



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Pacific Islands

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) continue to face significant challenges due to high disaster risk, compounded by unique challenges such as geographic dispersion and market access constraints. The region encountered major natural hazards, including tropical cyclones Judy and Kevin in Vanuatu, which led to a state of emergency affecting 80 percent of the population [1]. Disasters have a disproportionate impact on women, gender minorities, and people with disabilities in terms of food security and nutrition. The aftermath of COVID-19, combined with a global food crisis, heightened existing development challenges, threatening the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

WFP began the implementation of its new multi-country strategic plan (MCSP 2023-2027) in July. The plan focuses on supporting PICT governments and regional organizations in effective disaster risk management and coordination, better collection and analysis of food security and nutrition data, and more inclusive social protection systems, with a contingency for service delivery to support national disaster response efforts.

From July to December 2023, as the lead of the Pacific logistics cluster (PLC), WFP continued to enhance emergency preparedness and response in logistics across the PICTs. Together with Pacific governments, WFP updated the logistics capacity assessments for Vanuatu and Tonga, which provided baseline information related to humanitarian emergency preparedness and response, including the logistics infrastructure, processes and regulations, markets, and contacts of key stakeholders. WFP also completed capacity needs mapping exercises for Tonga and Nauru, evaluating the readiness of the humanitarian supply chain. WFP strengthened the supply chain capacities of national and regional partners through supporting initiatives such as the Fiji National Emergency Response Team training and collaborating with the Pacific Community (SPC) and the University of the South Pacific (USP) for a humanitarian supply chain and logistics micro-qualification programme.

WFP continued to lead the emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC) in the Pacific, supporting governments and other key regional stakeholders in enhancing emergency telecommunication systems and capacities. Collaborating with the Vanuatu Government, WFP conducted information and communications technology capacity assessments, identifying operational gaps and setting baselines for upgrading emergency telecommunications tools. WFP also led emergency telecommunications training sessions during the Fiji National Emergency Response Team training organised by the Fiji National Disaster Management Office.

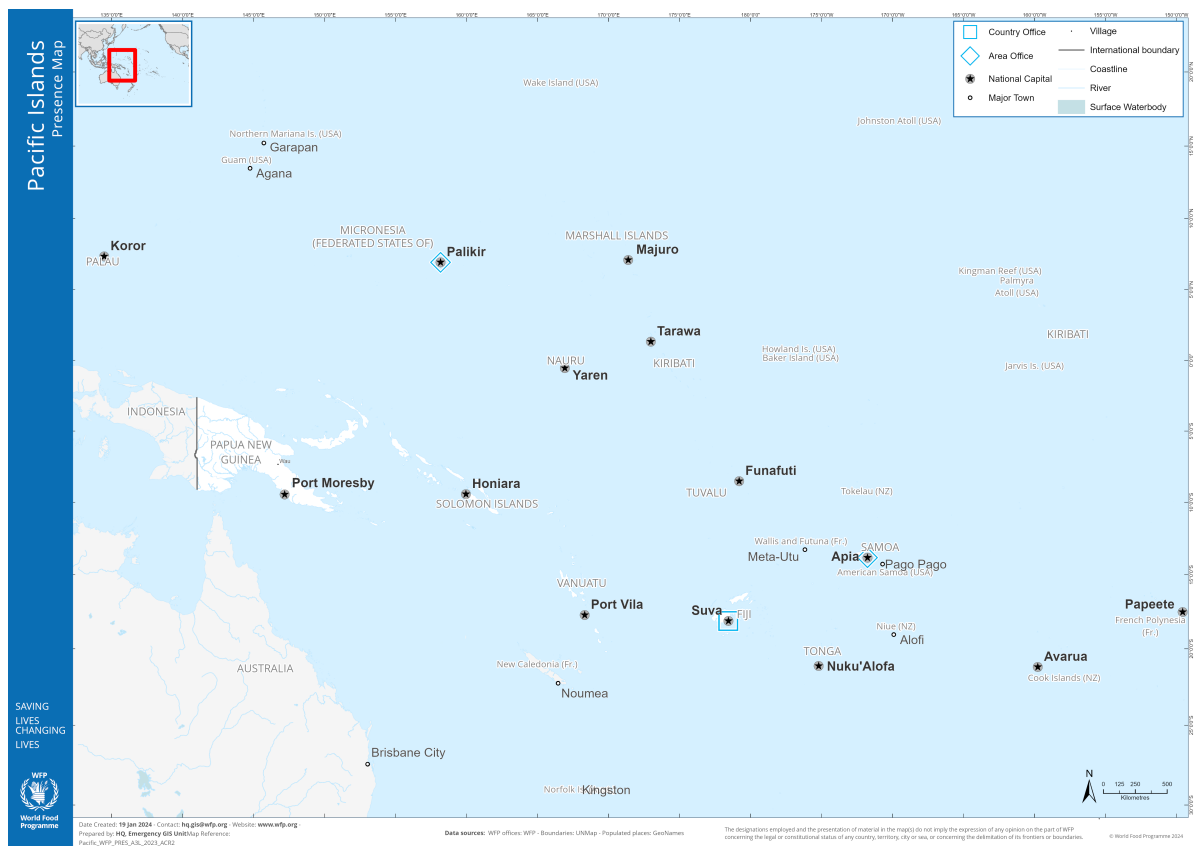
WFP continued to ramp up its efforts on enhancing data systems and improving the knowledge base through evidence generation to inform effective government policy formulation and programming. WFP collaborated with national counterparts in five countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu) to collect cross-sectional data through its mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) tool. WFP worked with national partners to provide capacity strengthening support to technical staff on digital tools for data collection, analysis, and visualization, and developed and improved tools (such as an online data library and dashboard) as a part of capacity strengthening support to enhance national food security and nutrition systems.

WFP worked with governments to strengthen social protection systems in the Pacific to help households meet their essential needs and manage risks and shocks. WFP partnered with the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection for the UN-Central Emergency Response Fund anticipatory action pilot, which seeks to provide cash to social welfare beneficiaries through the existing government system prior to a cyclone. In addition to four scoping studies (on Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) completed in previous years, WFP undertook a social protection scoping study in Fiji, identifying WFP's value addition and entry points. WFP also developed social protection knowledge products for Fiji and Samoa, outlining priorities and the way forward for social protection.

On 24 October, category 4 tropical cyclone Lola made landfall in Vanuatu. WFP engaged with the Vanuatu National Disaster Management Office, the National Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer to understand the needs. WFP deployed three supply chain and logistics specialists to the Vanuatu National Disaster Management Office to provide technical support and provided necessary telecommunications equipment requested by the Government to support assessments.

WFP worked closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UN Women to implement the UN Joint Programme "Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment" in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga. The programme takes a holistic approach to address the multi-faceted barriers to women's economic empowerment, implementing diverse programme strategies that consider intersecting forms of discrimination faced by rural women. WFP also launched a Rome-based Agencies collaboration initiative and discussed entry points based on an understanding of each agency's strengths and commonalities.

Operational context



The PICT countries are among the world’s most hazard-prone regions. For several years the World Risk Index ranked Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Fiji among the countries with the highest disaster risk. In 2023, the Pacific Region continued to experience a series of significant natural hazards, including rapid-onset events such as cyclones. In October, Vanuatu was hit by tropical cyclone Lola. Approximately 110,000 people (one-third of the population) were affected by the cyclones.

Climate change is threatening the food security of people with disabilities through impacts on their livelihoods; in times of food shortages household members with disabilities receive less food than those without disabilities and are at higher risk of exclusion from food assistance and disaster preparedness planning [1]. Women are affected more significantly than men by disasters, due to gender inequalities and power imbalances in access to resources and relevant information; in particular, women and girls face an increased risk of SGBV [2].

Climate change poses high risks to health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security and economic growth in the region. Close to two-thirds of the inhabitants of the PICTs rely heavily on climate-dependent activities such as agriculture and fisheries, which have seen productivity decline in recent years. The increasing number and intensity of natural hazards is the main driver of food insecurity in the region.

The PICTs are still reeling from the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 lockdowns and travel restrictions. The slow recovery from the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, along with the emerging impacts of the global food crisis, pose imminent threats to food security and nutrition in the Pacific. The Pacific is experiencing a triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overnutrition), resulting in part from a growing reliance on calorically dense but nutritionally poor imported foods.

Affordable access to a healthy, diverse and nutritious diet remains a challenge. WFP’s mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) in September in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu found that although food consumption in the majority of the households remains at acceptable levels, diets are dependent on foods with minimal nutritional value. Pacific households employed negative coping strategies to sustain their livelihoods and consumption patterns. Negative coping strategies were widely adopted by households in Fiji (41.8 percent), Samoa (44.2 percent), and Vanuatu (26.1 percent), including selling productive assets, which may affect future productivity and thus keep the food security conditions of the households more susceptible to shocks and crises. Escalating costs of essential food items created a considerable strain on household budgets. This concern is closely intertwined with the overall

economic conditions and inflation rates, which can have cascading effects on the affordability of necessities in the Pacific. WFP mVAM data indicates that in September the primary concern of 53 percent of households in Fiji was the rise in food prices. Although, in September, the proportion of households reporting high prices as a major concern in Samoa decreased by 15 percent compared to March 2023, still 28 percent of households expressed high prices for food as a major concern. The increase in food prices, highlighted by 41 percent of the households in Vanuatu, remains a major concern. Escalating costs of essential food items have also caused a considerable strain on household budgets, prompting the use of crisis and severe coping strategies in these countries. Consumption of nutrient-rich foods was low; intake of hem iron was reported by 84 percent of the respondents in Fiji, 27 percent in Samoa, and 39 percent in Vanuatu. In Kiribati, insufficient consumption of Vitamin A-rich foods was reported by 47 percent of the households.

Pacific governments face considerable challenges in the delivery of services to populations that are often dispersed across many islands and vast geographical areas. Another major concern for Pacific governments and regional stakeholders is a lack of data on the impact of shocks on food security and nutrition, especially disaggregated data for groups at risk of being left behind.

WFP's new MCSP has been designed to support regional priorities. At the forefront of Pacific governance and leadership, climate change has been the central issue steering the development of regional strategies. The Pacific Islands Forum developed collective priorities, including the *2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent*, which aims to navigate challenges such as climate change and leverage collective strengths as a region to create a prosperous and sustainable future. *The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (2017-2030)* and the *SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway* also constitute important regional frameworks for climate change and disaster risk management priorities. The SPC formulated its *Strategic Plan 2022-2031* to address climate change holistically, supporting resilient sustainable development by applying a people-centred approach underpinned by science, information, research and technology across four goals.

Apart from the national priorities and requests for support, WFP's work in the Pacific region is also guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). WFP contributes to the "Planet" and "People" outcomes of the Pacific UNSDCF, that 1) by 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and disasters, especially related to climate change, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed and restored, and 2) by 2027, more people, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive, quality basic services, food security and nutrition and social protection systems.

Risk management

The Pacific is exposed to increasingly severe natural hazards. At the same time, economic crises are limiting the availability of donor funds for WFP programmes and national funds for government programmes receiving WFP capacity strengthening support. In response, WFP has strengthened its internal preparedness capacity and maintained strong partnerships with PICT governments, donors and clusters to ensure that expectations are realistic in the current context.

Disruptions to supply chains caused by natural hazards or economic shocks could delay emergency response. To mitigate this risk, WFP pre-positioned equipment ahead of the cyclone season and diversified its sources to include regional suppliers. WFP is on standby to support NDMOs in the region when natural disasters occur to guide, mentor and support information management and coordination.

Lessons learned

Flexibility and versatility to the changing context are key to successful disaster preparedness and response support. To support Vanuatu's cyclone response, WFP deployed staff (embedded in the government) and resources swiftly and addressed needs as they arose. WFP's emergency preparedness and contingency planning have proven to be critical in ensuring readiness to respond to disasters and to reduce their impact on vulnerable populations. This includes proactively engaging with national counterparts to better understand the needs and gaps, and pre-positioning staff and resources when disasters are anticipated. Flexible funding from donors will also allow WFP to effectively support sudden-onset response efforts.

While Pacific countries may share common characteristics, it is crucial that WFP understands their unique food security and nutrition information needs, governance arrangements, and administrative processes. Better understanding of

national priorities as well as regional dynamics is critical for successful implementation. To achieve this, WFP has prioritized country ownership and leadership by using national networks and advisory bodies.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.



WFP provides technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains, and emergency telecommunications.



WFP strengthens stakeholders' capacity to understand, anticipate, mitigate, and reduce the impact of disasters and climate change.

Supply Chain and Logistics

As the lead of the Pacific Logistics Cluster, WFP provides technical assistance and coordination for emergency preparedness and response in logistics and supply chains to governments and regional stakeholders. WFP seeks to create capacities where needed while ensuring stakeholders are equipped to retain, maintain and utilize those capacities over time.

WFP conducted logistics capacity assessments and needs mapping across PICTs for national and regional stakeholders to get an understanding of needs and gaps and identify targeted supply chain programming. In the second half of 2023, to establish an up-to-date shared understanding of national and regional disaster readiness, the Pacific Logistics Cluster completed the logistics capacity assessment for Vanuatu and updated the logistics capacity assessment for Tonga. These assessments are key preparedness tools, instrumental to augmenting national response capacities. WFP also completed capacity needs mapping exercises for Nauru and Tonga. These exercises assessed the capacities of the humanitarian supply chain and logistics preparedness landscape through a multi-stakeholder, multidisciplinary participatory process, with a view to working with government partners, contributing to national strategies for disaster risk management and addressing gaps and strengthening systems for emergency response and preparedness for the longer term.

WFP also strengthens the capacities of national and regional knowledge partners to effectively create and maintain accredited professional capabilities in humanitarian supply chain and logistics. WFP supported the facilitation of the Fiji National Emergency Response Team training. The training covered a comprehensive set of topics including disaster and emergency management arrangements at the national and regional levels, the international humanitarian system, relief intervention, disaster needs assessment and analysis, humanitarian logistics, emergency telecommunications, and safety and security. The training equipped the first responders with tools and a methodology for disaster response and enhanced their interoperability with different agencies. WFP is also partnering with the Pacific Community (SPC) and the University of the South Pacific (USP) to launch a micro-qualification programme in Humanitarian Supply Chain and Logistics. WFP will support the development, delivery, and maintenance of a relevant curriculum, and a reliable pool of content, faculty, and delivery providers, to create, maintain, and update the programme. The programme is expected to significantly enhance the skills and knowledge of emergency responders.

WFP played a leadership role in the Pacific Logistics Cluster through the provision of tools, guidance, technical advice, training and information management. The cluster facilitated two coordination meetings to foster partnerships after the cyclone season and in preparedness before the upcoming season. Cluster partners were also introduced to the Global Logistics Cluster Management e-learning platform targeted at the humanitarian community, including national actors and other professionals with a background or interest in humanitarian logistics and coordination.

Emergency Telecommunications

As the lead of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) in the Pacific, WFP provided technical assistance and coordination for emergency preparedness in telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders. In Fiji, WFP assisted in setting up the digital coordination mechanism for the ETC cluster, helping to improve efficiencies in partner coordination. WFP collaborated with the Government of Vanuatu and conducted an information and communications technology (ICT) capacity assessment. This assessment allowed key stakeholders to identify the

emergency telecommunications infrastructure available and items that needed to be upgraded, contributing to enhancing the national disaster risk management strategy. The availability of such information also enabled the cluster to make informed decisions in times of emergencies and deploy equipment as needed.

WFP led emergency telecommunications training sessions during the National Emergency Response Team exercise organized by the Fiji National Disaster Management Office. The sessions familiarized participants with the theory and hands-on practice on emergency telecommunication equipment usage and protocols, strengthening their ability to comply with safety requirements. In the event of a national emergency, the National Emergency Response Team facilitates rapid deployment of emergency response teams inside and outside the country.

Food Security

WFP partners with Pacific governments to generate evidence, informing policy and programmes to mitigate the impact of disasters on vulnerable communities. Collaborating with key government ministries including Ministries of Agriculture, National Statistics Offices and National Disaster Management Offices, WFP supported access to data and promoting evidence-based analysis to strengthen national food security monitoring systems. Through the regional Pacific Food Security Cluster (rPFSC) and the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group (PRCWG), WFP continued to provide technical assistance and coordination support to strengthen national systems to better anticipate, prepare for, and respond to shocks and hazards.

WFP partnered with governments and other national and regional stakeholders to enhance data availability and monitor food security and nutrition conditions at the household level, and provided evidence for informed decision-making in the PICTs. From September to October, WFP completed the second round of cross-sectional data collection on food security and nutrition for Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. WFP increased mVAM sample size from 400 to 1,200 households to provide greater granularity, especially for sub-national analysis, as well as to monitor seasonality and add references. The mVAM results include food consumption, dietary diversity, and coping strategies used to minimize the negative effects of the shocks. The mVAM results found that although food consumption in the majority of the households remains at acceptable levels, diets are dependent on foods with limited nutritional value. Pacific households employed negative coping strategies such as reducing health expenses, spending savings, and borrowing money or food to sustain their livelihoods and consumption patterns. These results were published and shared with governments, development partners and relevant stakeholders. In preparation for tropical cyclone Mal, WFP collaborated with the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways to prepare initial data and information to reflect the food security situation and household vulnerability. WFP presented findings from the latest mVAM round to the Fiji Food Security and Livelihoods and Health and Nutrition Clusters. The Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways used WFP data and information to reflect the post-cyclone situation and plan for disaster response.

WFP provided technical assistance to governments and other stakeholders on the use of digital tools for data collection and analysis, questionnaire design, and data visualization, allowing decision makers to easily understand trends, or outliers in a data set. From July to December 2023, although four were planned, WFP was able to provide six capacity strengthening exercises for 112 government and private sector partners (40 percent female and 60 percent male) across three countries (Fiji, Samoa, and Vanuatu) for digital data collection and analysis and enumerator training. Through a partnership with the University of South Pacific, WFP assessed markets across Samoa and Fiji to quantify functionality of marketplaces with the market functionality index (MFI) assessment tool. Data collection, analysis, and MFI reports were completed in both countries by the end of 2023. This MFI analysis contributed for decision makers to determine drivers that influence the functioning of markets, to better design interventions in government market development strategies, that will help with the needs of the most vulnerable when shocks or market disruptions occur. Additionally, WFP engaged with partners to advocate for nutritious diets, including through technical support for a cost of the diet study in Fiji, which will inform the Government's adaptive social protection strategy to determine cash transfer values in the national social protection system.

WFP developed and improved tools as part of its capacity strengthening support to enhance national food security and nutrition systems at the request of the Governments. WFP supported the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways in developing an online data library with open access for the general public, which will be updated monthly to provide the Government and its partners with the latest information including crop production, district profiles, farmer data, trader data, market prices. Following a request from the Vanuatu Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, Forestry and Biosecurity, WFP supported the Vanuatu Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) to develop a dashboard to monitor the distribution of seeds, planting material, agricultural and fisheries non-food items to cyclone-affected households. The online dashboard will also contribute to the FSAC and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, Forestry and Biosecurity efforts to better plan for disaster response and recovery.

WFP worked closely with FAO, IFAD, and UN Women in the implementation of a Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga. The 5 year programme takes a holistic approach to address the multi-faceted barriers to women's economic empowerment. In Fiji, Kiribati and Tonga, WFP provided information and data through mVAM to understand the food security situation of

vulnerable populations, providing sex-disaggregated data including households with children under the age of 5 years and households with people with disabilities (PwDs).

WFP launched a Rome-based Agency collaboration with FAO and IFAD. The agencies identified commonalities for stronger partnership and engagement across five areas of work including food security analysis for data and evidence building, regional and national food security cluster collaboration and coordination, nutrition and non-communicable diseases, climate and disaster resilience, and resilient food systems.

Social Protection

WFP works to enhance access to climate and disaster risk financing systems that anticipate and mitigate the impact of shocks and disasters on the most vulnerable populations. WFP undertook a social protection scoping study in Fiji, involving key stakeholders, including the Government, civil society, donors and UN Agencies. The study mapped existing national social protection policies, and programmes and the main social protection actors, their priorities, roles and activities. It also provided an overview of social protection challenges and opportunities with strategic recommendations. WFP also developed social protection knowledge products for Fiji and Samoa outlining priorities and the way forward for social protection, based on the country context and WFP's vision in social protection.

The WFP-led PRCWG created a minimum expenditure basket (MEB) taskforce in line with the PRCWG 2023-2024 Preparedness Strategy. The taskforce serves as a repository of cash experts who will contribute to various MEB/markets studies in the Pacific region. The MEB is crucial for reflecting the nuanced cost of living across the Pacific and determining the amount of assistance needed to meet people's basic needs. The MEB taskforce continues to finalise the MEB for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The PRCWG also conducted a survey for cash preparedness among the PRCWG members and the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) members, aiming to shape the 2022-2025 Cash Preparedness strategy of the PRCWG, which will in turn inform the PHT's Preparedness Strategy.

WFP co-facilitated the design and development of a UN-CERF multi-purpose anticipatory cash pilot in partnership with the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection. The Fiji AA project enables the Fijian Government and UN partners, including WFP, to help vulnerable populations before a category 3 or stronger cyclone impacts, thus reducing storm-related costs and suffering while protecting hard-won development gains. The pilot aims to promote the effectiveness of anticipatory action to minimize losses and damage, as well as the Government's capacity to implement anticipatory action through existing social protection systems, supporting the most vulnerable households in locations at high risk of cyclones. This is the first AA pilot in the region that works through a national social protection system. A total of 15,000 households are expected to be supported in the event a trigger is met during cyclone season [1].

Gender and age marker

No gender and age commitments were made for activity 1 as it did not engage directly with or target specific groups. Under activity 2, from July to December 2023, six capacity strengthening exercises were conducted for 112 government and private sector partners (40 percent women and 60 percent men) across three countries (Fiji, Samoa, and Vanuatu) for digital data collection and analysis, and enumerator training. As part of capacity strengthening commitments, participants trained included staff from ministries of Agriculture, National Statistics Offices, University of the South Pacific, and Digicel. WFP's mVAM platform and products also provide trends' data and information on households that have not consumed or reported low consumption of specific nutrient-rich food. This includes households headed by women or with persons with disabilities or with children under the age of five years.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders	N/A
Provide capacity strengthening support to governments and regional stakeholders to better understand, anticipate, mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters and long-term climate change on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 02: Governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific region have access to common services and platforms for rapid, effective and coordinated responses during and in the aftermath of shocks and disasters.



WFP provides logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.



WFP provides emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.



WFP provides on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.

WFP provides mandated and on-demand services in response to sudden-onset shocks upon request by government partners. This includes logistics services and coordination to ensure the effective importation, storage, handling, transportation and distribution of relief items in times of crisis, supplementing existing coordination capacity to help resolve connectivity issues and providing national and regional partners with on-demand services that augment existing capacity and systems and address gaps that arise during emergencies.

On 24 October, category 4 tropical cyclone Lola made landfall in Vanuatu. WFP communicated with the Vanuatu National Disaster Management Office, the National Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer to understand the needs. WFP deployed three logistics officers to support the Vanuatu response in coordination and information management, providing surge capacity and facilitating on-the-job capacity strengthening. WFP developed a logistics dashboard that provides updated information on the shipments and movement of relief items. The dashboard enhances capacities to monitor shipments and quantities of relief items, contributing to informed decision-making during the response. The dashboard is accessible for key stakeholders.

Additionally, WFP facilitated the transport of 17.7 metric tons of non-food items donated to the Government of Vanuatu. WFP prepositioned mobile storage units in Vanuatu, which are currently serving as temporary storage on the outer islands of Pentecost and Malekula. Following the response, these MSUs will remain on these islands, bolstering the capacity for future responses. Information sharing and management included the publication of an operation overview, situation reports, meeting minutes, infographics etc. WFP also dispatched three satellite phones and five prepaid SIMs upon request from the Vanuatu National Disaster Management Office, assisting the field communications of the disaster assessment teams.

Gender and age marker

No gender and age commitments were made for activity 3 and 4 as they did not engage directly with or target specific groups. Under activity 5, WFP's mVAM platform and products provide trends' data and information on households that have not consumed or reported low consumption of specific nutrient-rich food. This includes households headed by women or with persons with disabilities or with children under the age of five years.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses	N/A
Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses	N/A
Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses	3 - Fully integrates gender

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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 achieving the development goals. The 2023 Global Gender Gap Index ranked Fiji 121st and Vanuatu 108th out of 146 countries[1]. Pacific women continue to face sustained barriers in accessing resources and developing personal agency due to deeply ingrained social norms and gendered hierarchies; and discriminatory formal structures, such as policy and legislative frameworks.[2] Pacific labour markets are characterised by large informal and subsistence economies with varying degrees of gender inequality in regard to labour participation, with women accounting for 41 percent of the labour force in 2020. [3]

Disasters and the impacts of climate change often exacerbate many of the prevailing disparities, disproportionately affecting people with disabilities. These events also disproportionately affect women and gender minorities, impacting shelter, food security, health, and nutrition, along with protection concerns. Women bear the responsibility of care-giving as well as ensuring household food security, and their workload tends to escalate during disasters. This can affect their ability to participate in the response and their safety. Additionally, maternal, sexual, and reproductive health needs, crucial during emergencies, are frequently side-lined.[4]

WFP continued to work with Pacific governments to strengthen their capacity to predict and assess the impact of climate shocks on food security and nutrition, especially for groups at risk of being left behind, and to better plan and finance their responses. WFP's mVAM dashboard includes disaggregated gender and disability data and information, providing access to partners, and mVAM data users. No significant disparities were observed between data pertaining to households headed by men or women, necessitating more in-depth analysis in subsequent assessments. The data available did not reach a sufficient threshold for individual gender analysis. Despite this limitation, WFP remains committed to support the Pacific Governments to adopt a gender-sensitive approach and continue monitoring the situation, maintaining the focus and generating data on gender and disability.

WFP is working closely with FAO, IFAD, and UN Women in the implementation of a Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga. The programme implements diverse strategies that consider intersecting forms of discrimination faced by rural women. It supports women by improving their access to natural resources, productive assets and technologies, providing business and financial literacy skills training, supporting them in positions of leadership, and engaging decision makers directly through institutional strengthening activities aimed at shifting social norms, and supporting an enabling environment for rural women.

WFP facilitated the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment consultative meeting for Fiji which brought together key national stakeholders and participating United Nations organizations such as FAO, IFAD and UN Women. Partners discussed holistic approaches to addressing barriers to gender equality and women's economic empowerment with a focus on strengthening the capacity of national stakeholders in the collection, analysis, use, and reporting on gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data that support policy dialogue and the development of knowledge products.

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

There have been notable human rights developments in the Pacific over the past few years, including changes in domestic law such as family protection legislation in Cook Islands and Nauru. Countries in the Pacific have also committed themselves to guarantee the rights of all individuals by ratifying international human rights treaties and ensuring their implementation at the national level. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was ratified by Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Samoa [1]. Despite the progress, vulnerable groups in the Pacific still face a number of barriers. Gender-based violence is prevalent across the region: over a quarter of women in Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu have experienced violence by a current or former partner [2]. Representation of women in parliaments is low. Early marriage is common: over a fifth of women in the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have been married or in a union before the age of eighteen [3]. People with disabilities face steep inequality in the Pacific, including disproportionate rates of poverty and limited access to formal employment and public services. National budget allocations for disability inclusion are low across the Pacific, and disability inclusion initiatives often depend on international assistance for funding [4].

Though WFP does not directly target beneficiaries in the Pacific, it works through governments and United Nations partner agencies to ensure that all programmes and interventions are responsive to the expressed priorities, needs, capacities and views of all persons of concern. WFP strengthens the capacity of national and regional stakeholders in integrating gender-transformative programming, protection, and accountability to affected population (AAP) into their systems and programmes.

WFP's mVAM data provides information on how food insecurity impacts vulnerable groups such as women and persons with disabilities. WFP uses evidence generated through mVAM to advocate for the 'leave no one behind' principle and AAP, ensuring that WFP and partners make optimal use of available resources to support those most at risk of being left behind before, during and in the aftermath of an emergency. With data management and visualization, along with strengthened food security and nutrition systems. WFP's mVAM will continue to explore the use of emerging technologies to reach more vulnerable people and to refine its surveys.

WFP continued to adhere to a zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), which applies to all employees, partners, suppliers, contract workers and external service providers bound by contracts and agreements. As part of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) efforts, during the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence, WFP organized a session to sensitize staff and brainstormed concrete actions to actively promote PSEA in the Pacific. PSEA focal points in WFP have been engaged in the coordination and co-facilitation of refresher trainings in a UN-wide face-to-face PSEA training.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) face profound economic, social, and environmental challenges attributed to climate change, despite their negligible contribution of less than 0.02 percent to global greenhouse gas emissions. The PICTs are positioned at the frontline of the triple planetary crisis involving climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution[1]. At the Fifth Forum of Ministers and Environment Authorities of Asia Pacific, environment ministers and senior officials from Asia and the Pacific pledged concerted actions to address the urgent challenges posed by climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, with a collective goal of restoring planetary balance and protecting people.

The UN Climate Change Conference - COP28 Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery, and Peace reiterated the importance of climate adaptation programming through preparedness and prevention, early warning and anticipatory action, disaster risk finance mechanisms, and strengthening shock-responsive and inclusive social protection systems, while emphasizing the importance of environmental and social safeguards.

WFP is committed to minimizing the environmental footprint and enhancing environmentally friendly practices in the Pacific through its capacity-strengthening activities. WFP conducted workshops for government partners in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa and Vanuatu on data and monitoring tools digitalization. Key partners, such as the ministries of agriculture and national statistics agencies, now use tablets issued by WFP equipped with the Kobo toolbox for conducting country-level surveys, collecting data, including at the household and community levels, and survey analysis. For instance, in Kiribati, the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development and its extension offices are using digitised questionnaire for the monitoring of drought. This not only enhances efficiency in survey processes but also reduces paper consumption, contributing to environmental sustainability.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP has actively engaged with stakeholders, including UNICEF and FAO, to contribute to discussions on healthy and nutritious diets.

In October 2023, WFP initiated discussions with the World Vegetable Center (WVC) and Dikoda in Fiji to conduct a Cost of the Diet analysis in Fiji. The analysis aims to estimate the minimum cost for households to acquire a nutritious diet from locally available foods, assess the affordability of such a diet, and examine seasonal and geographic variations in the cost of recommended diets in Fiji, with a focus on vegetables. The outcomes of the analysis will also guide partners in exploring connections with social protection programmes, especially in collaboration with UNICEF. The objective is to determine the appropriate cash transfer value to ensure that vulnerable pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as households with children, can access a healthy diet.

Moving forward, WFP will provide support to partners in various capacities, including organizing discussions and technical consultations with government partners at different levels, facilitating data sharing from different government sources and WFP-produced evidence, and offering technical expertise and advice. Through this partnership with UNICEF and FAO, WFP aims to better place nutrition and healthy diets in the public agenda, advocating for the importance of addressing malnutrition in all forms and highlighting its negative social and economic impacts.

Partnerships

Under the WFP Pacific multi-country strategic plan (MCSP) 2023-2027, WFP continued to strengthen its positioning and expanding its engagement by engaging with key stakeholders, including government partners, Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP) agencies, resource partners, NGOs, and UN sister agencies, private sector, as well as exploring new opportunities for further engagement with international financial institutions (IFIs) such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Moving forward, WFP will continue to strengthen collaboration with these partners to capitalize on complementary skills and foster a unified programming approach based on the humanitarian-development nexus and contribute to national and regional efforts towards SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals).

Governments are WFP's principal partners. To ensure that WFP continues to uphold national and regional priorities and aligns its work with strategic partners and regional organizations, WFP engaged in consultations with various national and regional stakeholders for the development of the new MCSP. WFP also hired and deployed a new staff to the One UN Office in Apia, Samoa, to coordinate and oversee WFP activities in Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, and Tokelau, in order to explore opportunities for engagement and coordination in the sub-region, and to deepen and expand the breadth of its partnership with the host government agencies.

As the lead of the Pacific Logistics Cluster and 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 has worked with national disaster management offices and cluster members to implement capacity strengthening activities focusing on enhanced emergency preparedness and response capacity in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICT).

Support from the private sector has been recognized as an important enabler of WFP's work in the Pacific. By partnering with private sector partners such as the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC), WFP is exploring ways to provide market-based disaster risk financing solutions, such as macro insurance policies purchased by governments to cover disaster losses, thereby enabling faster, more cost-effective and predictable responses to climate and disaster shocks.

WFP partnered with UN agencies to improve strategic collaboration and prevent food insecurity and the deterioration of nutrition of the most vulnerable members of society. WFP worked with FAO, IFAD, and UN Women to implement the UN JP RWEE in the Pacific, covering Fiji, Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, and Tonga. WFP also launched a Rome-based Agencies (RBA) collaboration initiative and discussed entry points for collaboration based on respective agency strengths and commonalities.

Recognizing the uniqueness of the Pacific region and inherent challenges in engaging with multi-tiered partners across 14 PICTs, WFP developed a partnerships action plan to embark on a tailored partnership approach to strengthen partnerships to deliver the MCSP outcomes.

Focus on localization

CROP agencies, particularly the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the Pacific Community (SPC), the University of the South Pacific (USP) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), represent critical strategic partners for WFP in the region. In August, the WFP Executive Director visited the Pacific multi-country office (MCO) in Suva, Fiji, and held bilateral meetings with key stakeholders, including the Prime Minister of Fiji, the Fiji Minister for Women, Children and Social Protection and the Acting Secretary-General of the PIFS. Building on the momentum of the Executive Director's visit, WFP continued to strengthen partnerships with key partners, strengthen its messaging, and explore areas of mutual interest and potential collaboration with new and existing partners. WFP engaged with SPC and USP to jointly work in the areas of food security and nutrition analysis, and the development of a certified humanitarian logistics course tailored to the Pacific context.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued engaging through the United Nations Country Team, Joint Steering Committees and the Programme Management Team, with support from the three UN Resident Coordinator Offices and under the guidance of the UNSDCF, to ensure coordination and promote synergies with key UN partners in the region. WFP leads the regional

logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters of the PHT and continued working through the PHT to better integrate with existing national and regional humanitarian frameworks, avoid duplication, and strengthen coordination mechanisms, adding value to national and regional needs and priorities.

Financial Overview

The implementation of the MCSP (2023-2027) began on 1 July 2023 to support the continuation and expansion of WFP's work across the 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories in line with its strategic outcomes. The implementation modality is capacity strengthening and service delivery, with no food or cash transfers directly to beneficiaries. As of December 2023, the MCSP with a cumulative needs-based plan (NBP) budget of USD49.3m over 4.5 years is 8.9% funded.

The overall NBP for the second half of 2023 was USD 6.3 million, while the available resources amounted to USD 4.9 million. Of this amount, 70 percent of the resources were transferred from the previous IMCSP, while new contributions made up the other 30 percent.

Strategic Outcome 1 was 83 percent funded against its NBP. The expenditures during the second half of 2023 accounted for 42 percent of the resourced amounts. Activities 1 and 2 were funded at 73 and 94 percent respectively against the NBP.

Strategic outcome 2 was 6 percent funded against its NBP, and there were no expenditures during the second half of 2023. Activity 3 was resourced at 19 percent, while there was no funding for activities 4 and 5. Strategic outcome 2 is less funded because these are contingent activities that would be activated during a disaster.

The majority of the funding, 52 percent, was from directed multilateral contributions.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	4,201,669	1,608,987	3,493,347	1,479,789
SO01: By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.	4,201,669	1,608,987	3,493,347	1,479,789
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.	2,171,842	806,185	1,582,914	497,812
Activity 02: Work with governments and regional stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to understand, anticipate, mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters and long-term climate change on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations.	2,029,827	802,802	1,910,433	981,977
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,053,053	315,000	61,140	0
SO02: Governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific region have access to common services and platforms for rapid, effective and coordinated responses during and in the aftermath of shocks and disasters.	1,053,053	315,000	61,140	0
Activity 03: Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	327,300	50,000	61,140	0
Activity 04: Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	335,738	25,000	0	0

Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	 390,015	 240,000	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 9,873	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 5,254,722	 1,923,987	 3,564,360	 1,479,789
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 649,318	 419,327	 1,113,443	 546,308
Total Direct Costs	 5,904,040	 2,343,314	 4,677,804	 2,026,098
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 355,279	 133,315	 247,412	 247,412
Grand Total	 6,259,320	 2,476,629	 4,925,216	 2,273,510

Data Notes

Overview

[1] [2] UN_WOMEN_REGIONAL_BRIEF.pdf (unwomen.org)

Operational context

[1] Pacific Disability Forum. 2022. Disability and Climate Change in the Pacific: Findings from Kiribati, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu.

[2] Climate change, disasters and gender-based violence in the Pacific, UN Women

Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP supported the development of feasibility assessments, forecasts and triggers for potential cyclonic events and the financing mechanism required to implement cash transfers, to contribute towards the Government's adaptive social protection strategy. However, the work on developing standard operating procedures including geographical or vulnerability selections, beneficiary sensitisation mechanisms and implementation and monitoring tools will continue into 2024, hence the target on contributing to national policies or strategies remains unmet in 2023.

Strategic outcome 02

A user satisfaction survey under activity 5 was not launched in 2023, hence there is no data available.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Global Gender Gap Report 2023 | World Economic Forum (weforum.org)

[2] Pacific Community (SPC), 2017. Womens Economic Empowerment in the Pacific; Regional Overview

[3] World Bank Indicators. Labor force, female (% of total labor force) - Pacific island small states

[4] UN WOMEN Regional Brief (unwomen.org)

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Human Rights in the Pacific – Milestones, Challenges and the Way Forward Human Rights in the Pacific – Milestones, Challenges and the Way Forward, SPC 2021

[2] Secretariat of the Pacific Community. SDG 5: Gender Equality Dashboard. Accessed October 2022.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. 2020. The 2020 Biennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Informed environmental decisions for the Pacific (unep.org)

Environmental sustainability : the outcome on screening of field level agreements remains unmet as environmental and social risk screening are still in the process of being rolled out.

Figures and Indicators

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 01: Governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific benefit from strengthened emergency preparedness and response capacity in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications that support integrated risk management.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	10
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	6
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	47	57
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	10
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	14
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	4
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	14
Activity 02: Work with governments and regional stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to understand, anticipate, mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters and long-term climate change on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations.					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 02: Governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific region benefit from strengthened systems and capacity for understanding, anticipating, mitigating and preparing for climate change impacts on food security and nutrition.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	8	8
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	112	112
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number Number	3 3	3 3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	6	7
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	11	12
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	50	50

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 03: Communities most at risk of being left behind, especially women and people with disabilities, benefit from strengthened systems that enhance their ability to manage, coordinate, prepare for and recover from climate-related and other risks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	2	2

CSP Output 04: Communities most at risk of being left behind benefit from integrated approaches and investments to strengthen the resilience of food systems, including through enhanced partnerships.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Staff of government and partner cooperating partners - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=5	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Work with governments and regional stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to understand, anticipate, mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters and long-term climate change on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Staff of government and partner cooperating agencies - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=4	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Staff of government and partner cooperating agencies - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=4	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific region have access to common services and platforms for rapid, effective and coordinated responses during and in the aftermath of shocks and disasters.	Crisis Response
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Other Output

Activity 03: Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 05: Governments, emergency responders and affected populations benefit from logistics services to fill identified gaps in support of constrained supply chains during emergencies.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	2	2
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	8	8
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	17	17.66

Activity 04: Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 06: Governments, emergency responders and affected populations benefit from emergency telecommunications services to fill identified gaps in support of timely and coordinated emergency responses.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	9	9

Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 07: Governments, emergency responders and affected populations benefit from on-demand services to fill identified gaps in support of emergency responses.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Govt and NGO members of Logistics Cluster - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	90	≥80	≥80	90	WFP survey
Activity 04: Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Govt and non-govt members of ETC Cluster - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	88	≥80	≥80	83	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Isld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Work with governments and regional stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to understand, anticipate, mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters and long-term climate change on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Isld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Isld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Isld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Isld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Pacific

WFP providing supply chain assistance to Vanuatu in response to tropical cyclone
Lola

World Food Programme

Contact info
Alpha Bah
alpha.bah@wfp.org

Financial Section

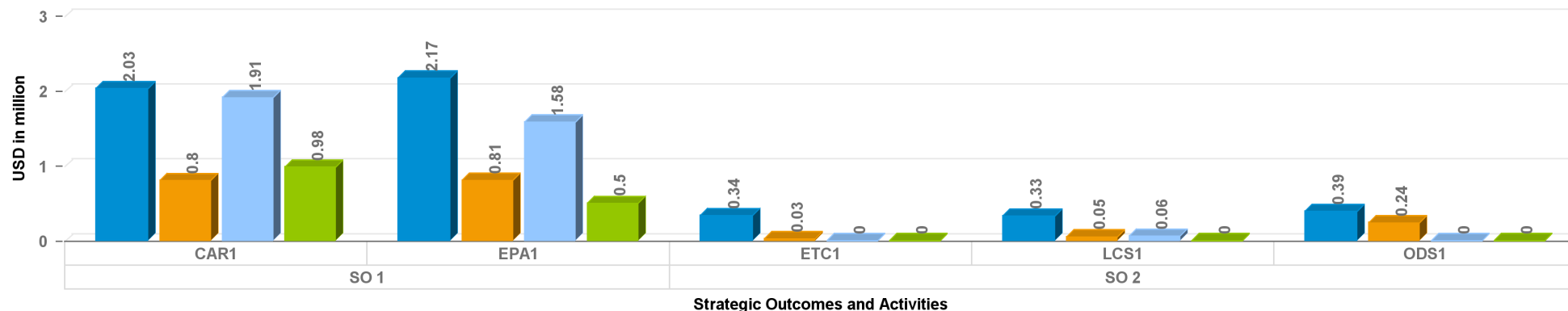
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.
SO 2		Governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific region have access to common services and platforms for rapid, effective and coordinated responses during and in the aftermath of shocks and disasters.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	CAR1	Work with governments and regional stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to understand, anticipate, mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters and long-term climate change on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations.
SO 1	EPA1	Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.
SO 2	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.
SO 2	LCS1	Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.
SO 2	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,874	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	9,874	0
17.9	By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.	Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.	2,171,843	806,185	1,582,914	497,813
		Work with governments and regional stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to understand, anticipate, mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters and long-term climate change on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations.	2,029,827	802,802	1,910,433	981,977
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,201,670	1,608,987	3,493,347	1,479,790

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific region have access to common services and platforms for rapid, effective and coordinated responses during and in the aftermath of shocks and disasters.	Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	335,738	25,000	0	0
		Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	327,300	50,000	61,140	0
		Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	390,015	240,000	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,053,053	315,000	61,140	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,254,723	1,923,987	3,564,361	1,479,790
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			649,318	419,327	1,113,444	546,308
Total Direct Costs			5,904,041	2,343,314	4,677,804	2,026,098
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			355,279	133,315	247,413	247,413
Grand Total			6,259,320	2,476,629	4,925,217	2,273,511



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

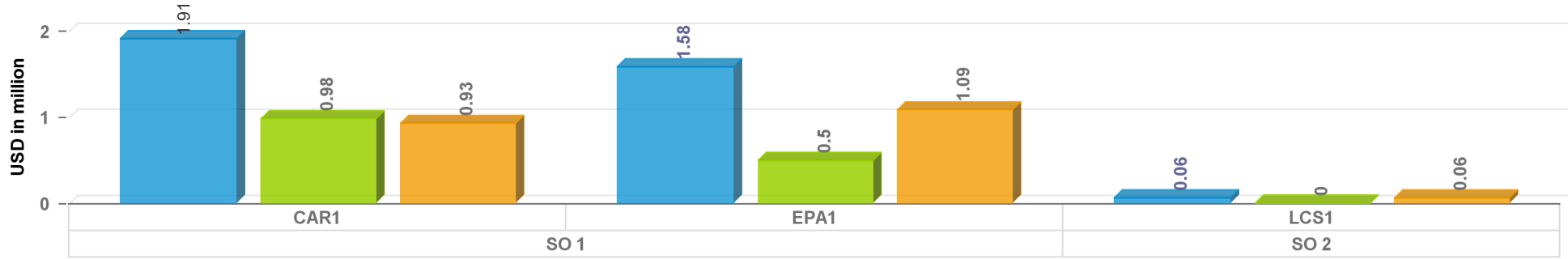
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.	
SO 2	Governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific region have access to common services and platforms for rapid, effective and coordinated responses during and in the aftermath of shocks and disasters.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	CAR1	Work with governments and regional stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to understand, anticipate, mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters and long-term climate change on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations.
SO 1	EPA1	Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.
SO 2	LCS1	Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.	Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.	2,171,843	1,582,914	0	1,582,914	497,813	1,085,101
		Work with governments and regional stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to understand, anticipate, mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters and long-term climate change on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations.	2,029,827	1,910,433	0	1,910,433	981,977	928,456
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,201,670	3,493,347	0	3,493,347	1,479,790	2,013,557

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific region have access to common services and platforms for rapid, effective and coordinated responses during and in the aftermath of shocks and disasters.	Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	335,738	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	327,300	61,140	0	61,140	0	61,140
		Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	390,015	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,053,053	61,140	0	61,140	0	61,140
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,874	0	9,874	0	9,874
Subtotal SDG Target			0	9,874	0	9,874	0	9,874
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,254,723	3,564,361	0	3,564,361	1,479,790	2,084,571

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	649,318	1,113,444	0	1,113,444	546,308	567,135
		Total Direct Costs	5,904,041	4,677,804	0	4,677,804	2,026,098	2,651,706
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	355,279	247,413		247,413	247,413	0
		Grand Total	6,259,320	4,925,217	0	4,925,217	2,273,511	2,651,706

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures