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# **Pacific Islands**

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2022

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# Overview

In 2021 WFP strove for continuous engagement with communities, national governments, and government-led clusters across the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities. With COVID-19-related border closures, travel restrictions and quarantine requirements continuing throughout the year, many PICTs had to rely on local and regional capacity rather than flying in personnel and equipment.

In this context, WFP's interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan (iMCSP) has been well-placed to support local and regional partners in the Pacific. The coordination and technical assistance provided by WFP to partners through the regional logistics, emergency telecommunications, and food security clusters have been well received, as seen in an overall user satisfaction rate of 81 percent<sup>1</sup>.

As part of overall capacity strengthening efforts, WFP provided eight remote trainings and workshops throughout the Pacific, including key informant interview enumerator trainings for Fiji's COVID-19 food security assessments and trainings on information management and data analytics for national food security clusters and national disaster management offices. As co-chair of the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group, WFP also organized a five-day training for partners involved in cash-based assistance. The trainings were provided to key stakeholders in government, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and UN agencies. Seventeen trainings were provided by the Pacific Logistics Cluster, led by WFP, to local and regional partners on the Pacific Logistics Mapping (PALM) Tool for mapping humanitarian contingency stocks across the Pacific. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) finalised the development of a two-week executive training in Disaster-Emergency Preparedness and Response (D-EPR), aimed at strengthening capacity among telecommunications professionals in the Pacific to plan, prepare for and respond to connectivity needs during humanitarian crises.

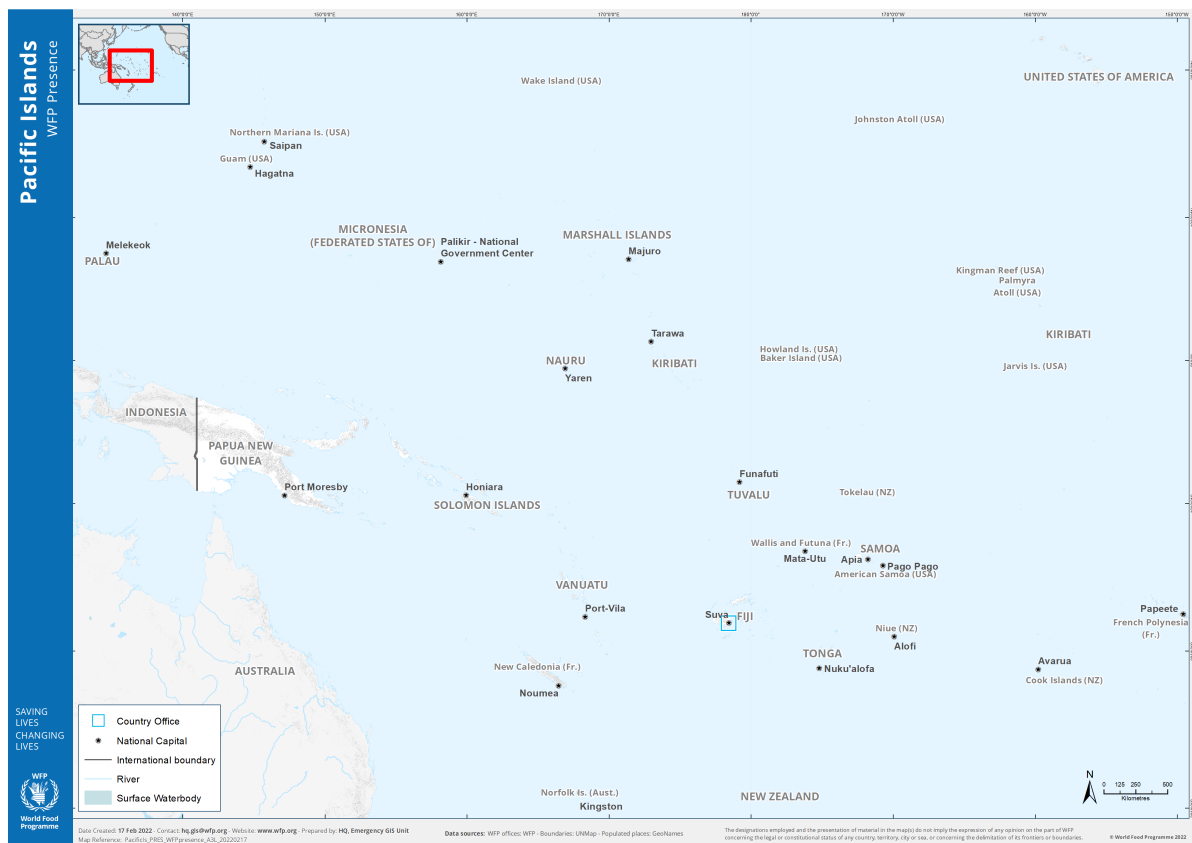
Data collection and analysis are the cornerstones for governments to be able to formulate policy and programming. Accordingly, WFP worked closely with national counterparts to define and collect data on which to base policies. On request from the Government of Fiji's COVID-19 Working Group, WFP conducted the first subnational mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) survey in the Pacific, reaching over 1,800 households in COVID-19 containment zones. The survey was designed and implemented to identify and understand gaps in the assistance provided within 2 containment zones. The findings were used to inform and revise the immediate response plans of Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation.

A key milestone in 2021 was the launch of a climate risk insurance pilot in partnership with the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation and the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). The pilot is the first of its kind in the Pacific region, providing 325 social welfare recipients living in high-disaster-risk locations in Fiji with climate risk insurance.

The passenger and cargo transport services provided by the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service have been invaluable during interruption of commercial options. In 2021, the air service conducted 21 flights, transporting 1,037 cubic metres of medical and relief cargo and 59 passengers including technical experts and repatriations. The transit warehouse in Nadi, Fiji, established to support the air service, stored 291 cubic metres of cargo on behalf of four United Nations (UN) and government partners in 2021. In addition, 16 partners from the UN, NGOs, the governments and donors actively used the Pacific Logistics Mapping (PALM) Tool, which provides a coordinated snapshot of the availability of relief stocks in the Pacific.

The United Nations Country Teams began to develop a new UN Sustainable Development Country Framework, the overall framework between UN agencies and the governments of the PICTs. The data generated by WFP and coordination provided by the regional clusters will contribute to this wider process and facilitate a more coherent, coordinated UN assistance framework.

# Context and operations



The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), home to over 11.4 million people, are composed of small island states spread over an area that covers 15 percent of the earth's surface. Although the 12 PICTs covered by WFP<sup>2</sup> are diverse in their economic, social, and political issues, the region as a whole has certain crosscutting traits: economies are dependent on imports, populations are scattered across vast distances, their governments' abilities to provide services and infrastructure are stretched, especially in emergencies, and the region is among the most vulnerable in the world to the effects of climate change-related extreme weather events.

The World Risk Index 2021, which assesses 181 countries based on their exposure, susceptibility, coping capacities, and adaptive capacities to disasters and climate change, ranks three PICTs as the highest in the world for disaster risk: Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, and Tonga. In the 2020/2021 cyclone season alone, there were three cyclones categorised as severe (Category 3 or higher): TC Yasa at the end of 2020, TC Ana, and TC Niran. The physical damage and economic losses incurred on Vanuatu as a result of 2020's Tropical Cyclone (TC) Harold, a Category 5 storm, amounted to over 60 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020<sup>3</sup> and persisted into 2021.

There were relatively few COVID-19 cases and deaths in the region compared with the rest of the world as governments were largely successful through strict border closures and mandatory quarantines in keeping the virus from entering and circulating. According to WHO, seven PICTs have not reported a single case of COVID to date, although Fiji and Papua New Guinea experienced serious outbreaks from mid-2021.

The economic and social ramifications of COVID-19 have been far more severe, as the border closures, lockdowns, and travel restrictions had wide-ranging effects: from closing local businesses to preventing farmers from accessing agricultural inputs to disrupting the travel and tourism sector. According to the Asian Development Bank, overall unemployment levels in this last sector (which accounts for more than 20 percent of GDP in PICTs such as Fiji and Palau) reached up to 80 percent in 2021<sup>4</sup>. In addition, there are limited social protection measures in place to provide a safety net for vulnerable populations.

The pandemic highlighted and validated the need for WFP's localized approach in the Pacific through the interim multi-country strategy plan (iMCS): to support national authorities and regional actors to prepare for and respond to emergencies through capacity strengthening and coordination. The iMCS focuses on WFP's core strengths in logistics, emergency telecommunications, and food security, and works through the Pacific Regional Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) in the Pacific and the regional Pacific Food Security Cluster (rPFSC) to enhance partnerships and coordination around emergency preparedness and response.

The Pacific Humanitarian Air Service, launched in 2020, continued to serve Pacific countries and humanitarian partners to transport essential cargo and personnel in the absence of commercial flights. To provide more granular and timely food security data, WFP initiated the mobile vulnerability and analysis mapping (mVAM) tool for remote vulnerability assessments to help governments, rPFSC members, donors and other relevant stakeholders understand the impact of COVID-19 on food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

## Risk Management

The key strategic, operational and fiduciary risks identified earlier in the iMCSP remained relevant in 2021. Most PICTs experienced negative GDP growth and increased inflation in 2021, which meant that governments were forced to redirect resources towards mitigating negative economic impacts and away from preparedness activities. Travel restrictions and limited quarantine spaces in the Pacific have also proved challenging for aid organizations, including WFP, to deploy personnel for emergency assistance and technical expertise. The prolonged border closures have also created a new challenge: staff retention, as international staff have been unable to see their families for extended periods, leading to higher-than-expected staff turnover.

To mitigate both immediate- and longer-term risks, WFP has continued its earlier focus: work in partnership, strengthen the ability of the organization and partners to work remotely, and support the Government to collect, analyse and use data on food security inclusive of accountability to affected populations, gender and persons living with a disability due to the vulnerability and persistent exposure to climate shocks. To address the risk of not being able to retain international staff, WFP has launched new recruitments for national staff based in Fiji.

# Partnerships

WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with local and regional organizations in the Pacific. As the lead of the Pacific Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) in the Pacific, and co-lead of the regional Pacific Food Security Cluster (rPFSC), WFP has worked with national disaster management offices and cluster members to implement capacity strengthening activities focusing on enhanced emergency preparedness and response capacity in Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). Tailored to each national context, activities encompassed strengthening of national coordination structures; transfer of technical skills and knowledge through training, simulation exercises, support to data collection and analysis; provision of emergency equipment, infrastructure, stocks and common services such as facilities management, prepositioning, coordination and information management.

As COVID-19 preparedness and response activities extended into 2021, WFP also continued to collaborate closely with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other humanitarian and development partners on the Joint Incident Management Team (JIMT). In January, WFP signed an agreement with the European Union (EU), WHO, and the Pacific Community (SPC) to support health sector responses to COVID-19 across the Pacific.

WFP continues to help partners transport goods, given the limited options for air freight. WFP was requested to transport relief supplies from other organizations' stockpiles to locations in the Pacific, for example from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Malaysia, to typhoon-hit Palau on behalf of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). WFP also has a long-standing agreement with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to store WFP's emergency logistics equipment at their warehouse in Brisbane, Australia, which can be rapidly deployed to the Pacific in case of a disaster. These opportunities have helped to strengthen coordination and collaboration around logistics in the Pacific.

As co-chair of the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group (PRCWG), WFP has worked closely with 33 other national, regional and international organizations and donors working in cash, such as the Fiji Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the Norwegian Refugee Council's CashCap project, as well as six private sector partners such as mobile network operators (MNOs). This has helped to facilitate broad sectoral alignment around the prerequisites and modalities of providing cash in the Pacific.

In 2021, WFP partnered for the first time with the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) in the Pacific to launch the pilot climate-risk insurance with the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children, and Poverty Alleviation. This builds on WFP's work on social protection, which will be further expanded through a new partnership with organizations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), UN Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on social protection assessments in the Pacific.

Through the ETC, WFP continued to work with Australia's Flinders University on the development of the Disaster-Emergency Preparedness and Response (D-EPR) training programme. WFP is also exploring further collaboration with the University of South Pacific to support market assessments and monitoring in the region.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the iMCSP<sup>5</sup>

# CSP Financial Overview

WFP's interim Multi Country Strategic Plan (iMCSP) started in January 2019 and ends in June 2022. However, in 2021, WFP extended its iMCSP by 6 months to better align with long-term United Nations planning in the region, to reflect changes in the operational timeline of the air services, and to accommodate adjustments to the food security cluster and innovation.

In 2021, the CSP was fully funded through USD 4.8 million in new contributions as well as USD 6.9 million of carryover funding, which was received in the second half of 2020.

The funding picture has illustrated the unique situation in the Pacific in 2021. The continued border closures and travel restrictions throughout the year, as well as strict requirements for quarantining, meant that WFP staff and government partners were largely unable to travel or conduct workshops and trainings under Strategic Outcome 1 activities, which represents a large part of the preparedness activities and budget that had been planned for the year.

These restrictions also resulted in the reduction of commercially available air transport options including regular passenger transport and cargo. As a result, the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service, launched in 2020 for three months under Strategic Outcome 2, became even more critical in this context. In early January, the air service received nearly USD 4.5 million through a new partnership between WFP, WHO, and the Pacific Community (SPC), funded by the EU, to strengthen testing capacity, infection prevention and control, and preparedness for the roll-out of COVID-19 vaccines.



















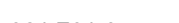













As PICTs began to control the spread of COVID-19, commercial air transport options began to increase in 2021. This resulted in a lower-than-planned demand for the use of the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service's passenger flights and cargo services and lower rates of expenditure than expected.

By the end of 2021, about 50 percent of funds allocated under Strategic Outcome 1 and approximately 53 percent of funds under Strategic Outcome 2 have been used.

While new contributions were allocated at country level, there was no flexibility for their utilisation as they were earmarked towards specific activities in the proposals. Therefore, given this decreased demand under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP is in the process of returning a portion of the USD 4.5 million funding that cannot be used within the planned timeframe.

With the arrival of the Delta and Omicron variants in the region, the WHO-led JIMT has prepared for higher case numbers and new outbreaks, including by prepositioning and stockpiling personal protective equipment (PPE) and other critical medical equipment. As the availability of viable commercial options remains uncertain, WFP anticipates a need for the air service to continue operating to support the movement of critical items across the Pacific region.

## 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.	 2,963,335.0	 3,811,805.0	 3,034,979.0	 1,510,199.0
02: Humanitarian and development partners in the Pacific have access to reliable services during crisis.	 3,920,874.0	 7,172,710.0	 4,652,725.0	 2,455,200.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 2,863,977.0	 0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	 6,884,209.0	 10,984,515.0	 10,551,681.0	 3,965,399.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 653,711.0	 854,380.0	 921,791.0	 523,167.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 7,537,920.0	 11,838,895.0	 11,473,472.0	 4,488,566.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 489,965.0	 769,528.0	 288,612.0	 288,612.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 8,027,885.0	 12,608,423.0	 11,762,084.0	 4,777,177.0



# 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.**



**36** training sessions/workshops, regional meetings, or forums organized.



**117** bulletins, maps, and other information products compiled and shared



**193** Regional and national partners supported

## **Logistics**

In 2021, WFP focused on supporting regional needs and the COVID-19 response through the regional Pacific Logistics Cluster and the continued roll-out of the Pacific Logistics Mapping (PALM) tool. The cluster held monthly regional meetings remotely to provide a platform for partners to share key concerns and updates. At the conclusion of 2021, there were 21 members of the Pacific Logistics Cluster, encompassing the key organizations working in the Pacific: regional organizations such as the Pacific Community (SPC), Pacific Business Resilience Network and Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, UN agencies, donors, NGOs, and international organizations.

The Logistics Cluster continued to act as a hub for information on passenger and cargo services, distributing information on the availability of air and sea transport services, including commercial, charter and repatriation flight data, border restrictions, and shipping information. This has helped to support the planning processes of partners and stakeholders and inform the type of service provision needed. Website analytics show that these updates are the most viewed section of the Pacific page on the Logistics Cluster website.

WFP continued to operate the transit warehouse in Nadi, Fiji, to support the efficient movement of goods by the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service. The major users of the warehouse, including its bonded facilities, were WHO, UNICEF, and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, to support the consolidation of cargo to the Pacific. In 2021, the Nadi transit warehouse received a total of 571 cubic metres of cargo.

WFP held 17 trainings and presentations on the PALM tool, an online mapping tool for prepositioned supplies. Working with the UN Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to reintroduce the tool through the Pacific Humanitarian Team, WFP doubled the number of organizations actively using PALM in 2021. Nearly 30 organizations, including NGOs and national disaster management offices (NDMOs), updated their stocks status in PALM in the lead up to the 2021/2022 cyclone season, thereby providing a snapshot for partners to see what and where supplies are prepositioned crucial for preparedness planning and for a timely response.

The ongoing border restrictions have made it difficult for organizations to obtain approval to undertake short-term missions. This has also had an impact on the Logistics Cluster's ability to update its Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCAs). As the predominant focus of countries remained on the response to the global pandemic, there was little engagement in 2021 on updating the LCAs on the part of PICs in general. Progress was made in developing the LCAs in consultation with the Tuvalu authorities. The logistics cluster began work to develop a remote approach for conducting the country's own national and provincial LCAs, which are expected to take place in 2022.

In response to requests from the Governments of Fiji and Papua New Guinea to help deal with the handling of increased volumes of personal protective equipment (PPE) and medical equipment, WFP donated mobile warehouses, a forklift, and other equipment to the two governments in consultation with Joint Incident Management Team (JIMT) logistics partners.

WFP launched the Donate Responsibly campaign at the start of the 2019/2020 cyclone season, in partnership with the Councils for International Development of Australia and New Zealand, to reduce the challenges faced with unsolicited bilateral donations in the Pacific and their impact on supply chains, and to raise awareness about responsible ways of donating to help disaster-affected communities. A review of the campaign in mid-2021 indicated high interest in the

campaign (the click-through rate for the Google ad campaign was 1.78 percent, compared with the average of 0.35 percent), but more needed to be done to build trust with Pacific communities over social media. Most families in the Pacific have experienced with natural disasters, and the Pacific diaspora in Australia and New Zealand are well placed to understand the practical and immediate needs of their friends and families back home. Building on the learning that highlighted the need to strongly engage the diaspora, WFP partnered with diaspora consultants to achieve a higher engagement of Pacific leaders on social media than in the previous year.

### **Emergency telecommunications**

WFP, through the emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC), continued to engage with Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) to strengthen and enhance national systems and networks. A total of eight partners were supported by the ETC across government entities, the private sector, humanitarian organizations, and academia. The ETC focused activities on supporting essential telecommunications networks and infrastructure in PICTs as and where feasible, as these are crucial components of effective COVID-19 preparedness and response.

As part of overall capacity strengthening, the ETC developed a three-week executive training on Disaster-Emergency Preparedness and Response (D-EPR) in collaboration with Australia's Flinders University. The training, originally planned as a face-to-face training, was restructured to be delivered virtually. Incorporating tabletop and simulation exercises for participants, it is aimed at developing capacity among ICT/emergency telecommunication professionals in the Pacific to respond to emergency telecommunications or ICT needs during humanitarian crises. The course will be held in February 2022 for the first cohort.

During 2021, WFP through the ETC continued to work with national authorities on telecommunications preparedness projects throughout the Pacific. WFP worked with Nauru's National Emergency Services (NES) taskforce to upgrade and strengthen their emergency radio telecommunications systems used in emergencies and post-disaster situations. In 2021, the ETC facilitated the delivery of radio network equipment to Nauru, identified a specialist to install the equipment and provide capacity strengthening training to NES personnel in systems management and operational maintenance, and initiated frequency planning for the radio network. The implementation of this upgraded network capacity will provide the Nauru NES with a more flexible, robust and resilient emergency telecommunications capability to support its field response to emergencies and other adverse events.

The ETC supported Vanuatu's Office of Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO) in the deployment of a teleconferencing system for the Ministry of Health's Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). The equipment is scheduled to be integrated into the EOC in January 2022. Based on a request from the Government of Fiji following Tropical Cyclone Yasa in December 2020, WFP provided specialized satellite communications equipment, smart tablets, and power banks to the Fiji National Disaster Management Office. The equipment, contributed by the Government of Brazil, will support Fiji's first responders on the ground with portable connectivity and rapid data collection capacity at the field level. WFP also provided smart tablets and power banks to the Fiji Ministry of Health and Medical Services which supported the ministry's COVID-19 screening, contact tracing and vaccination rollout.

In December 2021, the ETC brought together eight national and regional counterparts through a Pacific regional meeting, providing ETC and disaster professionals a chance to strengthen and plan further coordination efforts moving into 2022. Throughout the year, WFP collaborated closely with eight partners on ETC activities in the Pacific, including the New Zealand Red Cross and Pacific government stakeholders.

### **Food Security and VAM**

WFP, working through the regional Pacific Food Security Cluster (rPFSC) and bilaterally, worked closely with national food security clusters and government agencies to strengthen their ability to collect, analyse and disseminate food security data to inform programming. Throughout the year, the rPFSC provided technical support and trainings to four PICTs, such as technical advice and enumerator training for Fiji's COVID-19 food security assessments, information management training for the Samoa Food Security Cluster and Tonga National Emergency Management Office, and support to Vanuatu's Food Security and Agriculture Cluster to review their standard operating procedures in response to shocks and disasters. WFP also provided smart tablets and power banks to the Fiji Department of Social Welfare's Poverty Monitoring Unit in support of a shift towards greater use of digital systems.

In 2020, WFP launched the mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) tool in the Pacific, which uses mobile technology to conduct cross-sectional and high-frequency remote surveys on a quarterly basis. So far more than 19,000 records are available as a baseline and for trend analysis of the situation in targeted countries. By collecting household-level data, mVAM enhances the understanding of the food security and nutrition situation of the population as a preparedness measure. Following a shock, a specific survey is conducted on the affected areas.

As movement restrictions continued into 2021, WFP's mVAM approach remained necessary to provide cost-efficient, disaggregated data on food security and livelihoods to help improve evidence-based analysis and guide government and stakeholder decision-making.

The data collected by mVAM has proven useful to partners in various ways, from being used in Fiji's national lessons learned workshop for the TC Harold response, to being fed into the OCHA After Action Review of the Category 5 storm, to being leveraged by humanitarian partners for response and planning purposes. For instance, IFRC has used mVAM data for scenario and response planning while ADRA has used mVAM data to support funding proposals. Further, a time-series analysis of mVAM findings in five PICTs has been incorporated into the UN's Common Country Analysis, which will inform the UN's next five-year strategy.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic crisis affecting the access to, and availability and stability of food, the Government of Fiji requested WFP's support in measuring the pandemic's impact on the most vulnerable population through the implementation of a subnational mVAM survey of over 1,800 households in the COVID-19 containment zones. The survey found that the duration of movement restrictions heavily affected the informal labour sector and people living in settlements, which subsequently resulted in negative coping strategies and a reduction in or loss of sources of income. The results were used to advocate for the continuous support of government social protection assistance through cash-based transfer initiatives. The survey included gender, protection, and disability in its sampling and analysis.

WFP launched an internal review of mVAM in the fall of 2021 to understand good practices, opportunities for improvement and replicability, and recommendations for the future. Results are expected in early 2022.

### **Cash-Based Transfers and Social Protection**

In many regions of the Pacific, the scattered geographical distribution and remoteness of communities, combined with the existence of dynamic markets and financial institutions, make cash an attractive response option. WFP, as co-chair of the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group (PRCWG) is leading partnerships and collaboration around cash-based interventions. In collaboration with the Norwegian Refugee Council's global CashCap project, a dedicated coordinator for the PRCWG was recruited in 2021. The PRCWG has conducted a perception survey to help formulate the working group's 2022-2025 strategy and has facilitated a training to enhance the technical capacities of staff on the cash and voucher project cycle. WFP has also been supporting the national counterpart through the provision of Secretariat services to the Fiji Cash Working Group, of which is chaired by the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation.

Together with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and SPACE (Social Protection Approaches to COVID-19 Expert Advice), WFP is conducting a social protection mapping exercise for Fiji. The objective is to support the Fiji Cash Working Group in documenting good practices from recent cash responses in Fiji, reflecting on changes since the TC Winston cash responses of 2016-2017. Initial findings are expected in early 2022. Collaboration is ongoing with ILO, UNDP and UNICEF, to support a joint social protection assessment in the Pacific. Early discussions with Fiji and Kiribati governments have already taken place.

In November 2021, WFP launched a 12-month climate risk insurance pilot in partnership with the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation and the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). This unique initiative provides 325 social welfare recipients living in high-disaster-risk locations in Fiji with parametric insurance, meaning that recipients will be digitally paid a specified sum when certain conditions are met (e.g., wind speeds typical of a Category 2 cyclone or greater). This differs from traditional insurance, which assesses the magnitude of indemnity after the event.

Gender was integrated into the implementation of Activity 3, as seen by the gender and age marker code of 4. Trainings on mVAM and data collection efforts incorporated gender and age considerations, and regular mVAM bulletins and dashboards have provided data on the food security, nutrition and livelihoods situation by gender, age, and disability status.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	N/A
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	N/A
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
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	N/A

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



21 Flights conducted by the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service



1,037 Cubic metres of cargo transported by the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service



12 Pacific nations/territories served by the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service

### Pacific Humanitarian Air Service

At the beginning of 2021, despite the strict border restrictions, several of the region’s airlines had resumed operations, with limited capacities, carrying out either cargo flights and/or repatriation flights. Additional commercial activity was seen as the year progressed. However with the arrival of the more contagious Delta variant, followed by the Omicron variant, governments again began to reduce or cancel already limited passenger flight options. Overall, throughout 2021, there continued to be major gaps in cargo and passenger services for many locations. The Pacific Humanitarian Air Service, originally activated for a period of three months in 2020, proved to be critical throughout 2021 for moving passengers and large volumes of essential cargo.

WFP continued to participate in the regional taskforce of the Pacific Humanitarian Pathway for COVID-19 (PHP-C) - a Pacific-led regional mechanism created in 2020 to provide an enabling environment for the humanitarian response to the pandemic. In 2021, WFP utilised three Pacific airlines for Pacific Humanitarian Air Service flights: Air Vanuatu, Fiji Airlines, and Nauru Airlines.

The Pacific Humanitarian Air Service has not only strengthened regional response efforts to the COVID-19 pandemic but also addressed disruptions in non-COVID-19 health supply chains including national vaccination campaigns and supported emergency responses following natural disasters in the Pacific. The air service was able to respond to the supply chain fragility of Kiribati with the country's supply of essential IV fluids depleted. In April 2021, an air service flight departed Brisbane, Australia, transporting urgent, life-saving medical supplies (primarily IV fluids) on behalf of the Kiribati Ministry of Health. The same flight was also able to stop over and uplift essential personal protective equipment (PPE) for Kiribati from WFP's consolidation warehouse in Fiji for COVID-19 preparedness. When Typhoon Surigae hit Palau in April 2021, damaging some 1,500 homes, destroying roads, and cutting power and water supplies, there were limited transport options for relief aid. IFRC and the Australian government had emergency relief items stockpiled at the UNHRD in Malaysia. The Pacific Humanitarian Air Service transported these life-saving relief items, including family kits, kitchen sets, and blankets from Malaysia to Palau. In August, the air service transported more than 15 mt of medical cargo, including oxygen concentrators and PPE from WHO's regional emergency stockpile in the Philippines to Nadi, Fiji, to support the Government of Fiji's COVID-19 response as case numbers hit record highs. In October, under the PHP-C arrangement, the Government of Tuvalu formally requested WFP's assistance to transport two engineers and associated equipment from New Caledonia to Tuvalu to assist the Public Works Department in installing a new desalination plant and repairing an existing one. The country had been experiencing decreased rainfall and a shortage of fresh water and urgently needed to carry out installation and repairs to increase the supply of fresh water. Given the lack of commercial air options between New Caledonia and Tuvalu, the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service represented the only solution for the Government of Tuvalu.

### 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	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Across the Pacific Islands, the prevalence of gender inequality remains a barrier to progress against development goals, justice and social stability<sup>6</sup>. In the informal sector, women are over-represented, comprising on average 85 percent of all market vendors across Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Fiji. Although the work is particularly difficult and economically susceptible to external shocks, it remains the primary source of income for many women (especially rural women) in the Pacific.

The health, social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting from measures and restrictions established to reduce the spread of the virus, have been profound. The informal sector as an important driver of economic activity in the Pacific<sup>7</sup> has been one of the most affected. The increase of unemployment, disruption of supply chains and markets, the vulnerability of workers to climate change, and the advent of fourth industrial revolution (4IR) technologies have exacerbated the disparities in labour market participation, wages, and occupational segregation in the type of work that men and women perform<sup>8</sup>. Thus in the absence of strong safety nets and the impacts of the pandemic have rendered informal workers, particularly women, especially vulnerable.

A key part of WFP's capacity strengthening work through the interim multi-country strategic plan (iMCS) is working with national institutions and regional clusters to utilise disaggregated data to enable more effective programming.

WFP's mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) surveys have shown that COVID-19 had a greater negative impact on women and female-headed households than men. In Fiji, for example, mVAM found that female-headed households saw greater levels of deprivation of essential needs (e.g., decreased expenditures in basic needs such as food, education and health) at levels twice as high as the national average (23 percent versus 11 percent). In Kiribati, female-headed households reported borrowing more money than male-headed households (29 percent versus 18 percent heading into 2021).

WFP, alongside Fiji's Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, developed draft joint standard operating procedures (SOPs) for cash-based assistance that highlight the different ways that men and women receive information as well as include templates that disaggregate data by gender, age, and disability status. WFP has supported the review of the Vanuatu Food Security and Agriculture Cluster SOPs to mainstream gender and the inclusion of vulnerable groups into programme design and implementation, coordination, monitoring and reporting on the cluster's activities.

By highlighting the distinct needs of women and children in SOPs, operating guidelines, data capture templates, and assessments, WFP is helping to ensure that these groups receive specific attention and to build awareness and gender inclusivity into implementation of national response programmes. WFP participated as member of the IWDA Global Technical Advisory Group to support the development of an Equality Insights rapid survey<sup>9</sup>. The survey aims to better understand how gender, age, disability, geographic location shape, create or deepen experiences of poverty and inequality in the Pacific region.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

In line with its commitment to promote protection and accountability with special emphasis on preparedness, risk management, and a preventive approach, WFP has supported Pacific governments and humanitarian partners with the technical review of standard operating procedures, enhanced data management and analysis, and access to information to support data-driven decisionmaking processes which enables identification, targeting, tailoring of assistance, monitoring and reporting for specific vulnerable groups.

Innovative initiatives such as the parametric insurance pilot project will provide WFP and the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation greater insight and understanding of diverse vulnerabilities that impact targeted populations under a social protection scheme, including pregnant women, households with children, elderly and persons living with a disability living in high disaster risk areas.

In addition, with remote food security monitoring using mVAM, and in coordination with partners, WFP designs, collects, analyses, and disseminates information from assessments, post-assistance exercises, and other studies inclusive of disaggregated data by urban and rural setting, gender and age, disabilities, to understand protection risks, gender-based violence risks (especially in COVID-19 containment zones) and the safety of the affected population.

# Environment

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

At the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) this year, the Minister of Justice, Communications and Foreign Affairs of Tuvalu gave his pre-recorded speech to the conference while standing knee-deep in water. The image of him, in a suit and tie, standing at a podium while the seawater rose around him, was meant to highlight the imminent dangers facing the PICTs due to climate change. While Tuvalu may not be able to stop climate change alone, there may be ways to manage the impacts of climate change earlier. WFP is committed to expand its climate work and partnerships with regional development actors and governments to provide innovative solutions tailored to the specific country contexts to mitigate the impact of the climate crisis on the population most at risk.

Anticipatory Action (AA), which links early warning systems to predetermined actions and financing aims to mitigate the negative impacts of disasters and shocks by providing humanitarian assistance prior to the onset of a hazard, is driving a change in the way humanitarian and development actors approach predictable crises in the Pacific.

The launch of the first-ever parametric climate-risk insurance in Fiji for social welfare beneficiaries is a step in the right direction, as it takes a proactive approach towards mitigating the effects of climate change and provides a tool for a faster, more predictable response. The insurance scheme promises to help Fijians on an individual level. WFP is now exploring AA to expand and broaden this work to an institutional level.

In the Pacific, WFP is looking at partnering with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to scale up a humanitarian approach to AA by focusing on enhancing the capacity of humanitarian partners and national entities, while also looking at institutionalizing efforts by relevant national stakeholders for sustainability.

Over the coming two years, the objective is to focus on at least two PICTs to explore the approach, while facilitating national/regional collaboration and commitment on the AA agenda. The core focus will be on predictable, climate-induced hazards such as tropical cyclones and drought.



# WFP Aviation

## **WFP's Pacific Humanitarian Air Service Flies Engineers to the Frontlines of Tuvalu's Climate Crisis**

Even in the best of times, it is difficult to travel between the Pacific Islands. Sparsely populated island states such as Tuvalu were serviced by just a few flights a week prior to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, with flights often transiting in hubs far from the origin or destination. As the pandemic canceled and disrupted flights, it became nearly impossible to travel between certain countries. With the challenges faced in the region, WFP's Pacific Humanitarian Air Service remained committed to assisting the Pacific Island Nations through the provision of technical and coordination support to authorities and partners with cargo and transport requirements.

The Government of Tuvalu saw this first-hand in 2021 as it struggled to transport skilled engineers to the small country. Tuvalu has traditionally relied on rainwater harvesting for freshwater, as it was previously blessed with plentiful rain. However, the country has been experiencing declining rainfall and rising temperatures since 1950 as a result of climate change, putting the small island country at enormous risk<sup>9</sup>. Lower-than-average rainfall in 2021, with no respite forecasted, resulted in water shortages and rationing in the capital, Funafuti.

The Government had procured a desalination plant from New Caledonia to produce freshwater from seawater, but urgently needed to transport skilled engineers to install the new plant and repair an existing one. Despite repeated attempts by the Government to find or charter flights, COVID-19 restrictions and a lack of commercial options made passenger travel between New Caledonia and Tuvalu impossible.

In October 2021, the Government of Tuvalu formally requested WFP's assistance through the Pacific Humanitarian Pathway for COVID-19 (PHP-C) to transport the engineers from New Caledonia to Tuvalu. The PHP-C had been set up by regional governments to provide the enabling environment around customs, immigration clearances, and deployment of humanitarian workers to support the COVID-19 response. This represented an expansion of the mechanism for other needs.

The experience has shown how, more than a year after its initial launch, the air service continues to be a critical tool in the Pacific for responding to needs that span beyond COVID-19.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] The user satisfaction rate of 81 percent is an average of the three user satisfaction surveys conducted from the ETC, Logistics, and Food Security clusters in consultation with the Regional Bureau.

## Context and Operations

[2] The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) covered by WFP under its iMCSCP include Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu; where possible assistance may also extend to Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau.

[3] Government of Vanuatu. 2020. Post-Disaster Needs Assessment: TC Harold & COVID-19, Vanuatu.

[4] Asian Development Bank. 2021. Pacific Economic Monitor: December 2021.

## Partnerships

[5] Australia, the European Union, Government of the Republic of Fiji, Private Donors, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and the United States

## CSP Financial Overview

### Progress towards gender equality

[6] International Labour Organization, 2020. Informal economy: Informal sectors of Fiji, Palau, Tonga and Vanuatu key to COVID-19 economic recovery. [Fact Sheet]. [https://www.ilo.org/suva/public-information/press-releases/WCMS\\_774071/lang-en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/suva/public-information/press-releases/WCMS_774071/lang-en/index.htm).

[7] Pacific Foundation, 2020. Boccuzzi, E. (2021). The Future of Work for Women in the Pacific Islands. The Asia Foundation. <https://asiafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/The-Future-of-Work-for-Women-in-the-Pacific-Islands.updateMarch1.pdf>

[8] UNWOMEN, 2020. Azcona, G., Bhatt, A., Encarnacion, J., Plazaola-Castaño, J., Seck, P., Staab, Silke., Turquet, L. From Insights to Action: Gender Equality in the face of COVID19. UNWOMEN. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/09/gender-equality-in-the-wake-of-covid-19>

## WFP Aviation

[9] Minimum air temperatures have increased 0.24 degrees C per decade since 1950 according to the World Bank, while average rainfall has decreased by 0.5mm per decade, according to a 2017 study by researchers at the University of the South Pacific.

# 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.111: Number of Standard Operating Procedures developed and implemented	SOP	3	0	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	10	17	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.142: Number of organizations utilizing storage and cargo consolidation services	agency/organization	0	4	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	11	12	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.58: Number of information management products produced and shared, including bulletins, maps, guidance documents, and other logistics information	item	60	90	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.63: Number of Logistics Capacity Assessments developed or updated	assessment	3	0	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.80: Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	partner organization	10	23	
K: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	18	45	
M: Strengthened emergency logistics coordination and supply chain procedures.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	11	9	
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Strengthened national emergency telecommunications infrastructure and coordination capacities.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.111: Number of Standard Operating Procedures developed and implemented	SOP	1	0	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	4	2	

H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.80: Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	partner organization	5	8
K: Strengthened national emergency telecommunications infrastructure and coordination capacities.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	12	8
M: Strengthened national emergency telecommunications infrastructure and coordination capacities.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	12	6
<b>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.</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Strengthened design and coordination of food security and nutrition emergency response.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.111: Number of Standard Operating Procedures developed and implemented	SOP	3	2
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	25	17
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted	assessment	25	27
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	10	16
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.80: Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	partner organization	10	24
K: Strengthened design and coordination of food security and nutrition emergency response.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	54	94
M: Strengthened design and coordination of food security and nutrition emergency response.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	5	7

### 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.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian actors - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islnd COs - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	79	≥90	≥90	71	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.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian actors - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islnd COs - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	82	≥90	≥90	100	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.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islld COs - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0		=3	3	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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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H: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services to humanitarian organisations and partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian Air Service

H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	0	24
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.44: Number of flights operated	flight	0	21
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.62: Number of locations served	site	0	15
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	0	158.97
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.21: Volume (m3) of cargo transported	m3	0	1,036.65
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	0	59

K: Affected populations benefit from the humanitarian air services to humanitarian organisations and partners in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian Air Service

K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	0	24
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**Outcome Results**

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Humanitarian Actors - **Location:** Pacific Islld COs - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Humanitarian Air Service

User satisfaction rate	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	94			WFP survey
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Cover page photo © Flavio Carvalho

Cargo is offloaded from a Pacific Humanitarian Air Service flight in Tarawa, Kiribati.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

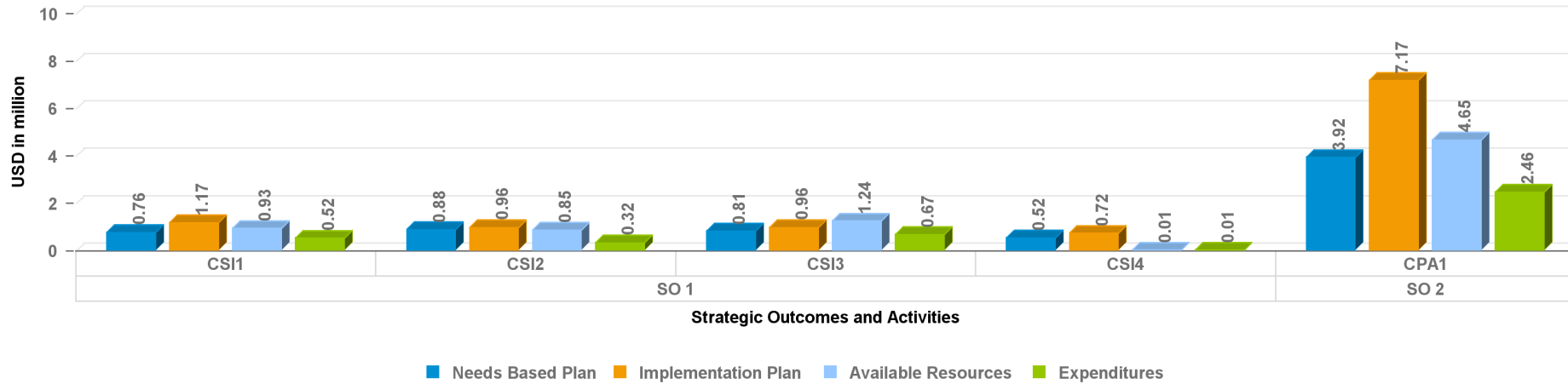
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.
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 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	755,009	1,171,510	927,337	516,767
		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.	876,081	958,050	854,140	316,556
		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.	808,585	958,585	1,242,192	665,566

# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	523,660	723,660	11,309	11,309
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,963,335</b>	<b>3,811,805</b>	<b>3,034,979</b>	<b>1,510,199</b>
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.	3,920,874	7,172,710	4,652,725	2,455,200
<b>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)</b>			<b>3,920,874</b>	<b>7,172,710</b>	<b>4,652,725</b>	<b>2,455,200</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,863,977	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,863,977</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>6,884,209</b>	<b>10,984,515</b>	<b>10,551,681</b>	<b>3,965,399</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>653,711</b>	<b>854,380</b>	<b>921,791</b>	<b>523,167</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>7,537,920</b>	<b>11,838,895</b>	<b>11,473,472</b>	<b>4,488,566</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>489,965</b>	<b>769,528</b>	<b>288,612</b>	<b>288,612</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>8,027,885</b>	<b>12,608,423</b>	<b>11,762,084</b>	<b>4,777,177</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

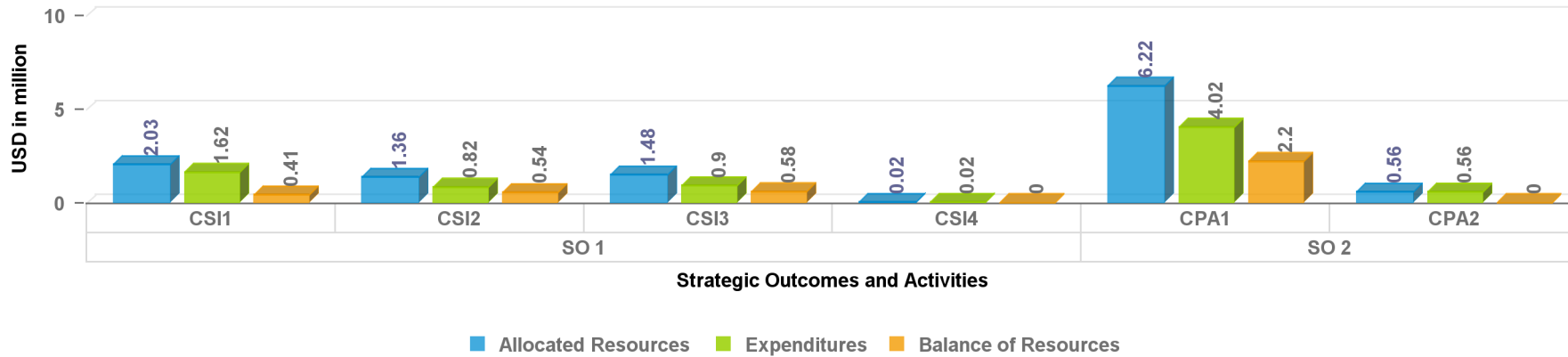
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	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.	1,587,970	21,297	0	21,297	21,297	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.	2,214,997	1,355,472	0	1,355,472	817,888	537,584

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# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	1,994,345	1,478,715	0	1,478,715	902,089	576,626
		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.	2,672,805	2,031,497	0	2,031,497	1,620,926	410,571
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>8,470,117</b>	<b>4,886,980</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,886,980</b>	<b>3,362,200</b>	<b>1,524,780</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	5,572,314	6,219,064	0	6,219,064	4,021,539	2,197,525
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	631,333	562,106	0	562,106	562,106	0
<b>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)</b>			<b>6,203,647</b>	<b>6,781,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,781,170</b>	<b>4,583,645</b>	<b>2,197,525</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,863,977	0	2,863,977	0	2,863,977
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,863,977</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,863,977</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,863,977</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>14,673,764</b>	<b>14,532,127</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,532,127</b>	<b>7,945,845</b>	<b>6,586,283</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,956,621</b>	<b>1,132,868</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,132,868</b>	<b>734,244</b>	<b>398,624</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>16,630,386</b>	<b>15,664,995</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,664,995</b>	<b>8,680,089</b>	<b>6,984,906</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,033,605</b>	<b>955,853</b>		<b>955,853</b>	<b>955,853</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>17,663,991</b>	<b>16,620,848</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,620,848</b>	<b>9,635,942</b>	<b>6,984,906</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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