

## REVISION

### Pacific interim multi-country strategic plan, Revision 4

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	1 July 2019–30 June 2022	1 July 2022–31 December 2022	1 July 2019–31 December 2022
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>25 034 621</b>	<b>2 617 387</b>	<b>27 652 008</b>
Transfer	18 622 743	3 066 316	21 689 059
Implementation	2 405 391	- 722 905	1 682 486
Direct Support Costs	2 523 030	114 230	2 637 260
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>23 551 165</b>	<b>2 457 641</b>	<b>26 008 805</b>
Indirect Support Costs	1 483 456	159 747	1 643 203

## 1. RATIONALE

1. This revision calls for a six-month extension of the Pacific interim multi-country strategic plan (iMCSP) and budget adjustments to better align with long-term United Nations planning in the region, to reflect changes in the operational timeline of Activity 5 (air services) and to accommodate adjustments to Activity 3 (food security cluster) and Activity 4 (innovation).
2. The original iMCSP was limited to a period of three years. A six-month extension will bring the iMCSP more closely into alignment with the United Nations Pacific Strategy (2018-2022), with both ending in December 2022. This will also allow WFP to align its subsequent multi-country strategic plan (MCSP) with the new Pacific United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) covering 14 Pacific countries and Territories (PICTS), which starts from January 2023, and the standalone framework for Papua New Guinea, which starts in July 2023. A detailed regional common country analysis (CCA), with country-specific chapters for the 14 PICTs under the multi-country framework, is expected to be available before the end of 2021 and a stand-alone CCA for Papua New Guinea is expected to be available in early 2022. Under the UNSDCF approach, these analyses will be "living documents" continuously updated with joint United Nations analysis. Thus, it is expected that future UNSDCFs and other agency programming documents, as well as the subsequent WFP MCSP will all benefit from a strong joint evidence base.
3. Revision 1 added air services in response to the emergent needs in the COVID-19 response. These services were initially planned for three months, scaling down as commercial services became available. Revision 3 extended these services into 2021. The air services are managed by WFP Aviation, while the Pacific Logistics Cluster manages cargo consolidation as well as a related warehousing service in Fiji. Although commercial air services have resumed in much of the world, parts of the Pacific continue to rely on WFP air services for critical cargo and humanitarian personnel movements. With the rollout of COVID-19 vaccinations ongoing across much of the Pacific, border restrictions are expected to remain for many PICTs into 2022, thereby affecting the full resumption of commercial aviation services and necessitating the continuation of the Pacific

Humanitarian Air Service. In response to the changes to the operational timeline and the continued need for the services, this revision extends the air services into 2022 with overall the same budget.

4. Revision 2 introduced an increase in Activity 3 to accommodate mobile Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (mVAM), enabling ongoing and remote monitoring of the food security situation in the Pacific. This current revision accommodates expanded food security monitoring activities, including market assessments, as the early stages of a more comprehensive food security and nutrition monitoring system.
5. Finally, this revision adjusts the budget of Activity 4 (innovation), slightly reducing it due to delays in implementation and a lack of partner interest at this time, attributable to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the high prioritization of the response.

## **2. CHANGES**

### ***Strategic orientation***

6. No changes to the strategic outcomes of the iMCSP are proposed in this revision.
7. Revision 1, approved by the Regional Director in May 2020, added a strategic outcome focused on crisis response (strategic outcome 2) and a new activity (Activity 5) for provision of air services. It increased the budget by USD 10,419,406.
8. Revision 2, approved by the Country Director in July 2020, added Activity 6 for provision of on-demand services in response to Cyclone Harold and accommodated a budget increase for food security monitoring (Activity 3). It increased the budget by USD 1,737,370.
9. Revision 3, approved by the Country Direction in December 2020, extended air services into 2021. It reduced the budget by USD 47,370.

### ***Strategic outcomes***

10. This revision does not change the targeting approach, beneficiary analysis or transfer modalities from those outlined in earlier revisions. Direct beneficiaries are not envisaged under the iMCSP.
11. *Proposed transition/handover strategy.* WFP will continue to scale down air services as commercial flight operations resume and regional travel restrictions are loosened. Although difficult to project with certainty, WFP anticipates that the full phase-out of the air service will occur before the end of 2022.
12. *Partnerships.* A new partnership is being established with the University of the South Pacific's Division for Research on Climate Change, Food Security and Disaster Risk Management for collaboration on market analysis in support of Food security monitoring activities.

### ***Beneficiary analysis***

13. The Pacific iMCSP does not foresee any direct beneficiaries.

### ***Transfers***

14. The Pacific iMCSP does not foresee any direct food or cash transfers.

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

15. The largest change in the budget structure is the reallocation of USD 3.7 million for Activity 5 (air services) from year 2021 to year 2022. Because this is related to a change in the timeline, rather than the total requirement, there is a negligible net impact on the overall budget for this Activity.
16. The time extension adds USD 4 million for the additional six months of the iMCSP period, a projection based on planning for the first six months of 2022 as well as an increase under Activity 3 for additional food security monitoring activities, including market assessments, and a small increase under Activity 2 for equipment for the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster.

<b>TABLE 1: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)</b>			
	<b>Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	2 987 130	79 186	<b>3 066 316</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	- 522 905	- 200 000	<b>- 722 905</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>			<b>114 230</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>2 457 641</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>			<b>159 747</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2 617 387</b>

<b>TABLE 2: OVERALL IMCSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)</b>			
	<b>Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	12 032 240	9 656 819	<b>21 689 059</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	1 348 546	333 940	<b>1 682 486</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	1 616 282	1 020 978	<b>2 637 260</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	14 997 068	11 011 737	<b>26 008 805</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>	974 809	668 393	<b>1 643 202</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15 971 878</b>	<b>11 680 130</b>	<b>27 652 008</b>