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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT AND
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER
ON A
PROPOSED CONTINGENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROJECT (CERP)

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF FIJI

AUGUST 31, 2026

Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land
Social Policy
East Asia And Pacific

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Exchange Rate Effective as of July 31, 2026

Currency Unit =	US$
FJ$ 1 =	US$0.4513
US$ 1 =	FJ$ 2.2156

FISCAL YEAR
August 1 - July 31

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AM	Accountability Mechanism
AR	Activation Request
CERP	Contingent Emergency Response Project
CRP	Crisis Response Plan
DA	Designated Account
DFIL	Disbursement and Financial Information Letter
DMIS	Disaster Management Information System
DPF Cat DDO	Development Policy Financing with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option
DRC	Disaster Resilience Committee
DRF	Disaster Risk Financing
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
E&S	Environmental and Social
EP&R	Emergency Preparedness and Response
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FCV/FCS	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence / Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations
FM	Financial Management
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GoF	Government of the Republic of Fiji
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICR	Implementation Completion and Results Report
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFR	Interim unaudited Financial Report
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPF	Investment Project Financing
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NDRMC	Nationally Disaster Risk Management Council
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Center
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSP	National Strategic Plan
PDO	Project Development Objective
PforR	Program for Results
PIU	Project Implementation Unit

PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RF	Results Framework
RPF	Regional Partnership Framework
RRO	Rapid Response Option
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SOE	State-Owned Enterprises
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SORT	Systematic Operations Risk-Rating Tool
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group

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DATASHEET

BASIC INFORMATION

Project Beneficiary(ies)	Operation Name		
Fiji	Fiji Contingent Emergency Response Project		
Operation ID	**Financing Instrument**	**Environmental and Social Risk Classification**	
P516821	Investment Project Financing (IPF) – Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP) (RR)	Moderate	

Implementation Modalities

[ ] Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA)

[ ] Fragile State(s)

[✓] Small State(s)

[ ] Fragile within a non-fragile Country

[ ] Conflict

[✓] Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

Expected Approval Date	Expected Closing Date
03-Sep-2026	31-Aug-2032
Bank/IFC Collaboration	
No	

Components

Component Name
Emergency Livelihood Support to Affected Households
Provision of Essential Emergency Supplies and Services

Emergency Response Coordination and Management

Organizations

Borrower/Recipient:	Republic of Fiji
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Finance

PRACTICE AREA(S)

Practice Area (Lead)

Urban, Subnational Finance, Tourism, and Disaster Management

Contributing Practice Areas

Energy; Health, Nutrition & Population; Social Policy

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK- RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Rating
1. Political and Governance	Moderate
2. Macroeconomic	Substantial
3. Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate
4. Technical Design of Project or Program	Moderate
5. Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial
6. Fiduciary	Substantial
7. Environment and Social	Moderate
8. Stakeholders	Moderate
9. Overall	Substantial

POLICY COMPLIANCE

Policy

Does the project require any waivers of Bank policies?
[ ] Yes [√] No

Have these been approved by Bank management?
[ ] Yes [ ] No

Is approval for any policy waiver sought from the Board?
[ ] Yes [ ] No

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL

Environmental and Social Standards Relevance Given its Context at the Time of Appraisal

E & S Standards	Relevance
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety	Relevant
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

NOTE: For further information regarding the World Bank's due diligence assessment of the Project's potential environmental and social risks and impacts, please refer to the Project's Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS).

I. COUNTRY CRISIS PREPAREDNESS CONTEXT

A. Country Risk Profile

1. **The Republic of Fiji (Fiji) faces one of the most significant disaster and climate risk profiles in the Pacific region, shaped by its geographic exposure, dispersed island geography, and increasing climate variability.** Fiji is highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones, flooding, storm surges, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, and tsunamis, with climate change intensifying the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Major events, including Tropical Cyclones Winston (2016), Harold (2020), and Yasa (2020), caused widespread destruction to infrastructure, housing, livelihoods, and public services. Tropical Cyclone Winston alone caused damage and losses estimated at approximately 32 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)[1]. Annual average losses from natural hazards remain substantial, while climate projections indicate increasing risks from sea-level rise, coastal erosion, extreme rainfall, and prolonged drought conditions, posing significant fiscal and development challenges for Fiji.

2. **Extreme climate and disaster risks, combined with underlying socioeconomic vulnerabilities, continue to threaten lives, infrastructure, and economic stability in Fiji**. Approximately 75 percent of the Fijian population lives in coastal zones on the main island of Viti Levu and approximately 27 percent resides in low lying coastal areas, less than 10 meters above sea level. In addition, a large proportion of the critical infrastructure is concentrated in low-lying coastal areas exposed to cyclones, flooding, and storm surges. Key transport, energy, water, health, and tourism infrastructure remains vulnerable to severe weather events and climate-related disruptions. Rural and maritime communities face heightened vulnerability due to geographic isolation, limited access to services, and dependence on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and fisheries. A single severe disaster event can significantly disrupt economic activity, reduce household incomes, and strain public finances. These risks are compounded by poverty, inequality, and recurring public health emergencies, including outbreaks of dengue and other climate-sensitive diseases, which continue to place pressure on national response systems.

3. **As a small island developing state that is highly dependent on tourism, imports, and international trade, Fiji remains acutely exposed to external macroeconomic shocks and supply chain disruptions**. The COVID-19 pandemic caused a severe economic contraction through the collapse of tourism and disruptions to trade and transport. Fiji is also heavily dependent on imported fuel and food, exposing the country to fluctuations in global commodity prices and shipping disruptions. Recent global energy market instability and broader geopolitical tensions have contributed to inflationary pressures, rising electricity and transport costs, and increasing fiscal pressures. These vulnerabilities become particularly significant during emergencies and disasters, where disruptions to fuel supplies, shipping routes, telecommunications, and logistics systems can directly affect emergency response operations, service delivery, and economic recovery across Fiji's islands.

4. **The convergence of recurrent climate and natural hazards, public health emergencies, and external economic shocks underscores the urgent need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to crisis preparedness and disaster risk management (DRM) in Fiji.** The country's high exposure to cyclones, flooding, coastal hazards, and climate-related risks, combined with increasing urbanization and infrastructure vulnerabilities, presents significant risks to sustainable development and fiscal stability. Strengthening preparedness and response systems, improving institutional coordination, enhancing early warning and emergency management capacity, and investing in resilient infrastructure are critical to reducing the impacts of future crises. Fiji has made important progress in strengthening its DRM framework, including through the National Disaster Risk Management Act 2024 and ongoing investments in resilience and climate

[1] *Tropical Cyclone Winston Post Disaster Needs Assessment* (PDNA), World Bank (2016)

adaptation. However, continued support is required to strengthen institutional capacity and ensure effective preparedness and response to increasingly frequent and complex crises.

B. Crisis Preparedness Strategy and Arrangements

5. **Fiji has made significant progress in strengthening its legislative and policy framework for disaster risk management (DRM) and climate resilience.** The Disaster Risk Management Act 2024 replaced and consolidated previous emergency management legislation, shifting the national approach from a reactive emergency response model toward a more comprehensive framework integrating disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery. The DRM Act broadens the scope of disaster management to include an "all hazards approach", including natural disasters, biological hazards, public health emergencies, and human induced crises[2]. Complementary policies and strategies include the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2018-2030), Disaster Risk Financing Policy (2026-2031), National Climate Change Policy (2018-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and National Development Plan (2025-2029) and Vision 2050, which collectively support climate resilience and sustainable development objectives. Fiji is also advancing implementation arrangements and institutional coordination mechanisms to strengthen preparedness and response capacity across sectors and levels of government.

6. **The National Disaster Risk Management Office (NDRMO), under the Office of the Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and Disaster Management, serves as the lead government agency for DRM coordination, supported by inter-ministerial and development partner arrangements.** The NDRMO is responsible for coordinating preparedness, response and recovery activities, and works closely with sector ministries, provincial authorities, and emergency services. The National Disaster Risk Management Council provides strategic oversight and supports whole-of-government coordination during emergencies and disasters. A Disaster Risk Reduction Committee focuses on mitigation and preparedness, and the Emergency Committee is responsible for overseeing effective and coordinated response and relief. Sector coordination arrangements and cluster systems are regularly activated during major disasters to facilitate response operations and partner coordination, including with humanitarian and development partners.

7. **The World Bank (WB) plays an important role in supporting Fiji's crisis preparedness and disaster risk management agenda through technical assistance, financing, and policy dialogue, including on disaster risk financing (DRF) and climate resilience.** The WB has supported the Government in strengthening preparedness and response systems, improving resilience planning, and enhancing access to contingent financing instruments for disaster response. Fiji has access to contingent financing through the World Bank's Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDO) and continues to strengthen broader disaster risk financing arrangements to improve financial preparedness for future shocks. WB-financed ongoing and pipeline investment operations also support resilience-building and emergency preparedness across multiple sectors, including transport, tourism and climate adaptation, while ongoing technical assistance supports institutional strengthening and coordination for crisis preparedness and response.

C. Key Preparedness and Readiness Gaps

8. **Significant opportunities remain to strengthen Fiji's crisis preparedness and response systems, particularly in operational readiness, subnational coordination, and financial resilience.** Ongoing investments in emergency preparedness, resilient infrastructure, and institutional strengthening are supporting improvements across the DRM system, including through enhanced capacity for emergency operations and early warning systems. However, important

[2] Excluding security and conflict related crises

gaps remain in operational coordination, information management, and response readiness, particularly at the divisional and community levels. Early warning dissemination and communication systems remain uneven in remote maritime areas, where infrastructure and service access constraints can limit timely preparedness and response actions. Strengthening local preparedness arrangements, emergency planning, and coordination mechanisms across national and subnational levels remains a priority, including efforts to improve inclusive participation and community engagement in DRM processes.

9. **Persistent challenges remain for horizontal coordination across government ministries and vertical coordination between national and subnational levels.** As a small island developing state with a relatively lean public sector, Fiji faces capacity constraints where critical functions are often dependent on a limited number of technical personnel. Staff turnover and competing responsibilities can affect continuity in emergency planning, coordination, and implementation across sectors. Efforts to strengthen multi-sector coordination arrangements, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and integrated emergency management systems are ongoing, including initiatives linking DRM, health, finance, and climate resilience functions. The integration of DRM considerations into sector planning, budgeting, and investment processes also continues to evolve, while institutional capacity constraints within key coordinating agencies continue to present operational and sustainability challenges.

10. **Fiji has established social protection and public service delivery systems that can support crisis response; however, important gaps remain in shock-responsive social protection, health emergency preparedness, and disaster risk financing (DRF).** Existing government programs and delivery systems provide a foundation for emergency cash transfers and targeted support to vulnerable households during crises. Fiji demonstrated aspects of this capacity during its response to the COVID-19 pandemic through emergency assistance and social support measures. However, mechanisms for rapidly scaling assistance during large or compound shocks remain limited, particularly for vulnerable and geographically isolated populations. Health emergency preparedness capacity also remains uneven across the country, with remote and maritime communities facing greater constraints in access to services, logistics, and emergency supplies. In relation to DRF, Fiji continues to strengthen contingent financing arrangements and broader financial preparedness mechanisms; however, financing gaps remain for rapidly deployable response funding during major disasters and external shocks, including fuel and food price volatility.

D. Bank Engagement with the Country on Crisis Preparedness and Emergency Response

11. **The WB has established an increasing portfolio to support crisis preparedness and disaster resilience in Fiji**. Two DPO with Cat DDOs provide a total of US$39.3 million in contingent financing. Reforms under these two Cat DDOs have supported institutional strengthening for resilience-building, including the DRM Act (2024) and Disaster Risk Financing Policy (2026-2031).

12. **The Fiji CERP will further increase the amount of pre-arranged financing for crisis preparedness and response, thereby addressing a remaining gap in coverage for external economic shocks, including fuel and commodity price volatility, that is not covered by the Cat DDOs**. Prepared as a US$0 Investment Project Financing (IPF) instrument under the Rapid Response Option (RRO), the CERP is aligned with the WBG's Fiji Country Partnership Framework (CPF) FY2021-FY2024, extended to December 2025, particularly Focus Area 2 on increased resilience. The design of the CERP aligns with Fiji's National Development Plan (NDP) 2025–2029 and Fiji's Vision 2050, particularly Focus Area 1 and Focus Area 6.

II. CONTINGENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROJECT FRAMEWORK

A. Project Development Objective (PDO)

13. **The Project Development Objective (PDO)** is to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency in the Republic of Fiji.

B. PDO Indicators

14. The following indicators will be used to measure achievement of the PDO:

- Time from request for CERP activation to first disbursement (days).
- CERP funds utilized for emergency activities within the activation period from the amount reallocated (percentage).
- People targeted by the Crisis Response Plan that directly benefit from CERP-financed activities (percentage, disaggregated by women and youth).

C. Project Beneficiaries

15. **The CERP has national scope**. The specific beneficiaries will be defined in the Crisis Response Plan (CRP), based on the eligible emergency or crisis for each CERP activation and the geographical spread of its impacts, with event-specific CRPs further specifying measures to ensure inclusive access for vulnerable and marginalized groups. Beneficiaries will include the affected citizens of Fiji, who will receive support to ensure their safety and resilience during and after the crisis. Special attention will be paid to disaggregation of the beneficiaries according to their sex and age, with a focus on potential vulnerable groups including youth, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

D. Framework of Emergency Response Activities and Expenditures

16. **In the event of an eligible crisis, the CERP can be activated to finance immediate response needs, as applicable, depending on the nature of the crisis.** This is intended to mitigate the immediate impacts of crises on affected populations by aiding access to critical supplies, services and the resources needed for immediate response. Activities through the CERP will consider an approach suitable to Fiji's context, which includes addressing the pre-existing local fragility dynamics and ensuring that activities such as aid distribution are not exacerbating vulnerabilities. The CERP provides a positive list of eligible emergency expenditures, which are further detailed in the CERP Manual:

a) **Component 1: Emergency Livelihood Support to Affected Households**. The CERP will finance time-bound direct emergency income support to individuals and households affected by the crisis by providing cash transfers or subsidies tailored to the crisis context to help stabilize livelihoods, smoothen consumption, and enhance beneficiaries' ability to source food and items to meet basic needs. Fiji has an established social protection system that provides a solid foundation for responding to cost-of-living shocks, with core government-financed social assistance programs such as the poverty-targeted Family Assistance Scheme, Social Pensions, and smaller schemes like the Care and Protection Allowance, Disability Allowance, and the Food Allowance Program for Rural Pregnant Mothers, as well as Transport Assistance top-ups for the elderly and disabled. In addition to cash benefits, the GoF runs a subsidized bus fares scheme for school students from low-income families. Furthermore, the Fiji National Provident Fund (FNPF) manages a contributory pension scheme that covers all formal sector workers.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the government drew on the existing delivery systems and mobile money platforms to deliver timely and extensive cash relief. Those programs and previous shock response experience can help cushion the impact of an emergency or crisis on vulnerable households.

b) **Component 2: Provision of Essential Emergency Supplies and Services**. Support will be provided to sustain the delivery of critical services and to ensure the accessibility of essential supplies during and after emergencies. This will include financing of: (i) basic non-perishable food items as specified in the NDRMO Logistic Manual, subject to compliance with the applicable WB requirements on eligibility of food expenditures; (ii) essential equipment to address the logistical needs of affected people, such as tents, shelter kits, sleeping bags, tarpaulins, mats, personal hygiene kits, household kits, etc., as detailed in the NDRMO Logistic Manual; (iii) water supply and sanitation equipment, such as bottled water, mobile water treatment stations, water tanks, water bladders, portable water filters, water purification tablets, slab latrines, community mobile toilets, and plastic sheeting; (iv) pharmaceuticals, medicines, medical supplies, including oral rehydration salt sachets and essential medical equipment such as ventilators, personal protective equipment, and various diagnostic tools, excluding any equipment containing radioactive materials; (v) purchase, storage, and transport of agricultural inputs and materials such as seeds, tool kits, and livestock feed, except for the purchase of pesticides and fertilizers; (vi) light equipment, including water pumps and hand tools such as spades, shovels, hoes, wheelbarrows; (vii) rental of heavy machinery such as bulldozers or dump trucks, and alternative power sources such as solar and generators for emergency use, including fuel supply for their operation; (viii) rental and operational costs (fuel) of vehicles for land, air and sea transport for the delivery of emergency relief items and other essential emergency response services; and (ix) incremental costs of energy to support an emergency response and ensure continuity of essential services. All supplies will be tailored to the nature of the crisis and sourced from both local and international suppliers to ensure rapid delivery to the most affected areas. Law enforcement goods and services are excluded.

c) **Component 3: Emergency Response Coordination and Management**. Support will finance incremental operational expenditures incurred by the GoF for an eligible crisis, including the operating costs of essential services and other recurrent costs to ensure business continuity of essential services, emergency response and early recovery. This would include: (i) subsistence allowances (per diem) and other travel and logistics costs, such as fuel, for staff conducting Initial Damage and Relief Needs Assessments or other rapid needs assessments, and field missions related to emergency interventions; (ii) financing short trainings for local teams to increase rapid response capacity; (iii) financing technical assistance, including international and local specialized expertise (consulting services), to support emergency response operations, provide just-in-time technical assistance, and prepare technical documents for procurement; (iv) increase in utility bills related to emergency response, and rental of light and critical equipment (such as generators for emergency and shelter operations, and debris removal equipment) related to emergency response coordination and management; (v) financing environmental and social (E&S) measures identified in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the ESCP; and (iv) costs related to monitoring and evaluation and auditing of the CERP and operational costs for implementing activities following CERP activation.

17. **Given the CERP's focus on providing rapid financing for immediate crisis response, each activation of the CERP will be implemented within a 12-month timeframe.** The positive list of activities and related eligible expenditures are included in the CERP Manual. The list will be updated as needed, except when the CERP is activated, and is subject to the WB's no-objection. Recognized eligible emergency expenditures may be claimed prior

to CERP activation, based on their consideration on a case-by-case basis and consistent with applicable WB policies. The CERP Manual specifies the criteria to be met for such expenditures to be deemed acceptable by the WB.

III. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

18. **The CERP will be a six-year engagement and may include multiple activations for different crises**. The implementation period for each individual crisis response under a CERP activation is expected to be less than 12 months.

19. **Activation**. The activation of the CERP for an eligible crisis will be initiated through a request from the GoF to the WB Division Director. The Activation Request (AR) package will provide: (i) a list of host operations from which financing will be repurposed to finance the CERP along with the corresponding amount to be repurposed from each host operation: (ii) an event-specific CRP; (iii) evidence of the eligible emergency or crisis; and (iv) payment instructions as per the Disbursement and Financial Information Letter (DFIL). The AR may be based on a rapid impact and needs assessment and will outline urgent response priorities to be addressed through the CERP. It will list emergency activities to be financed in accordance with the CERP Manual, the budget for the activation, the specific implementation modalities, timelines, and procurement details. Following the submission of the AR, the WB will review the request to confirm the eligibility of the event and approve the reallocation of RRO funds. Upon approval, a notification of confirmation will be sent to the GoF. The financing repurposed for the CERP will be operationally delinked from the host operation(s), meaning that all operational responsibilities for the financing will lie with the CERP, although it will remain linked to the original host operation financially and legally.

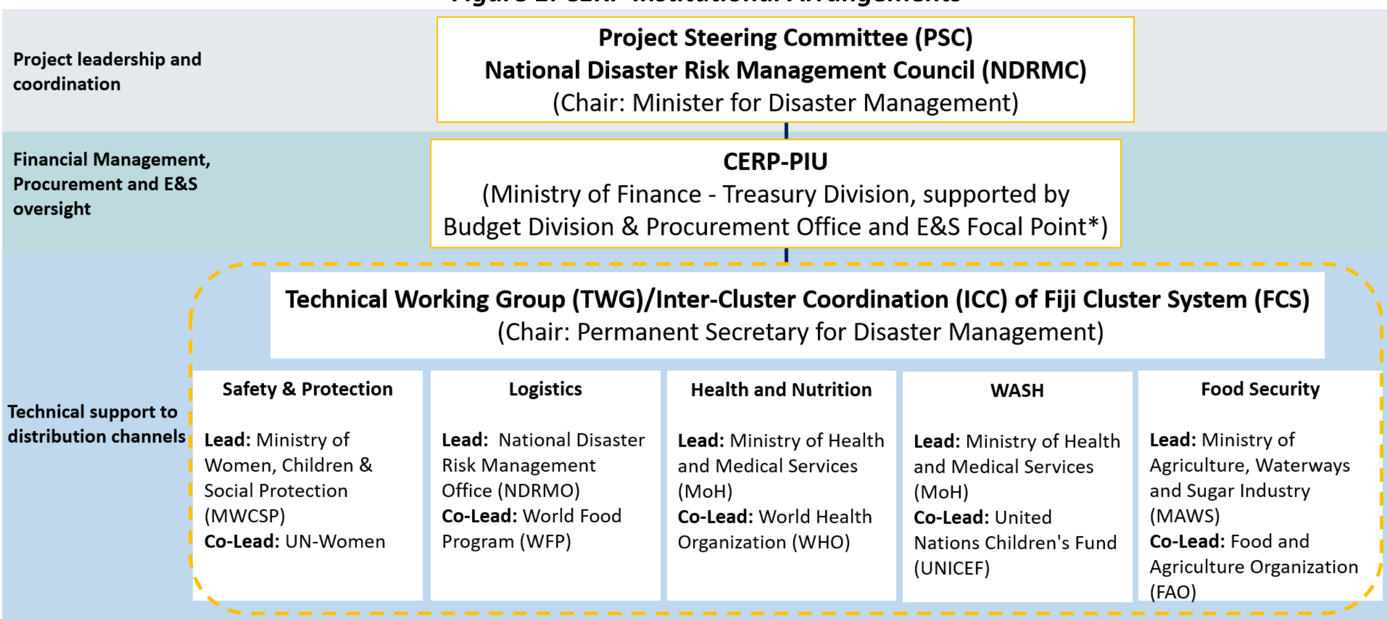
20. **The MoF is responsible for CERP activation and project implementation as the designated CERP Project Implementation Unit (CERP-PIU).** The CERP-PIU will be responsible for fiduciary management, procurement, monitoring, reporting, and environmental and social compliance through its Treasury Division, with support from its Budget Division for monitoring, reporting, and the Fiji Procurement Office for procurement, with additional support, including for environmental and social safeguards, provided (as required) through other World Bank Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and/or other parts of Government as detailed below.

21. **The implementation of CERP activities will be supported through relevant stakeholder agencies and ministries.** This will include: (i) the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) and the National Disaster Risk Management Office (NDRMO) for inter-agency coordination, monitoring and reporting; (ii) the Divisional Disaster Risk Management Committees, the Divisional Disaster Risk Management Offices, and sub-national Emergency Operation Centres divisional, provincial and district levels in terms of implementation and coordination of sub-national activities, such as the distribution of relief goods, needs assessment, monitoring and reporting; and (iii) relevant government agencies, including the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection (MWCSP), the Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and Disaster Management (MRMDDM), the Ministry of Primary Industries and Waterways (MPIW), and the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS), among others, will support the implementation of CERP activities in their respective sectors. All WB-funded PIUs working in these sectors will provide technical support to the CERP-PIU as needed.

22. **The National Disaster Risk Management Council (NDRMC) will function as the CERP Project Steering Committee (PSC).** The PSC will provide strategic oversight and overall coordination among all relevant ministries and key stakeholders involved in CERP implementation and Technical Working Groups (TWG), while relevant sectoral clusters

of the Fiji Cluster System (FCS) will provide technical support and coordination of activities, such as the distribution of CERP goods and services (see figure 1).[3] This will include coordination of CERP activities with emergency/crisis response activities of the GoF and other Humanitarian Actors.

Figure 1: CERP Institutional Arrangements



** E&S support will be utilized as necessary and specific to the activation requirements, through temporary surge support from existing resources within the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection and/or from other WB funded PIUs for discreet, time bound inputs.*

23. **PSC's strategic oversight responsibilities include the approval of response budgets and CERP resources for different sectors, as well as endorsing the CRP for each activation request.** The PSC will meet at least every six months to discuss readiness for implementation in the event an eligible crisis occurs. The PSC will also ensure coordination among the various ministries and SOEs involved, facilitating implementation and addressing any inter-agency issues that may arise during project execution. The PSC will serve as a platform for addressing stakeholders' concerns and ensuring that the project aligns with national priorities and policies on DRM and climate resilience.

24. **The TWG, as the existing Inter Cluster Coordination agency, will support CERP implementation by coordinating across the nine sectoral core Clusters of the Fiji Cluster System (FCS) with responsibility for emergency response, i.e.,** Security and Protection, Logistics, Health and Nutrition, Food Security and Livelihoods, WASH, Education, Shelter, Infrastructure, and Communication, with the first five being most relevant for implementing CERP activities. The FCS will include senior technical, procurement, and environmental and social officers drawn from the relevant line ministries and SOEs. The TWG and the relevant clusters will provide hands-on, practical support to ensure that all technical, procurement, and operational processes, including environmental and social risk management, are in place and functional to address each eligible crisis. The TWG will report to the PSC with support from the CERP-PIU, and will provide the operational link between strategic oversight and on-the-ground response.

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[3] In case an eligible Emergency or Crisis falls outside the NDRM Act (2024), such as security and conflict related risks, arrangements for oversight, coordination and technical support specific to the Emergency or Crisis will be detailed in the CRP and agreed with the World Bank, e.g., in case of the current and ongoing fuel crisis the Fuel Committee under the Ministry of Public Works, Meteorological Services and Transport will function as the CERP PSC.

25. **The MoF adopted the CERP Manual on August 28, 2026, which details the operational aspects of emergency response, E&S processes, and financial accountability.** The CERP Manual includes a template for the AR letter and an outline for the CRP.[4] It also includes the positive list of activities and related expenditures allowable under the CERP and addresses key issues such as procurement (which are also detailed in the Project Procurement Strategy for Development, PPSD), financial management and auditing, and E&S compliance, among other aspects. Given the CERP's focus on providing rapid financing for immediate crisis response, the positive list of activities is designed to minimize E&S risks. The CERP Manual will be updated regularly with the PSC's approval and the Bank's no-objection—at least annually in the absence of a crisis or activation—to reflect the current strategic dialogue between the GoF and the WB on the use of contingent financing for emergency response needs and lessons from implementation experience.

B. Results Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

26. **The MoF through the CERP-PIU will be responsible for monitoring and reporting**. As part of CERP implementation, the MoF, the CERP PIU, and the WB will meet at least annually to discuss the list of potential host operations and the corresponding amounts to be repurposed if the CERP were to be activated, and to assess whether the CERP Manual needs to be updated. If the CERP is activated, the CERP-PIU will update the Results Framework (RF) based on the CRP and use the updated RF as a reference for results monitoring. The CERP-PIU, with support from the TWG, will collect the RF data and other data (per the CERP Manual) from stakeholders, analyze it, synthesize lessons learned and recommendations, and report to the PSC and the WB at least every six months from the CERP activation date. Within six months after the CERP activation end date, an activation completion report will be prepared by the CERP-PIU, documenting results achieved, funds utilized, beneficiaries reached (disaggregated by sex and age), and lessons learned. If the CERP is not activated, the TWG with CERP-PIU support will report to the PSC and the WB at least once a year, highlighting the readiness for implementation in case of future eligible crises. If the CERP is activated at least once during its six-year implementation period, the WB will prepare a Learning and Results Note.

IV. APPRAISAL OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE READINESS

A. Emergency Response Plans and Readiness

27. **Fiji has made substantial progress in modernizing its emergency preparedness and response (EP&R) framework**. The *NDRM Act 2024* replaced legislation that was nearly three decades old (*Natural Disaster Management Act 1998*), establishing a proactive legal foundation with an emphasis on prevention and whole-of-society engagement towards EP&R. The DRM Act broadens the scope of disaster management to include an "all hazards approach", including natural and biological hazards, public health emergencies, and human induced crises (other than those related to security and conflicts) and includes provisions for sub-national DRM arrangements, disaster risk reduction, early warning and preparedness, disaster risk information, and disaster risk financing and budgeting. The Act is supported by a series of operational procedures and guidelines in support of the NEOC and its sub-national equivalents, including the NEOC Standard Operating Procedures (2010), Guide for immediate relief assistance and emergency procurement (2012), Logistic Manual (2021), NEOC Finance Function (2021), Planned Relocation Guidelines (2018), and Displacement

[4] A Crisis Response Plan (CRP) is a component of the CERP activation package, triggered by a formal activation request. It outlines an overview of the emergency, specific response objectives, coordination and implementation arrangements, budget estimates, and monitoring protocols; guiding an effective and accountable disaster response during a crisis activation period of up to 12 months.

Guidelines (2019). Complementary policies and strategies include the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2018-2030), Disaster Risk Financing Policy (2026-2031), and National Climate Change Policy (2018-2030).

28. **The operation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement on both adaptation and mitigation**. The CERP consistent with the commitments articulated in Fiji's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) 2025-2035,[5] the National Adaptation Plan (NAP),[6] and the National Climate Change Policy, as well as the recommendations of the World Bank Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) for Fiji.[7] The CERP directly supports Fiji's adaptation efforts as a national priority as emphasized and highlighted in the NDC, specifically on the urgent need to strengthen resilience to climate impacts, particularly on food and agriculture, infrastructure, health services, water and sanitation. The NAP prioritizes climate-resilient infrastructure, especially coastal protection, in densely populated areas such as around Suva and Nadi on Viti Levu. The CERP does not hinder the achievement of Fiji's mitigation efforts. On *adaptation*, the operation will finance activities which maintain the resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in response to a crisis, including those resulting from climate-related hazards such as floods and tropical cyclones, to which Fiji is highly exposed and vulnerable. These include social protection (cash transfers), food security measures, the provision of emergency response materials and goods, and technical assistance to enhance capacity for crisis response. The CERP also provides financial support to Fiji to cover additional costs in critical sectors that facilitate the uninterrupted provision of essential public services during and after climate-related disasters and emergencies. These measures are critical to enabling communities to recover more swiftly, while building resilience against future climate-induced disasters. On *mitigation*, eligible expenditures on the positive list will not lead to any significant increases in GHG emissions. These activities support EP&R, are temporary and timebound, and support the continuity of critical services, livelihood recovery, and food security response to emergencies, including payment for fuel for generators and transportation needed to respond to the disaster. These are short-lived assets and will not have negative impact on Fiji's long-term emission trajectory. There is also no other feasible lower-carbon alternative to achieving the CERP's development objective. Therefore, adaptation and mitigation risks are reduced to acceptable and low levels.

29. **The CERP adopts an inclusive approach to reduce risks of unintended exclusion during crisis response**. Event-specific CRPs will assess how different population groups are reached and define adaptations to targeting, delivery, and communication. Delivery will draw on multiple channels, including community networks, women's groups, and existing emergency communication systems. Gender-responsive emergency supplies will be provided where relevant, and sex- and age-disaggregated data will actively inform implementation and future CERP activations. The provisions are detailed in the CERP Manual and relevant E&S instruments, including the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

B. Fiduciary Readiness for Emergency Response

30. **Applicable Procurement Framework.** All procurement under the Fiji CERP will be carried out in accordance with the World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers (the most recent version) and the provisions of the Legal Agreement. Consistent with Paragraph 12 of the Investment Project Financing (IPF) Policy – Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, streamlined procurement arrangements will apply to support rapid and effective

[5] Government of Fiji. 2025. Fiji Nationally Determined Contribution 2031-35.
[6] FIJI National Adaptation Plan.
[7] World Bank, 2026. Fiji Country Climate and Development Report.

emergency response. All procurement activities will be recorded and tracked through the Bank's Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) system. The CERP procurement framework is also informed by relevant national legislation, including the Fiji Procurement Regulations 2010 (as amended) to the extent they are consistent with Bank Procurement Regulations.

31. **Procurement Implementation Arrangements.** A dedicated CERP Project Implementation Unit (CERP-PIU) will be established within MoF, drawing on the Budget Division for overall project implementation and coordination, the Treasury Division for financial management and disbursement, and the Fiji Procurement Office for procurement execution. The CERP-PIU will coordinate with the NEOC and the TWGs within the cluster system to identify procurement requirements and ensure alignment with emergency response plans. PIUs from entities implementing Bank-funded projects in Fiji may be instructed by MoF to provide supplementary procurement support and knowledge transfer. Subject to MoF's request, Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS) may be made available to supplement CERP-PIU capacity for complex or high-value procurement packages during activation periods.

32. **Procurement Risk.** The procurement risk for the CERP is assessed as **Moderate**. This assessment reflects the residual risk, taking into account the following risk factors as well as the risk management measures discussed below: (i) the emergency context imposes significant time pressure on procurement processes, increasing the risk of procedural shortcuts and errors; (ii) market constraints exist in remote and maritime areas of Fiji, where supplier availability is limited and logistics costs are high; (iii) natural disasters, particularly tropical cyclones, routinely disrupt supply chains and transportation networks, particularly to outer islands; and (iv) the multi-agency coordination required across government ministries, NEOC clusters, and development partners adds operational complexity to procurement execution. The following measures have been proposed: (i) framework agreements with pre-qualified local and regional suppliers should be established during the first two years of effectiveness to enable rapid call-off procurement during emergencies; (**ii**) coordination structures through the PSC and the TWGs will ensure systematic information-sharing and alignment of procurement activities with emergency response priorities; (iii) UN agencies may be engaged for the procurement of specialized goods (e.g., pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, food, and shelter) where they offer comparative advantage in terms of supply chain reliability, quality assurance, and delivery capacity to remote areas; (iv) simplified procurement methods (such as Request for Quote and Direct Selection) appropriate to the emergency context will be applied to reduce processing times while maintaining adequate competition and transparency; and (vi) annual tabletop simulation exercises could be conducted to test procurement readiness and strengthen coordination between the CERP-PIU and NEOC.

33. **The Financial Management (FM) assessment of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) as implementing agency (IA) confirms that the FM arrangements are adequate and provide reasonable assurance that financing will be used for the purposes intended**. The IA and the CERP PMU will maintain FM arrangements acceptable to the World Bank throughout implementation. MoF will retain overall fiduciary responsibility, supported by a dedicated Finance Officer who will manage financial management and disbursement arrangements, including for cash transfer activities under Component 1. FM arrangements will be governed by the Fiji Financial Management Act (FMA) and related regulations, with accounting and financial reporting maintained through the Government's Financial Management Information System. Cash transfers will be delivered through existing government platforms, including the Social Pension Scheme and the Family Assistance Scheme, and will rely on their established internal control, funds flow, and reporting arrangements to support implementation and oversight of CERP funds. There are currently no overdue interim unaudited financial reports (IFRs) or audited financial statements (AFS). Under CERP, the CERP PMU will submit IFRs to

the WB no later than 45 days after the end of each fiscal semester, commencing from the period in which the first disbursement is made. Annual audited financial statements will be submitted no later than nine months after the end of each fiscal year until project closure. Detailed procedures covering budgeting, funds flow, reporting, monitoring, and fiduciary coordination are set out in the CERP Manual.

34. **The residual FM risk is assessed as Substantial**, reflecting systemic weaknesses identified in recent audits of the social welfare schemes, including lack of regular reconciliations, material unreconciled variances, weak records management, and incomplete beneficiary data, as well as coordination risks between MoF and the Ministry of Social Welfare. These risks are heightened in the emergency context but will be mitigated through strengthened disbursement and reconciliation controls, enhanced documentation and transaction tracking, assignment of a dedicated Finance Officer, independent verification of the financial processes of schemes and external oversight through performance audits of the schemes financed under CERP by the Office of the Auditor General.

35. **Disbursement methods will include** advances, reimbursements, direct payments, and special commitments for eligible expenditures incurred under CERP. IDA financing will flow to the pooled Designated Account (DA) managed by MoF, which will submit withdrawal applications and the required supporting documentation. The financing will flow from either the DA or the WB to contractors, goods suppliers, consultants, operational service providers, and technical and project management consultant staff. The detailed disbursement arrangements are included in the DFIL.

C. E&S Readiness for Emergency Response

36. **Legal Operational Policies**. None of the investments financed by this Project will use or risk polluting international waterways or are in disputed areas.

Legal Operational Policies	**Triggered?**
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60	No

37. **Commitment to environmental and social (E&S) responsibility is integral to the CERP's activation, and the CERP-PIU is required to meet the relevant E&S obligations as set out in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).** The E&S risk of the CERP is classified as Moderate, consistent with the nature of activities on the positive list, which are quick-disbursing and involve no new physical footprint. The CERP Manual provides guidance to ensure that all activities financed under the CERP comply with the WB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The E&S risks and impacts of the positive list, detailed in the CERP Manual, are covered by the CERP Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which establishes appropriate E&S management measures and enhances the project's readiness for an effective emergency response. Moreover, the ESMP provides the screening procedures, such as triage sheets for risk identification and mitigation of impacts, and defines detailed activity-specific ESMPs to ensure that activities supported under the CERP will comply with E&S requirements and with national regulations in a manner proportionate to the likely E&S risks and impacts of the project. Funds allocated to the CERP after its activation will finance a selected list of essential emergency expenditures detailed in the CERP Manual. Any changes to the CERP ESMP,

resulting from changes to the positive list outside an implementation period will need to be agreed with the WB. The E&S documents (ESCP, SEP, and ESMP) were disclosed by the WB on August 15, 2026 and by the GoF on August 27, 2026.

Grievance Redress Services

38. **Grievance Redress.** Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank's independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), visit http://www.worldbank.org/GRS. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Accountability Mechanism, visit https://accountability.worldbank.org.

D. Key Actions to Strengthen Readiness for Emergency Response

39. **On an annual basis, the WB and MoF will review the portfolio and the undisbursed and uncommitted balances of each operation, as well as the closing dates of IPF projects**. Discussions will focus on: (i) which project(s) may be expected to provide funding for a CERP activation; (ii) determination of the percentage of undisbursed and uncommitted balances to be utilized from the operation upon CERP activation; and (iii) review of the CERP Manual and, as needed, undertaking any updates.

40. **Tabletop exercises and activation simulations will be conducted as needed, with technical support from the WB, to enhance CERP readiness and country EP&R capacities**. These exercises will involve key stakeholders and participants with the primary objective of simulating potential emergency scenarios and assessing the effectiveness of any CRP(s) under the CERP. During these exercises, participants will engage in discussions and activities that cover the identification and assessment of potential emergency situations that could trigger CERP activation. They will review and validate the roles and responsibilities of each participant and unit involved in the CERP response, evaluate communication and coordination mechanisms to ensure timely and efficient response during an emergency, and test decision-making processes and protocols to determine the most effective course of action in different emergency scenarios. These exercises will also help identify potential gaps and recommendations to be incorporated in the CRP.[8] Lessons learned and good practices will be documented to enhance future CERP readiness.

41. **The development of framework agreements is necessary to strengthen readiness for emergency response in the longer term**. To streamline the market approach and improve procurement efficiency during emergency response, the CERP-PIU will conduct periodic market assessments as a base source of information for the procurement of items that may be required in case of an emergency (per the positive list). NEOC may leverage existing supplier networks through framework agreements and call-off contracts during future disaster responses to reduce the time required for

[8] The CERP CRP will be fully developed when an eligible emergency happens, not in advance of it.

the procurement of emergency goods and services in an emergency. Framework agreements with goods suppliers or consultants will set out the terms and conditions under which specific procurements (call-offs) can be made during the term of the agreement, which will generally be two to three years. Framework agreements will be based on prices that are either pre-agreed or will be determined at the call-off stage.

V. KEY RISKS

42. **The overall risk to achieving the PDO is assessed as "Substantial", as shown in the Systematic Operations Risk-Rating Tool (SORT) in the Data Sheet**. Risks have been assessed on a residual basis (except for Environmental and Social) based on mitigation measures identified. The Risk Categories rated Substantial are described below. No Risks have been rated as High.

1. Macroeconomic Risks (Substantial)
Risk: Fiji is vulnerable to external and climate-related shocks, reflecting structural characteristics common to small island economies. Adverse global developments, including energy and commodity price volatility linked to a prolonged conflict in the Middle East, weaker growth and natural disasters could dampen growth, strain fiscal and external balances, and pose risks to the achievement of the PDO.
Mitigation Measures: The GoF continues to implement fiscal management reforms to strengthen cash management, safeguard priority spending, and improve preparedness for external shocks. Technical assistance and reforms supported through ongoing DPO and CAT DDOs strengthen fiscal management, enhance climate and disaster resilience, and support private-sector-led growth are expected to improve economic resilience over the medium term. In addition, the GoF will continue to pursue macro-fiscal and DRF reforms to enhance resilience to commodity price volatility.
2. Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability (Substantial)
Risk: Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability risk is rated Substantial, due to the need for surge staffing, inter-agency coordination, and technical implementation in the outer islands when the CERP is activated.
Mitigation Measures: These risks are mitigated through streamlined CERP procedures, reliance on existing government institutional arrangements and systems, and dedicated hands-on implementation support from the WB. Additional mitigation measures include targeted capacity support during implementation, including training and simulation exercises supported by the WB when necessary; simplified procurement and FM arrangements under the CERP; implementing activities with limited E&S risks; and close monitoring to ensure timely execution and sustainability of CERP activities.
3. Fiduciary (Substantial)
FM risk is rated Substantial, while Procurement risk is rated Moderate, resulting in Fiduciary risk being rated Substantial. Procurement risks and FM risks, and the corresponding risk management measures are discussed in Paragraphs 32 and 34 respectively.

ANNEX: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

Baseline	Closing Period
To respond promptly to an eligible crisis or emergency in Fiji	
Time from request for CERP activation to first disbursement (Days)	
Aug/2026	Aug/2032
NA (No prior activation)	To be defined in Crisis Response Plan at activation
CERP funds utilized for emergency activities within the activation period from the amount reallocated (Percentage)	
Aug/2026	Aug/2032
0	80
Percentage of people targeted by the Crisis Response Plan that directly benefit from CERP-financed activities (Percentage)	
Aug/2026	Aug/2032
0	90

Intermediate Indicators by Components

Baseline	Closing Period
Emergency Livelihood Support to Affected Households	
No indicators have been added.	
Provision of Essential Emergency Supplies and Services	
No indicators have been added.	
Emergency Response Coordination and Management	
No indicators have been added.	
Beneficiaries (individuals) of post-emergency cash transfer payments (Number)	
Aug/2026	Aug/2032
0	To be defined in Crisis Response Plan at activationTo be defined in Crisis Response Plan at activation
Beneficiaries of Emergency Supplies and Services (Number)	
Aug/2026	Aug/2032

N/A (No Prior Activation)	To be defined in Crisis Response Plan at activation
Emergency response activities implemented according to the CERP Manual (Yes/No)	
Aug/2026	Aug/2032
No	Yes
CERP Manual reviewed and updated as needed (Yes/No)	
Aug/2026	Aug/2032
No	Yes

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

To respond promptly to an eligible crisis or emergency in The Republic of Fij	
Time from request for CERP activation to first disbursement (Days)	
Description	This indicator will measure the time in days elapsed from the approval of CERP activation and the disbursement of resources from the CERP Project to the Designated Account.
Frequency	After activation
Data source	World Bank's Client Connection and additional statements provided by MoF.
Methodology for Data Collection	The indicator will measure the number of days between CERP activation and the first disbursement that takes place using World Bank's Client Connection and additional statements provided by MoF.
Responsibility for Data Collection	MoF with input from CERP-PIU
To respond effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency in the Republic of Fiji	
CERP funds utilized for emergency activities within the activation period from the amount reallocated (Percentage)	
Description	This indicator will measure the efficiency of CERP implementation through the utilization of reallocated funds as a percentage of the total amount reallocated.
Frequency	Every six months during activation
Data source	Project Reports and World Bank Client Connection
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected from the payments/receipts linked to the provision of goods and services from the Positive List.
Responsibility for Data Collection	MoF with input from CERP-PIU and relevant government stakeholders
People targeted by the Crisis Response Plan that directly benefit from CERP-financed activities (Percentage)	
Description	This indicator is the primary beneficiary indicator and will measure the percentage of final beneficiaries of the CERP compared to the total number of persones targeted by the Crisis Response Plan formulated to activate the CERP.
Frequency	Every six months during activation
Data source	Project Reports
Methodology for Data Collection	This indicator will report the percentage of beneficiaries who benefit from CERP activities based on data from the regular list of beneficiaries. The indicator will be disaggregated by gender and youth.
Responsibility for Data Collection	MoF with input from CERP-PIU and relevant government stakeholders

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Component 1: Emergency livelihood support to affected households	
Beneficiaries (individuals) of post-emergency cash transfer payments (Number)	
Description	This indicator measures the number of beneficiaries receiving post-emergency cash transfers in the areas affected by the crisis.
Frequency	Every six months and at completion of eligible event activated under the CERP
Data source	CERP project reports and event-specific activation completion reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected from the regular list of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers. The indicator will be disaggregated by gender and youth.
Responsibility for	MoF with input from TWG, CERP-PIU and relevant government stakeholders

Data Collection	
Beneficiaries (individuals) of post-emergency cash transfer payments - Female (Number)	
Description	This indicator measures the number of female beneficiaries receiving post-emergency cash transfer in the areas affected by the crisis.
Frequency	Every six months and at completion of eligible event activated under the CERP
Data source	CERP project reports and event-specific activation completion reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected from the regular list of female beneficiaries receiving cash transfers.
Responsibility for Data Collection	MoF with input from TWG, CERP-PIU and relevant government stakeholders
Beneficiaries (individuals) of post-emergency cash transfer payments - Youth (Number)	
Description	This indicator measures the number of youth beneficiaries receiving post-emergency cash transfer in the areas affected by the crisis.
Frequency	Every six months and at completion of eligible event activated under the CERP
Data source	CERP project report and event-specific activation completion reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected from the regular list of youth beneficiaries aged 15 and under receiving cash transfers.
Responsibility for Data Collection	MoF with input from TWG, CERP-PIU and relevant government stakeholders
Component 2: Provision of essential emergency supplies and services	
Beneficiaries of emergency supplies and services (Number)	
Description	This indicator measures the number of beneficiaires receiving emergency supplies and services in the areas affected by the crisis.
Frequency	Every six months and at completion of eligible event activated under the CERP
Data source	CERP project reports and event-specific activation completion reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected from the regular list of beneficiaries receiving emergency supplies and services. The current target value is not yet available, but it will be deteFijined when the CERP is activated and reported in the project report. The indicator will be disaggregated by gender and youth.
Responsibility for Data Collection	MoF with input from TWG, CERP-PIU and relevant government stakeholders
Beneficiaries of emergency supplies and services - Female (Number)	
Description	This indicator measures the number of female beneficiaires receiving emergency supplies and services in the areas affected by the crisis.
Frequency	Every six months and at completion of eligible event activated under the CERP
Data source	CERP project reports and event-specific activation completion reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected from the regular list of female beneficiaries receiving emergency supplies and services. The current target value is not yet available, but it will be deteFijined when the CERP is activated and reported in the project report.
Responsibility for Data Collection	MoF with input from TWG, CERP-PIU and relevant government stakeholders
Beneficiaries of emergency supplies and services - Youth (Number)	
Description	This indicator measures the number of youth beneficiaires receiving emergency supplies and services in the areas affected by the crisis.
Frequency	Every six months and at completion of eligible event activated under the CERP

Data source	CERP project reports and event-specific activation completion reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected from the regular list of youth beneficiaries aged 15 and under receiving emergency supplies and services. The current target value is not yet available, but it will be deteFijined when the CERP is activated and reported in the project report.
Responsibility for Data Collection	MoF with input from TWG, CERP-PIU and relevant government stakeholders
Component 3: Emergency response coordination and management	
Emergency response activities implemented according to the CERP Manual (Yes/No)	
Description	This indicator measures whether the emergency response activities have been implemented in accordance with the CERP Manual.
Frequency	Every six months and at completion of eligible event activated under the CERP
Data source	CERP project reports and event-specific activation completion reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected from regular project meetings following CERP activation, six-monthly project reports, and activation completion reports that provide information that activities have followed provisions in the CERP Manual. WB implementation support missions will also provide aides-memoire on WB assessments on whether activities have complied with the CERP Manual.
Responsibility for Data Collection	MoF with input from TWG, CERP-PIU and relevant government stakeholders
Annual tabletop exercises/simulations conducted (Yes/No)	
Description	This indicator measures whether annual tabletop exercise/simulations have been conducted, irrespective of the CERP activation.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	CERP project reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected from project reports and WB implementation support missions (e.g., aides-memoire) that provide capacity building on emergency preparedness and response, including for tabletop exercises and simulations, and related workshop summaries and lessons learned.
Responsibility for Data Collection	MoF with input from TWG and CERP-PIU
CERP Manual reviewed and updated as needed (Yes/No)	
Description	This indicator measures whether the CERP Manual has been reviewed and updated, irrespective of the CERP activation.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected from project reports and WB implementation support missions (e.g., aides-memoire) that review the CERP Manual.
Responsibility for Data Collection	MoF with input from TWG and CERP-PIU