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# **Pacific Islands**

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

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# Overview

Through its interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan (iMCSP) 2019-2023, WFP prioritized close collaboration with national governments and communities across 15 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) as well as regional clusters in their efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Global Partnerships). [1] WFP aimed to bolster emergency preparedness and response capacities and coordination mechanisms and enhance the collection and analysis of food security and nutrition data to inform the design of social protection interventions.

In 2022, WFP Pacific demonstrated its agility by providing support for national COVID-19 preparedness and response efforts, as well as responding to the volcanic eruption in Tonga and the drought in Kiribati. To streamline information sharing on the humanitarian situation, assess needs and deploy the appropriate responses, WFP facilitated coordination among partners and provided technical assistance through regional logistics, emergency telecommunications, food security clusters and the cash working group. Overall, counterparts were satisfied with WFP's leadership and services provided, as reflected in annual user surveys.

To augment logistics response and management capacities, WFP, through its leadership in the Pacific Logistics Cluster, facilitated two strategic training sessions on Humanitarian Logistics Management and Medical Logistics in Pandemics. To improve information sharing and coordination among partners, WFP facilitated the transition to the Stock of Humanitarian Organisations Logistics Mapping (STOCKHOLM) platform, providing a visual representation of pre-positioned humanitarian contingency stock in the Pacific. Furthermore, Logistics Capacity Assessments were conducted in Fiji, Tuvalu and the Federate State of Micronesia to map out the gaps and challenges in national logistics response infrastructure and services.

WFP, through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), engaged with regional and national partners on telecommunications preparedness projects. The installation of an emergency communications system in Nauru, alongside training provided to government staff, was pivotal to supporting the national COVID-19 response. In addition, the ETC delivered training on disaster-emergency preparedness and response (D-EPR) to strengthen the capacity of telecommunications professionals in the Pacific to prepare for and respond to connectivity needs during crises.

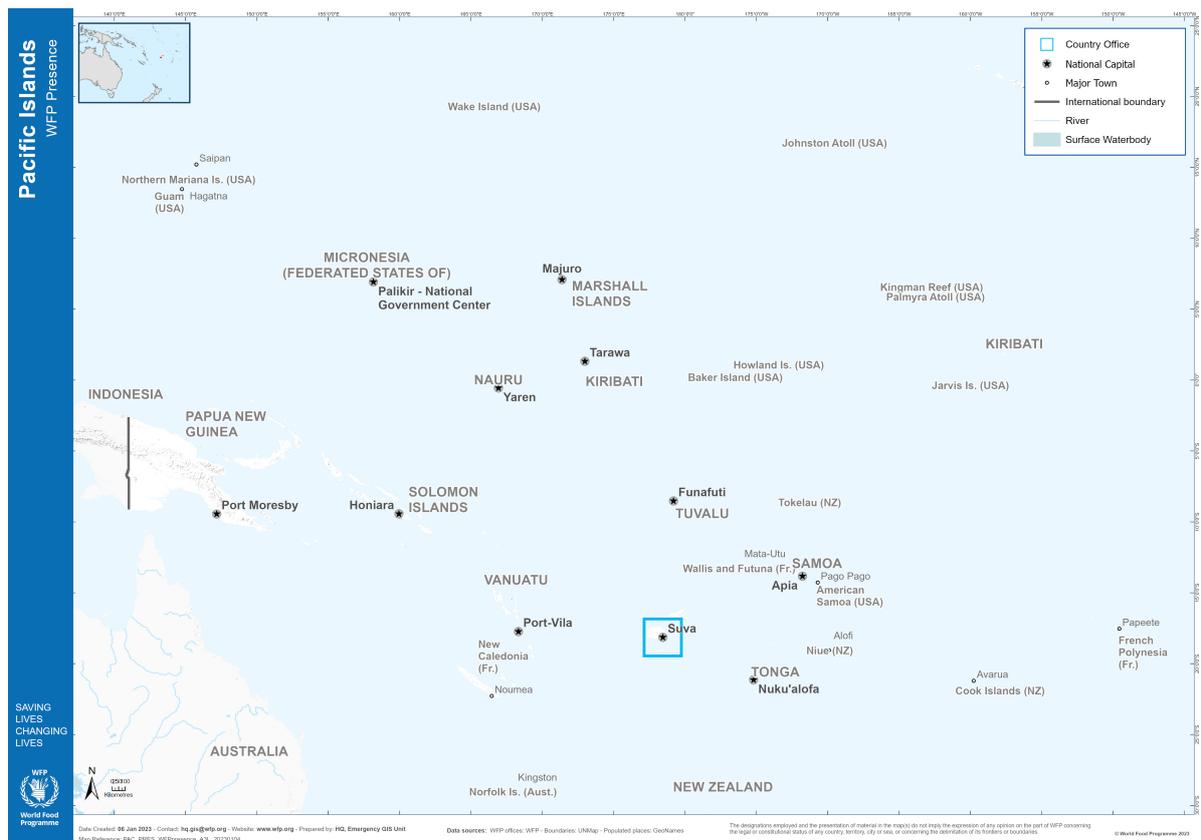
WFP continued to ramp up its efforts on enhancing the system architecture and improving the knowledge base through evidence generation to inform effective government policy formulation and programming. WFP collaborated closely with national counterparts in five countries (i.e., Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu) to collect cross-sectional data through its mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) tool. As the global food crisis impacted economies in the region and further exacerbated the vulnerabilities of households at risk of food insecurity, WFP took active steps to prepare for an expansion of its remote data collection in the region, starting with the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. Furthermore, WFP, in partnership with the University of the South Pacific, introduced the use of the Market Functionality Index (MFI) and the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in Fiji to better understand households' ability to meet their essential needs.

WFP strengthened social protection systems in the Pacific to help households meet their essential needs and manage risks and shocks. As co-chair of the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group, WFP contributed to the development of an interactive platform that tracks all ongoing cash and voucher assistance activities to improve the coordination and effectiveness of cash-based interventions in the region. WFP also conducted a social protection mapping exercise in Kiribati, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu to identify the main actors, opportunities and key challenges, as well as the potential areas of support to be provided to national actors in expanding and strengthening the shock-responsiveness of the existing social protection systems.

In terms of common services provision, WFP continued to leverage its expertise in humanitarian logistics and supply chain management. The WFP-operated transit warehouse in Nadi, Fiji, supported the storage and prepositioning of relief items. The Pacific Humanitarian Air Service provided critical support to its partners, including governments and other United Nations agencies, to enable the movement of humanitarian personnel and the transport of essential cargo.

To better align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027), WFP extended its iMCSP for six months until June 2023. WFP will continue working with national counterparts to advance food and nutrition security across the Pacific.

# Context and operations



## Context

The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), home to over 11.4 million people, comprise small island states that are spread out across 15 percent of the earth's surface. Despite their diverse economic, social and political landscapes, the 15 PICTs covered by WFP share common characteristics due to the nature of small island states. These include heavy dependence on imports, scattering populations across vast distances, and susceptibility to the effects of extreme weather events driven by climate change, which put a strain on the ability of PICT governments to provide services in response to emergencies. In addition, the governments' social protection systems cover a relatively small portion of their populations due to a heavy reliance on informal community support systems and limited financing for social protection. The remoteness of maritime communities and distance from major administrative centres and markets also present challenges in the delivery of government services.

In 2022, the Pacific Region continued to experience a series of significant natural hazards, including rapid-onset events such as cyclones, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis. On 15 January, Tonga was hit by a tsunami after the eruption of the Hunga-Tonga-Hunga-Ha-apai underwater volcano - the largest eruption in the past 30 years, which affected about 84,000 people, more than 80 percent of Tonga's population. On the other hand, slow-onset events such as droughts also emerged as a major challenge in the equatorial Pacific, linked to the La Niña effects. Since November 2021, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tokelau, and Nauru experienced high levels of water stress due to low rainfall and dry conditions. On 11 June, the Government of Kiribati declared a State of Disaster due to drought, where the entire country (some 120,000 people) was affected. Similarly, the Government of Tuvalu also initiated a drought emergency response and requested support from the United Nations.

In parallel with the decline in COVID-19 cases in most countries in the region, 2022 saw the reopening of borders and the resumption of commercial flights to pre-COVID levels. However, in June, Nauru experienced its first outbreak of COVID-19, affecting nearly one-third of the population.

In 2022, the food security situation in the PICTs was adversely impacted by the global food crisis. Most PICTs were forecasted to experience a contraction in their gross domestic product (GDP), including Fiji (-4.1 percent), the Marshall Islands (-2.5 percent), Palau (-17.1 percent), Samoa (-8.1 percent) and Tonga (-2.7 percent). [2] These economic downturns further exposed these economies to fluctuations, exacerbating their vulnerabilities to food and nutrition security. The rising wheat prices and increased energy and transport costs due to disruptions in the global supply chains resulted in gaps in food consumption and the use of non-traditional strategies by vulnerable populations to

cope with the situation. This heightened the risk of food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly for the poorest in the region. In addition, social protection systems across the region are nascent or limited in coverage, offering limited protection to the most vulnerable for life cycle risks and those most exposed to natural hazards.

Overall in 2022, the food consumption levels remained relatively unstable and varied across the region. According to WFP's remote monitoring, rising food prices were identified as the most common concern among households, and a majority of households experienced a decrease in their income. [3] Excessive consumption of sugar and staples remained of concern in most countries, whereas the overall consumption of pulses, dairy, vegetables and fruits was found to be well below the recommended level for a healthy diet. This highlighted the need for adequate support to prevent further deterioration in households' vulnerability levels.

## Operations

Through its iMCSP 2019-2023, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of the national governments and enhance partnerships and coordination in logistics, emergency telecommunications, and food security to better prepare for and respond to emergencies.

In response to the Tonga volcanic eruption, WFP worked in collaboration with humanitarian partners to support the Government of Tonga in its emergency response and continued to provide operational assistance throughout the year in support of Tonga's recovery and reconstruction efforts. WFP jointly identified needs with the Government and augmented the logistics and telecommunications response capacities. As for the Kiribati drought response, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment, Land and Agriculture Development and the National Disaster Management Office through training on data collection and monitoring of drought impacts on the food security situation.

To monitor the impact of COVID-19 and the global food crisis on household food security, nutrition and livelihoods, WFP conducted remote vulnerability assessments on a quarterly basis in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu. WFP provided technical support to the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation (MWCPA) to digitalize the existing assessment of social welfare schemes, including the rural pregnant women food voucher scheme. This effort complemented broader interventions implemented in partnership with the MWCPA, such as the parametric climate risk insurance, and improved the efficiency and effectiveness of beneficiary data collection and analysis.

WFP continued to provide on-demand logistics services to humanitarian and development partners in the Pacific. In 2022, the gradual return to normal commercial flight operations resulted in a significant decrease in the on-demand services provided by the WFP-managed Pacific Humanitarian Air Service. In total, WFP facilitated seven humanitarian flights (as compared to 21 flights facilitated in 2021) in support of the emergency responses to the Tonga volcanic eruption and the Kiribati drought, as well as the COVID-19 response in Vanuatu.

WFP is currently in the process of finalizing a new Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP) 2023-2027 that is aligned with the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific and the United Nations Pacific Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027. [4] WFP's MCSP will focus on its enabling agenda through capacity strengthening for emergency preparedness and response while maintaining a strategic presence in the Pacific in response to climate shocks when requested.

## Risk Management

The PICTs faced a challenging situation in 2022 with negative GDP growth and soaring inflation, caused by the lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and compounded by the global food crisis. This led to a redirection of resources away from preparedness activities towards mitigating the negative economic impacts. Concurrently, the region also experienced increasingly frequent and extreme natural hazards that further strained available resources and threatened to neutralize progress in WFP's gradual shift from preparedness to response and recovery.

Emergency responses could have been more efficient if sufficient financial and human resources were allocated to equipping stakeholders to respond to shocks effectively. A shortage of staff or high staff turnover, especially among international personnel, could undermine capacity strengthening measures and the ability to update and generate data and monitor the situations of affected populations.

To mitigate both immediate- and longer-term risks, WFP continued to work closely with national partners to strengthen their capacities. It focused on collecting and analysing inclusive data related to food security, and ensuring a common understanding of the importance of emergency preparedness and response. To address the risk of a low retention rate of staff, WFP launched new recruitments for staff based in Fiji, Samoa and the Federated States of Micronesia, while offering more favourable contractual modalities.

# Partnerships

In 2022, WFP continued to strengthen partnerships with local and regional organizations in the Pacific, while fostering new collaboration with research institutions to guide evidence-based programming.

## Host Governments and Regional Partners

As the lead of the Logistics Cluster and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster in the Pacific, co-lead of the regional Pacific Food Security Cluster and co-chair of the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group, WFP collaborated with the National Disaster Management Offices and cluster partners to enhance emergency preparedness and response capacity in the PICTs through capacity strengthening initiatives. This included identifying gaps in capacity and technical knowledge and delivering country-specific training for programme implementation. After the Tonga volcanic eruption, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Emergency Management Office in Tonga to support logistics activities, namely inter-island transportation and warehousing. A dedicated warehouse officer based in Tonga was recruited to coordinate the response.

WFP organized and participated in key regional workshops focusing on logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security data collection and analysis. Missions were undertaken to the Solomon Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Tuvalu to strengthen partnerships and engagement with national stakeholders. These efforts aimed to build the capacities of PICT governments' agencies and first responders, contributing to effective and efficient emergency preparedness and response in the region.

In addition to consolidating partnerships and engagement with national stakeholders, WFP also played an active role in crucial regional dialogues. WFP participated in events such as the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Brisbane, the Pacific Small Island Developing States Solutions Forum in Samoa, and the 6th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action in Bangkok. Through these dialogues, WFP shared key achievements and lessons learned, while also positioning itself as a valuable partner in advancing the agenda for anticipatory action in regional disaster risk management and financing strategies.

Furthermore, WFP continued to strengthen its relationship with the Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP) agencies, which brings together several regional inter-governmental agencies such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the University of South Pacific, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Pacific Resilience Partnership disaster risk financing technical working group.

## United Nations Partners

WFP maintained its strong collaboration with UN agencies to maximize the cost-efficiency of operations. As co-chair of the Pacific Programme Management Team, WFP actively engaged in consultations with partners around the formalization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027. WFP also partnered with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development and UN Women to submit a proposal on a joint programme on accelerating progress towards rural women's economic empowerment in the Pacific.

In the aftermath of the Tonga volcanic eruption, WFP partnered with the International Labour Organization for a joint impact assessment on markets, nutrition, food security and livelihoods in Tonga, which aimed to inform and strengthen transitional policymaking and planning towards recovery and rebuilding efforts. WFP continued its collaboration with the World Health Organization and other partners through the Joint Incident Management Team to support COVID-19 preparedness and response in the Pacific.

To support PICT governments in the design and implementation of the Food System Pathway, WFP coordinated with FAO to identify strategic opportunities for setting up a Pacific hub. Following key regional ministerial meetings on disaster risk management, WFP actively engaged with FAO, the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and other regional stakeholders in building a network led by the PIFS to support the implementation of anticipatory action in the Pacific.

In addition, WFP, in partnership with UNCDF, continued to support Fiji's Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation and the Department of Social Welfare to scale up the climate risk insurance project for 2,000 recipients following the Tropical Cyclone season in 2021/22. The project provided parametric insurance to social welfare recipients living in high-disaster-risk locations in Fiji through electronic cash transfers.

## Research Institutions

WFP established new partnerships with the University of the South Pacific (USP) to launch a market assessment project in Fiji and Samoa, which aims to drive evidence-based decision-making for the respective Ministries of Agriculture in

response to climate shocks. Through the ETC, WFP continued to partner with Australia's Flinders University to deliver a three-week virtual training course on disaster-emergency preparedness and response (D-EPR) to 25 ICT professionals from 11 Pacific Island Countries.

Furthermore, WFP, along with UNCDF and the USP, initiated discussions with partners from the University of Sydney, the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative and the United Nations University's Institute for Environment and Human Security on potential opportunities for collaboration and to gauge interest in scaling up the climate insurance project in Fiji to other countries in the Pacific.

### **Funding Partners**

WFP maintained regular and transparent communication with all donors and organized outreach events to highlight its operational achievements. In June, WFP launched its 2021 Annual Country Report in a public event held in Fiji, which was attended by a diverse range of regional and national stakeholders including representatives from the PICT Governments, diplomatic missions, UN agencies, non-government organizations, private sector, civil society, and the media. In October, WFP commemorated the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service's two years of operations in the region with an event in Fiji.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP. [5]

### **Private sector**

WFP continued to work with the private sector for service provision, such as the telecommunication company Digicel, which provided mobile data collection and disaster communications services in the PICTs. Furthermore, WFP enlisted Digicel staff in call centres as enumerators for household surveys to collect food security and nutrition data in Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga and Kiribati.

# CSP Financial Overview

## Budget Revisions

Following the massive volcanic eruption in Tonga, a budget revision was undertaken in April 2022 to increase the budget of Activity 6 (on-demand service provision) under Strategic Outcome 2 in order to procure and transport food in support of government and humanitarian partners.

Through a sixth budget revision approved in October 2022, WFP's iMCSP was extended by six months until June 2023 to better align with long-term UN planning in the region. The budget revision also reprioritized resources to reflect the scale-up of data analysis on the impacts of the global food crisis on food security and livelihoods under Activity 3, as well as a decrease in demand for the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service under Activity 5. Based on the two budget revisions, the overall iMCSP budget increased from USD 28 million to USD 31 million.

## Resourcing Overview

Since its inception in 2019, the iMCSP was funded at 68 percent. In 2022, WFP was able to mobilize 92 percent of its annual needs-based plan requirements, through USD 2 million in new contributions and USD 7 million in resources carried over from 2021.

WFP prioritized the allocation of unearmarked funds towards underfunded activities to maximize impact. Of the total contributions, 52 percent of the contributions were earmarked at activity level. During the year, WFP sought and obtained donor permission to reallocate funds from the fully-funded Activity 5 (humanitarian air services) under Strategic Outcome 2 to other prioritized activities under Strategic Outcome 1, as commercial options for cargo and passenger services across the region became available. While the overall funding for Strategic Outcome 1 was well-funded, Activity 4, a cross-cutting activity aiming to promote and scale up innovations in disaster management and preparedness, was deprioritized in favour of Activity 3. This increased the scale and scope of current mVAM analysis to generate accurate and high-quality evidence on the impact of the global food crisis in the region, and to strengthen WFP's co-leadership of the Regional Food Security Cluster and Pacific Regional Cash Working Group.

WFP also received funding from the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for joint activities undertaken with IFAD and UN Women to support the economic empowerment of rural women across the Pacific Island countries. Through a grant from the UN Joint SDG Fund, WFP partnered with FAO to analyse the impacts of the global crisis of food in the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. Additionally, WFP, through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, received funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for response to Tonga's volcanic eruption.

At the end of 2022, WFP utilized 43 percent of funds allocated under Strategic Outcome 1 and 78 percent under Strategic Outcome 2. Several donor contributions will be carried over into 2023, such as multi-year contributions and contributions received in the last quarter of the year.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	5,446,326	2,680,311	5,859,287	2,539,296
SO01: 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.	5,446,326	2,680,311	5,859,287	2,539,296
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.	1,508,340	809,600	1,850,192	904,661
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.	1,250,110	559,443	1,483,087	645,218
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.	2,186,045	1,311,268	2,526,006	989,416
Activity 04: Provide support to national, provincial and regional institutions and other partners for the development of innovative tools and procedures that address climate-related disasters and their impact on people.	501,830	0	0	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	2,883,495	3,166,573	1,725,376	1,353,874

SO02: Humanitarian and development partners in the Pacific have access to reliable services during crisis.	 2,883,495	 3,166,573	 1,725,376	 1,353,874
Activity 05: Provide Humanitarian Air Services for the movement of personnel and urgent cargo for humanitarian partners operating in the Pacific.	 2,360,995	 3,166,573	 1,276,513	 905,011
Activity 06: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	 522,500	 0	 448,863	 448,863
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 11,436	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 8,329,821	 5,846,884	 7,584,663	 3,893,171
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 532,879	 567,699	 1,106,245	 669,983
Total Direct Costs	 8,862,700	 6,414,583	 8,690,908	 4,563,154
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 539,940	 416,947	 -26,396	 -26,396
Grand Total	 9,402,641	 6,831,531	 8,675,948	 4,536,758

# 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.**



**174** regional and national partners supported



**78** national coordination mechanisms supported



**43** training sessions and workshops, regional meetings or forums organized

WFP's capacity strengthening programme in the Pacific aims to protect vulnerable populations from food insecurity and malnutrition caused by natural hazards by enhancing regional and national emergency coordination and response mechanisms. WFP provides technical assistance in overcoming supply chain and telecommunications challenges to ensure the seamless delivery of humanitarian assistance to the affected populations. WFP also supports the development of practical and coordinated food security response plans based on reliable gender- and age-disaggregated data and analysis, as well as social protection interventions through cash-based transfers. WFP collaborates with practitioners and policymakers in disaster risk management and social protection sectors to strengthen effective shock-responsive social protection in the region.

## Logistics

WFP, through the Regional Pacific Logistics Cluster, focused on responding to logistics needs and supporting emergency preparedness. In 2022, a total of 68 organizations were supported, including government entities, UN agencies, international and national non-government organizations, and donors. Monthly regional meetings were held, providing a platform for partners to share key concerns and updates. Overall, the logistics coordination and technical assistance provided by WFP through the Pacific Logistics Cluster were well-received, as reflected in a user satisfaction rate of 90.5 percent.

In response to the Tonga emergency, WFP supported logistics coordination to facilitate streamlined information sharing on the requirements and prioritization of emergency relief items, available modes of transport, and the deliveries to partners and the Government. However, disruptions to telecommunication infrastructure in Tonga hindered timely access to information on the ground, whereas the effects of the eruption on air and sea access limited logistics service provision to only a select group of frontline personnel. Despite these challenges during the initial response, WFP delivered five mobile storage units (MSUs) and five generators and provided technical support on logistics and warehousing, including funding for hiring a dedicated national warehouse manager to support the response.

WFP continued to operate the transit warehouse in Nadi, Fiji, to support the efficient storage, prepositioning and transport of humanitarian cargo by the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service. In 2022, the warehouse received and consolidated a total of 308 m<sup>3</sup> of cargo on behalf of four organizations.

Following the lifting of border restrictions in 2022, the Pacific Logistics Cluster conducted field assessments in Fiji, Tuvalu and the Federated States of Micronesia to update the Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCA). The LCA mapped out the gaps and challenges in national logistics response infrastructure and services, including fuel, transporters, manual labour, telecommunications networks and food suppliers. With this baseline information collected, WFP aimed to enhance existing coordination mechanisms and standardize the information required for humanitarian logistics operations. Meanwhile, WFP facilitated a Capacity Needs Mapping exercise in Vanuatu to assess the institutional capacity of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO).

To improve information sharing and coordination among partners, WFP played an active role in the Emergency Supply Pre-Positioning Strategy (ESUPS) Working Group, facilitating the transition of the Pacific Logistic Mapping (PALM) tool to the Stock of Humanitarian Organizations Logistics Mapping (STOCKHOLM) platform in September. STOCKHOLM is a visual mapping and analysis tool that enables users to visualize their pre-positioned core relief items in the Pacific. By the end of 2022, 36 organizations in the Pacific were using the STOCKHOLM platform to display their prepositioned

stock. Apart from completing the data migration, WFP also supported ESUPS in the training of partners on the use of the STOCKHOLM platform.

Two strategic training sessions were organized, in collaboration with HELP Logistics, for government partners, humanitarian and development partners as well as the private sector. The regional training on Humanitarian Logistics Management in Fiji focused on logistic processes central to ensuring coordinated and effective disaster management, such as emergency coordination and preparedness, information management, warehousing, stock management, procurement negotiations and border processes. This was followed by an online training on Medical Logistics in Pandemics to equip aid workers and health professionals with essential logistics and supply chain knowledge in the context of medical emergency operations. Both training sessions aimed to improve the region's logistics response capacity by identifying the essential gaps and needs faced by NDMOs and to make social protection systems more responsive to shocks, while reconnecting with partners after two years of the pandemic.

In preparation for the South Pacific cyclone season, meetings were organized to ramp up the emergency logistics preparedness and response activities. The Pacific Logistics Cluster prepositioned key assets including MSUs, generators, forklifts and modular offices in Brisbane, Australia, and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, for rapid deployments in case of emergencies, and donated critical emergency equipment to the Government of Fiji. These prepositioning efforts mean that essential logistics assets are readily available to support efficient and effective humanitarian responses.

### **Emergency telecommunications**

As the lead in the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) in the Pacific, WFP continued to engage with national governments to strengthen their national telecommunications systems for disaster preparedness and emergency response. In 2022, the ETC provided on-demand support to four government partners. Based on a year-end user satisfaction survey, 88 percent of those who participated in ETC projects were satisfied with the services provided.

In response to the volcanic eruption in Tonga, the ETC supported relief efforts led by the Tongan Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC) until national telecommunications services were fully restored. To facilitate critical information sharing and coordination among government responders, the ETC coordinated with regional and global partners to deploy portable satellite connectivity solutions and satellite phones for voice communication. Two high-capacity satellite terminals (VSATs) were installed in the Emergency Operations Centres on Vava'u and Ha'apai island groups, which were severely impacted during the eruption, to provide stable connectivity services to over 20 government responders coordinating the disaster response. Furthermore, the ETC donated two drones to MEIDECC and facilitated a first-ever drone training programme for damage assessment in disaster response. As a result, five certified drone pilots from MEIDECC and Tonga Civil Aviation were trained, forming a capacity building taskforce using drone technology to strengthen emergency disaster management in Tonga.

The ETC continued to engage with national authorities on telecommunications preparedness projects across the Pacific. In Nauru, the ETC partnered with the National Emergency Services to install an emergency communications system and provide training to government staff on using the new system. Through the establishment of a very high-frequency (VHF) and high-frequency (HF) radio network with satellite communications capacity, the Government's emergency telecommunications capabilities were strengthened. The enhanced capacity proved to be critical in supporting the national COVID-19 response in June. In addition, the ETC delivered a three-week virtual training course in disaster-emergency preparedness and response to strengthen the capacity of telecommunications professionals in response to connectivity needs during crises.

As part of regional preparedness measures ahead of the cyclone season, emergency telecommunications equipment was tested and prepositioned in Fiji for potential deployment.

### **Food security**

WFP worked closely with the regional Pacific Food Security Clusters partners and government agencies to strengthen their ability to collect, analyse and disseminate food security data to inform programming. In response to the drought in Kiribati, WFP supported the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development by designing a sector-specific needs assessment form and providing enumerator training for the ministry staff, as well as donating tablets to support assessments.

WFP continued to collect cross-sectional data on a quarterly basis through its mobile **vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM)** tool in Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga and Kiribati. [6] The mVAM data provided insights into households' vulnerabilities and broader livelihood issues and revealed changes in food security, diets and negative impacts on livelihoods as a result of cumulative shocks such as COVID-19 and the global food crisis. The evidence generated, especially disaggregated data for groups at risk of being left behind, helped national and regional partners better understand the food security and nutrition situation, which in turn supported the design of preparedness measures and relevant social protection interventions. Meanwhile, WFP and FAO jointly supported the design and implementation of context-centred remote assessments through mVAM in Samoa. The project aimed at strengthening

national technical capacity to collect and analyse data to capture the effects of the global food crisis, which included producing a situational snapshot by tracking the prices of food and non-food items and evaluating market conditions.

WFP plans to further scale up its remote data collection in 2023 in the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu to monitor the impact of the global food crisis. To prepare for the expansion, WFP took active steps including contextualizing survey forms, identifying potential partners for household data collection, and liaising with the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Statistics Office.

WFP partnered with the University of the South Pacific (USP) to assess the capacity and functionality of markets in Fiji, using the **Market Functionality Index (MFI)**. Data collection is ongoing in five markets, capturing the characteristics of different markets in Fiji, including outer islands that mainly rely on imports from the main island, as well as the main island where the majority of Fiji's population lives. WFP provided training to USP enumerators on data collection and the use of the index. Under this initiative, a **Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)** for Fiji will be established to define the cost for an average household to meet its essential needs. The results will reflect the ability of markets to meet households' demand, and indicate whether households have the economic capacity to meet changes in prices. An analysis of the MFI is underway, and a draft MEB will be presented to representatives from the Government, and national and regional Cash Working Groups for endorsement in 2023.

### **Cash-based transfers and social protection**

WFP, as co-chair of the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group (PRCWG), fostered collaboration on cash-based interventions and capacity strengthening of partners. To improve the coordination and effectiveness of cash-based interventions, the PRCWG developed an interactive platform to track all ongoing **cash and voucher assistance (CVA) activities** across the Pacific, including transfer values, funding, financial service providers, and information on partners and donors. A workshop was organized for those in leadership positions of partner organizations to facilitate a better understanding of using CVA as a response modality for making informed decisions, as well as exploring ways of linking humanitarian and social protection initiatives. The PRCWG also organized three training workshops for partners to develop knowledge and skills on the technical design and quality of CVA activities.

The PRCWG supported Tonga's emergency response by establishing a CVA Community of Practice, providing information management and coordination support, as well as advocating for the use of CVA as the default transfer modality. The PRCWG also supported partners in developing market assessment tools to conduct a feasibility analysis to map CVA activities in Tonga and developed a dashboard to keep track of the progress and continued to engage with the Tonga Community of Practice throughout the year.

A regional learning event was organized by the PRCWG, Oxfam and Save the Children to build on the lessons learned from the COVID-19 scale-up and to expand existing CVA systems to better mitigate the intersecting risks associated with natural hazards, climate change and COVID-19 across the Pacific. The event brought together 148 participants from more than 47 organizations from international and local NGOs, civil society groups, government agencies, UN agencies, donors and financial service providers.

WFP conducted a **social protection** mapping exercise for Kiribati, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. The study enabled a deeper understanding of the existing national social protection policies, programmes and instruments on food security, nutrition and shocks, the main actors, as well as the key challenges and opportunities in the country to help better manage risks and shocks. In addition, the study identified potential areas for additional support to Governments and partner agencies in expanding and strengthening social protection systems, with a particular focus on enabling these systems to become shock-responsive in the event of natural hazards.

WFP continued to scale up its advocacy efforts on the importance of Anticipatory Action (AA) across the Pacific Region and to encourage early action and climate-sensitive preparedness approaches. At the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Brisbane, WFP organized an event to showcase the instrumental role of AA in ensuring the shock-responsiveness of national social protection systems and the potential of linking AA with climate risk insurance schemes. The implementation of AA in the Pacific was also a key topic of discussion during the 6th Asia-Pacific Anticipatory Humanitarian Action Dialogue Platform.

### **Gender and Age Marker**

Gender and age were fully incorporated in the implementation of Activity 3, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Training on mVAM and data collection efforts incorporated gender and age considerations, and regular mVAM dashboards provided data on the food security, nutrition and livelihoods situation by gender, age, and disability status. However, logistics coordination services (Activity 1) such as cargo consolidation and emergency telecommunications infrastructure support (Activity 2) did not have a specific focus on gender or age.

### **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	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	0
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	0

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



**7 flights** conducted by the **Pacific Humanitarian Air Service**



**296** cubic meters of **cargo** transported by the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service



**14** partners **supported**, including PICT governments, UN agencies, NGOs and donors

### Pacific Humanitarian Air Service (PHAS)

Throughout 2022, the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service remained a crucial support to its partners, primarily governments and other UN agencies for transporting essential humanitarian personnel and cargo. Due to the re-opening of borders and the resumption of commercial aviation networks to pre-COVID capacities across the region, the demand for the air service significantly reduced compared to the previous two years, resulting in fewer flights. In total, WFP organized seven flights during the year, delivering 296 cubic metres of essential cargo and transporting 31 passengers. The services provided by WFP to partners through PHAS were highly appreciated by partners, as evidenced by an overall user satisfaction rate of 100 percent.

WFP supported **emergency responses** following natural hazards in the Pacific. In the response to the Tonga volcanic eruption in early 2022, WFP provided technical support through the Logistics Cluster and coordination support to partners with cargo requirements. The volcanic ash deposits on the runway prevented civil charter aircraft operations in Tonga. In response, PHAS operated two special flights to deliver essential cargo and transport personnel. In March, PHAS transported 3.2 mt of humanitarian relief items on behalf of the International Organization for Migration, Peace Winds Japan and the United Nations Development Programme. At the request of the Tonga National Emergency Management Office, a second flight was conducted in April from Brisbane to Tonga to transport five mobile storage units and five generators to enhance storage capacity of relief items and recovery building materials. Separately, in response to the Kiribati drought, PHAS transported 11 mt of cargo at the request of the United Nations Children’s Fund. This included critical relief items such as water, sanitation and hygiene kits, water testing kits and dignity kits. WFP also facilitated the delivery of other smaller consignments to the affected areas, including tablets donated by WFP and pharmaceuticals on behalf of the Government of Kiribati.

WFP continued its support for national **COVID-19 responses** to enable essential medical supplies and frontline health personnel to reach their destinations despite challenges around movement restrictions. In March, PHAS transported 5 mt of medical supplies and dignity kits from Fiji to Vanuatu on behalf of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, as well as other UN partners. In November, at the request of the Government of Tuvalu, two PHAS flights were organized from Nadi, Fiji, to Tuvalu, carrying 959 kg of medical supplies as well as 30 health experts and UN personnel to support Tuvalu’s response to its first wave of COVID-19 community transmission.

WFP is grateful for the continued support of its funding partners to extend the PHAS through the cyclone season until March 2023.

### 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.	0
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	0

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Despite variations across the Pacific Islands, the prevalence of gender inequality remains a barrier to the progress towards achieving development goals. The 2022 Global Gender Gap Index ranked Fiji 107th and Vanuatu 111th out of 146 countries. [7] Traditional gender roles and patriarchal societies persist, limiting women's access to economic opportunities, political representation and education. Women constituted most of the informal sector workforce (43.6 percent in Fiji and 72.4 percent in Vanuatu). Although the work is often physically demanding and economically susceptible to external shocks, it remains the primary source of income for many women, especially those in rural areas.

WFP continued to work together with national governments and regional clusters to collect and analyse gender-disaggregated data to inform effective programming. According to WFP's mVAM food security monitoring surveys, women and female-headed households were disproportionately affected by shocks, movement restrictions and the global food crisis. Results indicated that female-headed households were more likely to be food-insecure or to resort to severe coping strategies to meet their food needs, such as borrowing and selling assets. In Vanuatu, 22.2 percent of female-headed households were food-insecure, compared to 13.1 percent of male-headed households. In Kiribati, 11.1 percent of female-headed households were food-insecure compared to 6.6 percent of male-headed households. Evidence also showed that in Kiribati and Fiji, 6 percent of female-headed households employed emergency strategies, such as selling land, begging, selling last female animals to cope with the aftermath of shocks and crises in the second half of 2022.

WFP recognized the differential impact of shocks on different genders and advocated for the integration of gender-sensitive approaches to social protection programmes. Through a vulnerability mapping study, WFP identified the existing mechanisms in Kiribati, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu available to support vulnerable groups in the aftermath of the pandemic, such as the elderly, people with disabilities, households with young children, women and other vulnerable groups. WFP also assessed the policies, systems and areas in need of further support. Based on the findings, WFP availed the suggestions made to guide dialogue on the way forward for governments and partners to strengthen the national social protection systems, such as the climate risk insurance project in Fiji.

As the co-chair of the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group (PRCWG), WFP ensured that gender and protection-related issues are effectively addressed in the PRCWG Strategy 2022-2025. For instance, one of the key actions is to promote the use of cash and voucher assistance to tackle protection and gender-based violence (GBV) issues, while actively engaging with partners working on LGBTIQ communities such as the Rainbow Pride Foundation, the Protection Cluster, the GBV sub-Cluster and other partners.

During the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV, WFP organized a brown bag session to sensitize its staff on the intersection of inequality and oppression with gender and emphasized WFP's commitment to preventing GBV and mitigating risks, with the support of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

# 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**

WFP, through the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group (PRCWG), is actively supporting PICT Governments and humanitarian and development partners to uphold protection principles and accountability to affected populations (AAP), with a focus on preparedness and risk management. This includes providing technical assistance for the review of standard operating procedures, enhanced data management and analysis, and access to information to support data-driven decision-making processes that enable the identification of needs, targeting of assistance, monitoring and reporting for specific vulnerable groups.

The PRCWG 2022-25 Strategy seeks to establish linkages among actors involved in Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) with those involved in protection, gender-based violence (GBV), data protection, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and AAP. Given the interdependence of CVA and protection, it is crucial to implement CVA programmes with community-based protection mechanisms. This collaborative approach enables the identification of risks, self-protection capacities and prevention measures, which also highlights the elevated role and responsibilities of local actors. Therefore, the PRCWG aims to enhance the understanding and capacity of national cash working groups to advocate for CEA in the region and to produce evidence on the impact of stronger community engagement on CVA programmes, while promoting a culture of meaningful participation and accountability with local partners and national cash working groups.

Furthermore, WFP conducted food security and nutrition assessments and studies that collected and analysed data segregated by urban and rural setting, gender, age, and disabilities, to identify protection risks, GBV risks and ensure the safety of the affected populations. WFP collaborated with the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation on a parametric insurance pilot project, which provided insights on the diverse vulnerabilities affecting targeted populations under a social protection scheme, including pregnant women, households with children, the elderly and persons living with disabilities living in disaster-prone areas.

# Environment

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

The Pacific Region is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and extreme weather events, including cyclones and droughts, coastal erosion and rising sea levels. According to estimates from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the region experiences annual economic losses ranging from USD 1.1 billion to USD 1.4 billion, which equates to 3.3 to 4.3 percent of regional GDP, depending on the climate change scenario. [8] Close to two-thirds of the PICTs population rely heavily on climate-dependent activities, such as agriculture and fisheries - sectors that have seen a decline in productivity in recent years. The longer-term impacts of climatic change are likely to exacerbate the existing chronic food insecurity and further drive changes in dietary habits.

In 2022, the UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP27) marked a significant milestone for the Pacific Governments and leaders with the establishment of a Loss and Damage financing mechanism for vulnerable countries affected by climate disasters after decades of engagement. However, the continued lack of progress in limiting fossil fuel emissions poses a serious threat to the survival of small island states. To address this urgent issue, the Kioa Climate Emergency Declaration was officially launched, with leaders reaffirming their commitment to achieving carbon neutrality in the Pacific by 2050 and calling on high-emitting countries to commit to the same goal and to set more ambitious targets for emissions reduction.

WFP's ongoing activities in the Pacific primarily involve the capacity strengthening of national and regional partners and their programmes, which entails limited potential negative impacts on the environment. WFP plans to collaborate with the PICT Governments and regional development partners to develop a regional climate financing initiative through climate insurance, with an integrated disaster risk management approach. This initiative will support the implementation of policies and frameworks for climate risk management and the improvement of social protection and alert systems.

# Tonga recovers its voice



The eruption of the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai volcano in January 2022 was a stark reminder of how telecommunications preparedness can mean the difference between silence and a life-saving response.

The force of the volcanic blast shattered satellite connectivity as it sent a huge plume of ash and debris hurtling into the atmosphere. Located 65 km north of Tonga's capital, Nuku'alofa, the blast triggered a tsunami that smashed into the shores of Tonga's 170 islands. Peak waves towered at heights of 50 feet, flattening homes, schools, and infrastructure on the low-lying coral island group of Ha'apai. Then, Tonga went silent. The eruption severed in two places the undersea communications cable connecting Tonga to the rest of the world, and its own islands.

When news of the disaster reached Fiji, from where the WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) preparedness and response operation in the Pacific is coordinated, John Dovale, the coordinator, said, "in that instance, we looked at who needed to be contacted in Tonga and how we could possibly reach them, knowing they were disconnected."

The ETC's regional and global partners mobilized a rapid response. In multiple waves of deployment, WFP's Pacific Multi-Country Office in Fiji dispatched three satellite phones, and the International Telecommunication Union sent another six. Iridium, the leading satellite communications company, loaded all nine phones with free airtime. Three portable satellite connectivity devices known as broadband global area networks, or BGANs reached Tonga within days. Télécoms Sans Frontières, a non-government organization, equipped these terminals with free data. The Government of Luxembourg shipped two high-capacity satellite dishes called very small aperture terminals, or VSATs to connect government responders and devastated communities on the outer islands of Vava'u and Ha'apai.

The equipment gave Tongan authorities the means of communication to coordinate the relief efforts to the most remote outer islands. Everything went through Tonga's strict COVID-19 safety protocols, which was challenging in an emergency context. "As with anything to do with disaster management and response, you adapt quickly and find ways to get your objectives achieved with the best possible outcomes and we did that," John Dovale explains.

Paula Ma'u, Head of Tonga's Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC) said, "The ETC responded with solutions for those in need in a most difficult time. The wake of the eruption and tsunami in Tonga was catastrophic." Tonga would otherwise remain disconnected from the world for the next five weeks, until the repair vessel CS Reliance arrived in the waters 37 kilometres offshore from Tonga to fix the international section of undersea cable.

For those in Vava'u and Ha'apai, the wait was been longer. Repair of the domestic cable connecting Tongatapu to these remote islands took months. Tonga is one of the most hazard-prone countries in the world. It borders the Pacific volcanic ring, increasing its risk of earthquakes and tsunamis, and is vulnerable to the gathering threats posed by climate change, especially on its outer islands.

The ETC and partners are building on the preparedness activities initiated in Tonga since 2016 by prepositioning equipment in easily accessible locations in case of emergency, training local personnel to develop early warning systems, running disaster simulations, and creating national emergency telecommunications plans. For Tonga and other high-risk countries, taking steps towards preparedness is critical to building the resilience of government and communities, readying them for the next disaster.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] The Pacific Island Countries and Territories covered by WFP under its iMCSP include the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

## Context and Operations

[2] World Bank 2022. Global Economic Prospects: June 2022. The countries and territories in this regional dataset differ from the set of 15 PICTs in WFP's interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023.

[3] WFP Pacific Multi-Country Office mVAM monitoring

[4] WFP's new Multi-Country Strategic Plan will no longer support Papua New Guinea.

## Partnerships

[5] Australia, Fiji, Japan, Luxembourg, private donors, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, and the United States of America.

## Strategic outcome 01

[6] In 2022, WFP conducted 14 rounds of mVAM surveys in five Pacific countries, namely Fiji (3), Samoa (3), Tonga (2), Kiribati (3) and Vanuatu (3). Data collection was conducted on a quarterly basis with a sample of 400 households, except the fourth quarter in Samoa and the third round in Tonga with a sample of 1,200 households. In total, WFP published 24 dashboards and 6 bulletins on the online mVAM portal. Data collection for the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu will commence in the first quarter of 2023.

## Progress towards gender equality

[6] World Economic Forum. (2022). Global Gender Gap Report 2022

## Environment

[8] United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (2022). Economic and Social Survey of Asia and Pacific 2022: Economic Policies for an inclusive recovery and development.

## Tonga recovers its voice

Photo: Connectivity was established by the ETC and MEIDECC in August 2022 in the Emergency Operations Centre in the town of Nieafu in Vava'u.

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# 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	8	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.142: Number of organizations utilizing storage and cargo consolidation services	agency/organization	0	7	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	11	44	
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	5	17	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.63: Number of Logistics Capacity Assessments developed or updated	assessment	3	3	
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	68	
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	68	
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	33	
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	3	3	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	3	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	6	6
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	6	4
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	4	4
<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	2	3
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	17	33
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted	assessment	24	14
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.23: Number of bulletins, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	0	30
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	10	12
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.80: Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	partner organization	50	74
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	94	102
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	41

### 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian actors - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Isld COs - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	79	≥90	≥90	90.5	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian actors - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Isld COs - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

User satisfaction rate	Overall	82	≥90	≥90	88	100	77.8	WFP survey
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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		
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	14		
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.44: Number of flights operated			flight	0	7		
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.62: Number of locations served			site	0	7		
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported			MT	0	46.28		
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.21: Volume (m3) of cargo transported			m3	0	296.47		
H.7: Total number of passengers transported		H.7.3: Number of passengers transported			Individual	0	30		
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	14		

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian Actors - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islld COs - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	94		WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP

Local woman from Fiji's Nadroumi Village in the western region on her way back home after a day of selling vegetables at the market.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

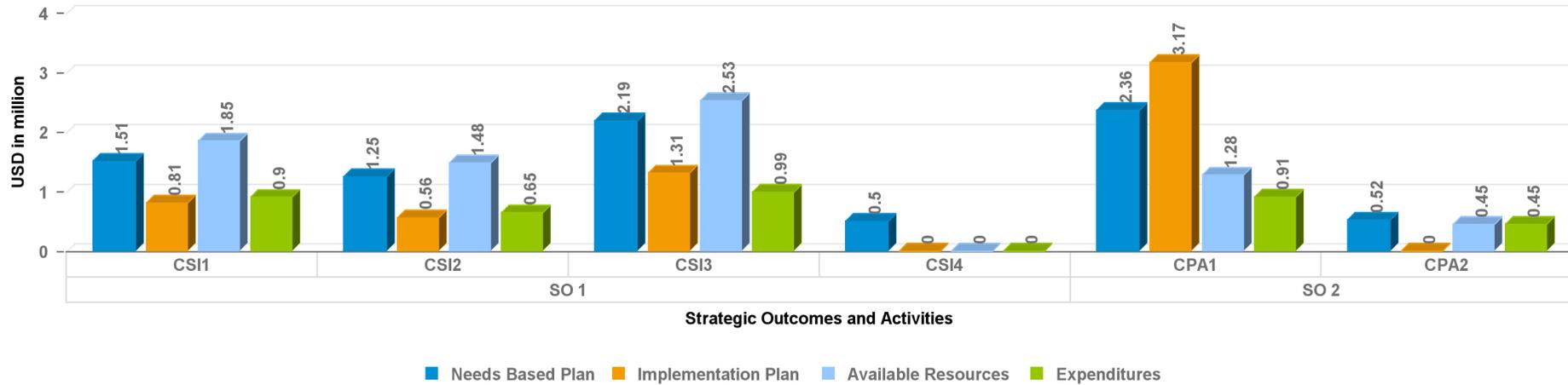
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	1,508,340	809,600	1,850,193	904,661
		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.	1,250,111	559,443	1,483,088	645,219
		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.	2,186,046	1,311,268	2,526,007	989,417

# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	501,830	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,446,327</b>	<b>2,680,311</b>	<b>5,859,287</b>	<b>2,539,297</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.	2,360,995	3,166,573	1,276,513	905,011
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	522,500	0	448,863	448,863
<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>2,883,495</b>	<b>3,166,573</b>	<b>1,725,376</b>	<b>1,353,874</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	11,436	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,436</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>8,329,822</b>	<b>5,846,884</b>	<b>7,596,100</b>	<b>3,893,171</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>532,879</b>	<b>567,700</b>	<b>1,106,245</b>	<b>669,984</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>8,862,701</b>	<b>6,414,584</b>	<b>8,702,345</b>	<b>4,563,155</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>539,940</b>	<b>416,948</b>	<b>-26,396</b>	<b>-26,396</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>9,402,641</b>	<b>6,831,531</b>	<b>8,675,949</b>	<b>4,536,759</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

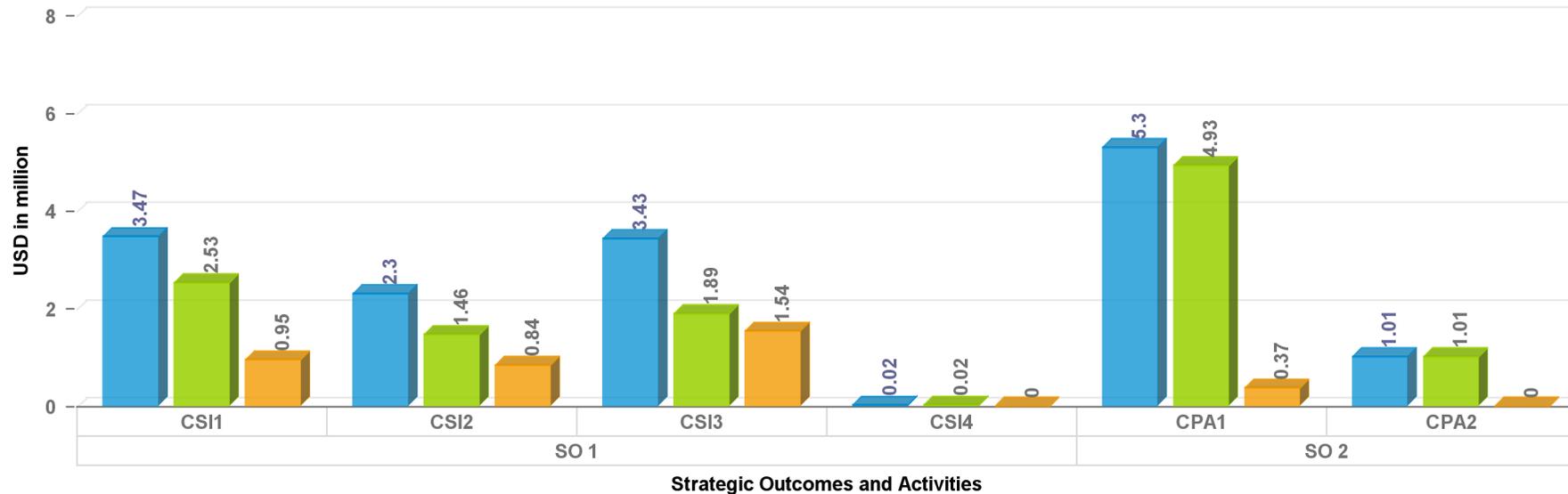
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	2,089,800	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.	3,465,108	2,300,975	0	2,300,975	1,463,106	837,869

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# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	4,180,391	3,428,096	0	3,428,096	1,891,506	1,536,590
		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.	4,181,145	3,471,119	0	3,471,119	2,525,587	945,531
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>13,916,444</b>	<b>9,221,487</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,221,487</b>	<b>5,901,496</b>	<b>3,319,990</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	7,933,309	5,298,052	0	5,298,052	4,926,550	371,502
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	1,153,833	1,010,969	0	1,010,969	1,010,969	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>9,087,142</b>	<b>6,309,021</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,309,021</b>	<b>5,937,519</b>	<b>371,502</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	11,436	0	11,436	0	11,436
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>11,436</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,436</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,436</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>23,003,586</b>	<b>15,541,944</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,541,944</b>	<b>11,839,016</b>	<b>3,702,929</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,489,500</b>	<b>1,840,490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,840,490</b>	<b>1,404,228</b>	<b>436,262</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>25,493,086</b>	<b>17,382,434</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,382,434</b>	<b>13,243,244</b>	<b>4,139,190</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,573,546</b>	<b>929,457</b>		<b>929,457</b>	<b>929,457</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>27,066,632</b>	<b>18,311,891</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,311,891</b>	<b>14,172,701</b>	<b>4,139,190</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