

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Government; Pacific Isld COs;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0		=5	3	3		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02 : Humanitarian and development partners in the Pacific have access to reliable services during crisis. - Crisis Response

Output Results

Activity 05: Provide Humanitarian Air Services for the movement of personnel and urgent cargo for humanitarian partners operating in the Pacific.

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services to humanitarian organisations and partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance.	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services		Humanitarian Air Service	agency/organization	0	25
H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services to humanitarian organisations and partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance.	H.1.44: Number of flights operated		Humanitarian Air Service	flight	0	15
H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services to humanitarian organisations and partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance.	H.1.62: Number of locations served		Humanitarian Air Service	site	0	11
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services to humanitarian organisations and partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance.	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	0	125
H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services to humanitarian organisations and partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance.	H.4.21: Volume (m3) of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	m3	0	931
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services to humanitarian organisations and partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance.	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	0	18
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services to humanitarian organisations and partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Humanitarian Air Service	partner	0	31

Activity 06: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance	H.1.105: Number of services provided		Service Delivery General	service	10,882	10,882



H: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized		Service Delivery General	training session	1	1
H: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance	H.1.50: Number of government counterparts trained		Service Delivery General	individual	10	12
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Service Delivery General	partner	1	2

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide Humanitarian Air Services for the movement of personnel and urgent cargo for humanitarian partners operating in the Pacific.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian Actors; Pacific Isld COs;									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	100	≥90	≥90				WFP survey

World Food Programme

Contact info

Jo Pilgrim
fiji.admin@wfp.org

Cover page photo © WFP/Allan Stephen

Preparing to load humanitarian cargo onto a Pacific Humanitarian Air Service flight

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

Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.
SO 2	Humanitarian and development partners in the Pacific have access to reliable services during crisis.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide Humanitarian Air Services for the movement of personnel and urgent cargo for humanitarian partners operating in the Pacific.
CPA2	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners
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 2020 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	1,231,496	530,350	1,835,818	1,038,374
		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.	956,891	481,400	1,281,792	427,652
		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.	958,585	235,901	1,158,029	228,721

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	733,660	379,500	11,808	499
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,880,632	1,627,151	4,287,447	1,695,246
8	Humanitarian and development partners in the Pacific have access to reliable services during crisis.	Provide Humanitarian Air Services for the movement of personnel and urgent cargo for humanitarian partners operating in the Pacific.	1,651,440	0	4,194,411	1,566,339
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	631,333	0	562,106	562,106
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,282,773	0	4,756,518	2,128,445
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	980,101	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	980,101	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,163,405	1,627,151	10,024,065	3,823,691
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			951,201	367,220	837,928	165,533
Total Direct Costs			7,114,606	1,994,371	10,861,994	3,989,224
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			415,080	129,634	573,712	573,712
Grand Total			7,529,686	2,124,005	11,435,705	4,562,936



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

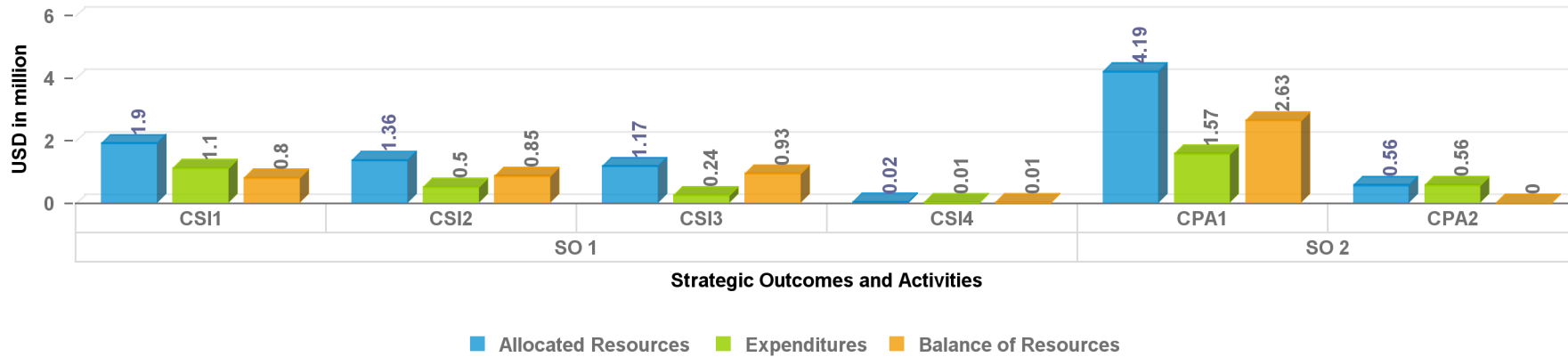
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.
SO 2	Humanitarian and development partners in the Pacific have access to reliable services during crisis.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide Humanitarian Air Services for the movement of personnel and urgent cargo for humanitarian partners operating in the Pacific.
CPA2	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners
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 2020 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	1,917,796	1,901,603	0	1,901,603	1,104,159	797,443
		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.	1,338,916	1,355,472	0	1,355,472	501,332	854,140

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	1,185,760	1,165,831	0	1,165,831	236,522	929,308
		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.	1,064,310	21,297	0	21,297	9,988	11,309
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,506,782	4,444,202	0	4,444,202	1,852,001	2,592,201

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in the Pacific have access to reliable services during crisis.	Provide Humanitarian Air Services for the movement of personnel and urgent cargo for humanitarian partners operating in the Pacific.	1,651,440	4,194,411	0	4,194,411	1,566,339	2,628,072
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	631,333	562,106	0	562,106	562,106	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,282,773	4,756,518	0	4,756,518	2,128,445	2,628,072
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	980,101	0	980,101	0	980,101
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	980,101	0	980,101	0	980,101
Total Direct Operational Cost			7,789,555	10,180,820	0	10,180,820	3,980,446	6,200,374
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,302,910	883,473	0	883,473	211,077	672,396
Total Direct Costs			9,092,465	11,064,293	0	11,064,293	4,191,523	6,872,770
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			543,640	667,242		667,242	667,242	0
Grand Total			9,636,106	11,731,535	0	11,731,535	4,858,765	6,872,770



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures