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# **Pacific Islands**

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

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# Overview

The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) are highly exposed to disasters and natural hazards, exacerbated by the PICTs' remoteness, small sizes, and heavy reliance on international markets. In December 2024, a 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck Vanuatu, which led to a state of emergency and displaced more than 2,000 people. Such shocks disrupt livelihoods and increase food insecurity, with women, children, and persons with disabilities being disproportionately affected.

The region's vast geographical expanse, scattered islands, and high transport costs pose significant challenges to building resilient supply chains. Strengthening national and regional systems is critical to ensure the efficient delivery of essential goods and services, particularly in remote areas.

As the Pacific Logistics Cluster lead, WFP provides technical assistance and coordination support for emergency preparedness and response through a country capacity strengthening approach. In 2024, WFP updated the Logistics Capacity Assessments for Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, and the Solomon Islands, mapping key infrastructure, disaster management systems, and logistics needs to inform national and regional disaster readiness. WFP also conducted capacity needs mapping in Samoa and the Solomon Islands, working with government partners to assess and enhance supply chain preparedness through a multi-stakeholder approach. This process identified areas for improvement, including regulatory frameworks, coordination mechanisms, and supply chain optimization, supporting longer-term emergency preparedness and response. In Vanuatu, WFP partnered with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) to develop an engagement strategy to strengthen national preparedness and response capacities, focusing on process optimization and digitalization. In February 2024, WFP and the NDMO drew insights from the capacity needs mapping and lessons learned from previous emergency responses to map business processes and workflows in the humanitarian supply chain. This informed the baseline for transitioning from paper-based systems to an electronic logistics management information system, aligning with the Vanuatu government's priority of digital transformation. In preparation for the 2024-2025 cyclone season, WFP prepositioned mobile storage units with the NDMO to strengthen nationally-led disaster responses.

WFP strengthened emergency telecommunications institutions and systems to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate-related disasters and other natural hazards. In 2024, the WFP-led Pacific Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) developed a tailored capability development programme to meet the needs of government and humanitarian counterparts. WFP conducted training needs assessments (TNA) in 14 PICTs to assess national ICT emergency response capacities, using data to tailor future training initiatives. Following the TNA findings, a continuous improvement workshop was held in Tonga to analyse ICT response capabilities and identify training priorities. WFP hosted a *Tech Together* Workshop in September 2024 to shape a more coordinated platform for national emergency telecommunications leads. Additionally, WFP facilitated ICT Capacity Assessments for Samoa and Vanuatu, assessing infrastructure, legal frameworks, and coordination for emergency response. WFP also conducted assessments of 22 emergency operations centres to identify gaps and provide recommendations for strengthening various components and delivered comprehensive emergency telecommunications training for 20 responders from the Fiji NDMO.

As the lack of comprehensive data on food security and market trends limits governments' ability to make informed decisions and respond effectively, WFP supported governments and stakeholders by enhancing data availability for food security, nutrition, and livelihoods, using the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) tool for evidence-based decision-making. WFP published the 2023 second round of mVAM bulletins for Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa, and Vanuatu and conducted a new round of mVAM surveys in 2024. WFP worked with national governments, beginning in Fiji, to integrate mVAM into national data systems, ensuring sustainability and local ownership. Linking mVAM results to the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture and Waterway's Strategic Development Plan and Agriculture Production Survey, for example, strengthened the prioritization of planting material support to districts based on nutrition requirements. Additionally, as part of the WFP and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) joint programme *Catalyzing the Samoa National Food Systems Transformation Agenda through Collective Action*, WFP and the Government of Samoa jointly held a workshop to mark the launch of a Cost of the Diet analysis. The analysis aims to identify nutrient gaps and support decision-making to improve access to nutritious diets, focusing on the most vulnerable.

The increasing climate fragility of Pacific nations, compounded by small domestic markets, high transportation costs, and dependence on imports, underscores the necessity of robust disaster risk financing and social protection systems. In 2024, WFP closely worked with the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company to enhance disaster risk financing and protect vulnerable populations from cyclones, floods, and droughts. Additionally, WFP has supported top-up premiums for macro insurance in Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, and Samoa, increasing coverage by up to 38 percent, and ensuring faster payouts in the event of severe weather. An insurance payout disbursement planning workshop was held in Tonga to support people-centred humanitarian financing, which will be made available and fast-tracked following payment triggers.

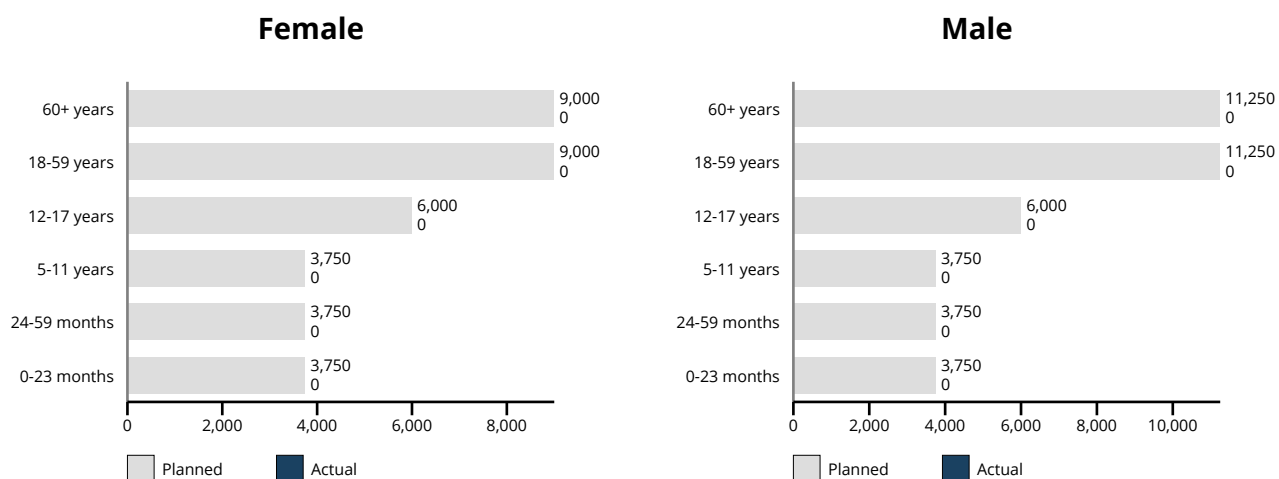
WFP continued working with the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection to implement the UN Central Emergency Response Fund's multi-purpose anticipatory action cash pilot project (AA project). The pilot aims to minimize losses and damage and improve the Government's capacity to implement AA through existing social protection systems [1]. In 2024, WFP provided technical assistance and training on post-distribution monitoring, early warning messaging, cash transfer implementation, and developing a complaints and feedback mechanism. However, no direct cash top-up was made to the Government, as Fiji did not experience a cyclone this year. Therefore, no beneficiaries were served with cash transfers for AA in 2024. Leveraging the lessons learned from the Anticipatory Action (AA) pilot project in Fiji, WFP conducted feasibility assessments to establish a similar model in the Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

WFP provided mandated services to support the response to the Vanuatu earthquake. Port Vila's airport had been non-operational for commercial flights immediately after the earthquake, hindering the movement of relief personnel and supplies. WFP activated the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service (PHAS), facilitating the transport of humanitarian personnel and essential cargo. Additionally, WFP worked closely with the Vanuatu National Disaster Management Office, the National Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, and the Department of Communication and Digital Transformation to support the government-led response. WFP deployed five staff to relevant ministries and clusters to provide technical support in logistics, emergency telecommunications, and food security. It also supplied the necessary telecommunications equipment and mobile storage units as requested by the Government.

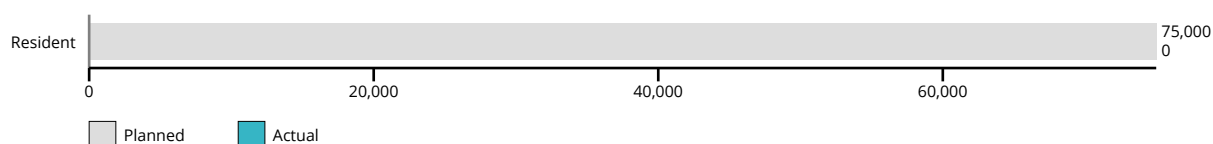
Under WFP's Pacific Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP) 2023-2027, WFP strengthened its partnerships with key stakeholders, including development partners, resource partners, governments, regional organizations, international financial institutions, and the private sector. WFP continued to prioritize localization by empowering national governments and institutions through targeted capacity strengthening initiatives, enabling governments to manage and respond to climate-induced shocks, and enhancing long-term sustainability. In collaboration with UN agencies, WFP continued to strengthen inter-agency coordination to address food security and nutrition challenges and enhance food systems in the Pacific.

WFP's collaboration with national government and regional partners contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 17, which focuses on stronger global partnerships for sustainable development. Working through multi-stakeholder partnerships under strategic outcomes 1 and 2, WFP has positioned itself to deliver activities to better strengthen government capacities to improve emergency preparedness and response. This includes contributions towards policy enhancements, effective adoption of the most relevant technical solutions, and improving collection and use of data.

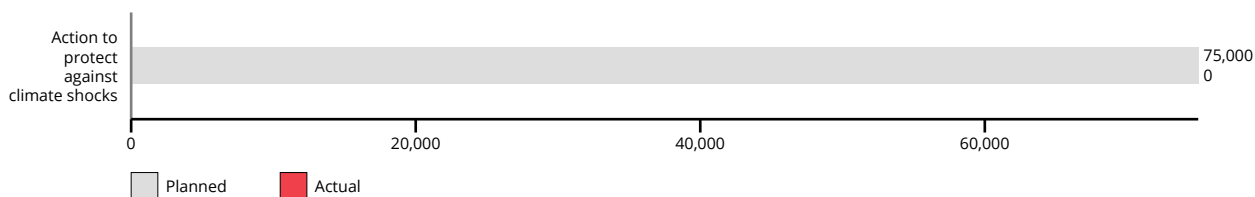
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



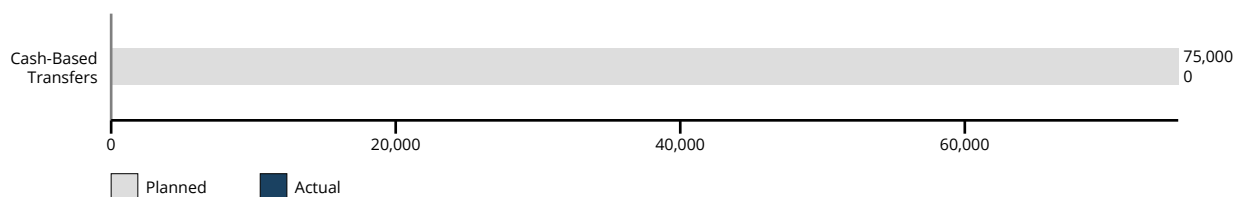
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



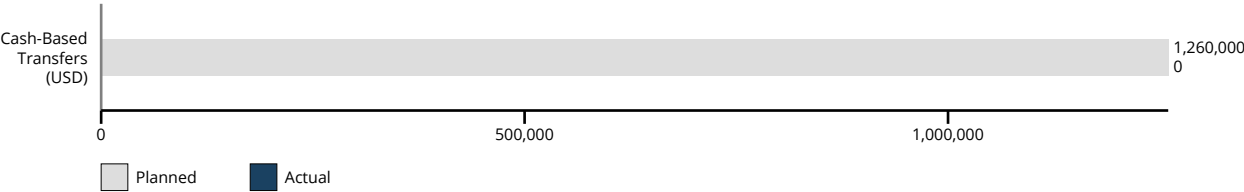
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



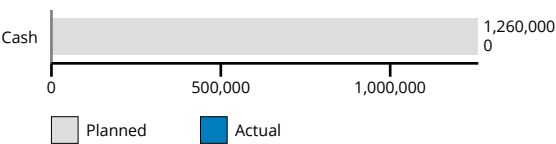
## Beneficiaries by Modality



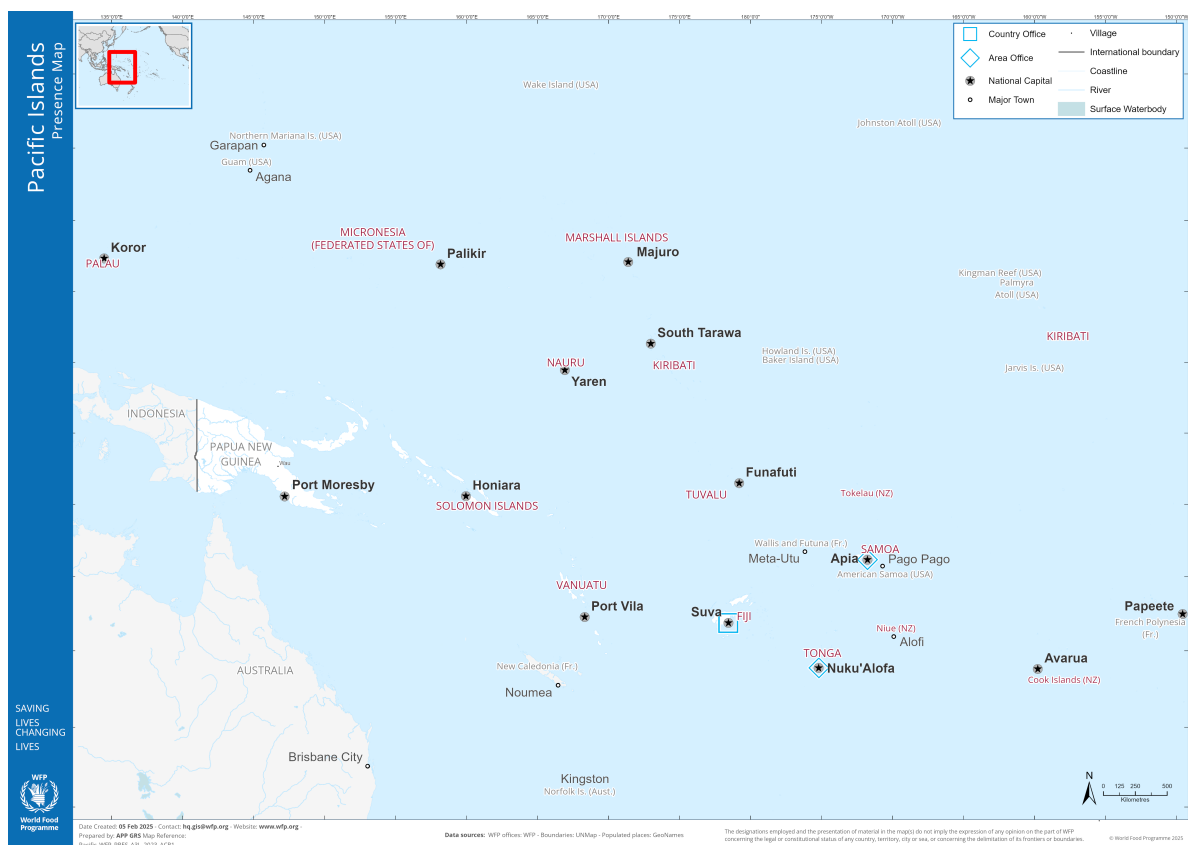
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) are among the most disaster-prone in the world, leading to profound socio-economic impacts. The most significant in terms of damage value include: tropical cyclone (TC) Winston in Fiji (2016), TC Pam in Vanuatu (2015), TC Evan in Samoa (2012), TC Cyclone Harold in Tonga and Vanuatu (2020), Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai volcano eruption and tsunami in Tonga (2022), and TC Judy, Kevin and Lola (2023). In 2024, a major 7.3 magnitude earthquake with an intermediate-depth source struck 14 km northwest of Port Vila, the capital of Vanuatu, displacing more than 2,000 people. These shocks exacerbate fragility, displace populations, and disrupt livelihoods, with disproportionate effects on women, children, and persons with disabilities - putting them at risk and driving up food insecurity and malnutrition.

The Pacific's vast geographical expanse - spanning approximately 15 percent of the Earth's surface - creates unique challenges for establishing resilient supply chains, emergency telecommunications networks, and food systems. Remote islands with scattered populations, heavily reliant on international markets, are particularly vulnerable to disruptions. This highlights the need to strengthen national and regional systems and capacities to deliver essential goods and services to isolated communities through enhanced supply chains and develop effective emergency telecommunication systems for timely dissemination of warnings and preparedness and response efforts across remote and scattered islands.

PICTs are particularly vulnerable to global economic downturns due to their small domestic markets and geographic isolation, resulting in high transportation costs, reliance on imported food and fuel, and dependence on external demand from trade and tourism [1]. In this context, social protection serves as an essential complement to economic growth and disaster management strategies. However, while climate change increasingly impacts growing numbers of people across the Pacific, social protection systems in the region currently provide limited coverage [2]. Strengthening and expanding these systems at the national level will be pivotal in enhancing resilience to climate-related risks while simultaneously addressing traditional life-cycle vulnerabilities such as having children, getting sick, or acquiring a disability.

The Pacific's unique geographical location also presents significant challenges to nutrition and food security. Changes in food systems and food environments are impacting how Pacific peoples access, consume, and prepare food. These shifts are contributing to the rising prevalence of diet-related non-communicable diseases and other adverse health outcomes. Data gaps hinder the ability to fully assess key nutrition indicators, such as micronutrient malnutrition. WFP's



mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) conducted in October across Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu found that while food consumption in the majority of households remains at acceptable levels, diets are heavily reliant on foods with minimal nutritional value. There is a persistent trend of poor-quality diets and insufficient intake of essential micronutrients, including hem iron, vitamin A, and protein, across the countries. Notably, Vanuatu has experienced a deterioration in household food consumption patterns between 2023 and 2024. In Kiribati, a substantial proportion of households have very limited consumption of fruits, vegetables, pulses, and dairy products, further highlighting nutritional vulnerabilities. The analysis also revealed that households in Fiji (18 percent), Samoa (23 percent), and Vanuatu (18 percent) adopted negative coping strategies to sustain their livelihoods and consumption patterns. The rising costs of essential food items have placed considerable strain on household budgets across the Pacific countries. Notably, 44 percent of households in Vanuatu identified increased food prices as a major concern.

Pacific Island leadership has prioritized adapting to climate change as a matter of survival, and in recent years has led global climate change advocacy efforts, having successfully obtained high levels of attention to the plight of small islands and developing states (SIDS) in the Pacific. SIDS have been recognized as key players in global climate policy and Pacific Island leaders have also taken the global stage. In 2024, Pacific Island leaders gathered to participate in the 4th International Conference on Small Island Developing States, reviewing SIDS' sustainable development progress and proposing a new decade of partnerships and solutions to supercharge their path to resilient prosperity.

In contributing towards SDG 17, WFP supports Pacific governments and regional organizations to better anticipate, prepare for, and respond to the impacts of climate change and other shocks on food security and nutrition, with a particular focus on those most at risk of being left behind. Strategic outcome 1 focuses on strengthening systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability through areas of logistics, emergency telecommunications, food security, and social protection. Strategic outcome 2 supports governments and regional stakeholders with access to common services and platforms for rapid, effective and coordinated responses to fill gaps during and in the aftermath of shocks and disasters.

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 region faces increasingly severe natural hazards, experiencing at least three major events annually, such as cyclones, floods, tsunamis, or volcanic eruptions. These hazards cause significant setbacks to socio-economic progress and have long-lasting impacts on communities' well-being, livelihoods, food security, and nutrition. Concurrently, global crises and worsening economic conditions, geopolitical interests constrain the availability of donor funding for WFP operations and national budgets for government programmes supported by WFP's capacity-strengthening efforts. In response, WFP has enhanced its internal preparedness capabilities and reinforced partnerships with Pacific Island governments, donors, and clusters to ensure that expectations are aligned with the current operational realities.

Recognizing that disruptions to supply chains from natural hazards or economic shocks could delay emergency responses, WFP has pre-positioned equipment ahead of the cyclone season. Additionally, WFP remains on standby to support national disaster management offices across the region by providing guidance, mentoring, and expertise in information management and coordination during emergencies.

## Lessons learned

It is critical to adopt a holistic, systems-strengthening approach that prioritizes active engagement with stakeholders across all stages of WFP's capacity strengthening activities. The most effective outcomes are achieved when stakeholders are fully involved in identifying needs and gaps, co-designing strategies and plans, and implementing tailored solutions. Collaborative tools such as logistics capacity assessments, capacity needs mapping, business process mapping, and direct engagement with local authorities, sister agencies, and private sector actors ensure that capacity-strengthening activities are evidence-based, context-specific, highly relevant, and sustainable. Furthermore, emphasizing country ownership is vital, positioning national governments as the primary drivers while WFP supports by



enhancing their capabilities. This approach not only nurtures trust and fosters strong partnerships but also ensures that acquired capacities are institutionalized for sustainability. Building relationships rooted in trust and mutual understanding reinforces alignment with local priorities and promotes long-term autonomy, making solutions impactful across diverse thematic areas.

# Empowering Vanuatu NDMO

## Building Sustainable Logistics Capacities



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WFP conducting logistics capacity assessments in Vanuatu

Located in the 'Pacific Ring of Fire' and the Pacific cyclone belt, Vanuatu is one of the world's most at-risk countries for natural hazards. It is disproportionately vulnerable from increasingly frequent and severe extreme weather events ranging from tropical cyclones (TC), floods, and droughts, in addition to sudden onset shocks such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions. Recognizing this, WFP works closely with Vanuatu's National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) to strengthen its logistics capacity, building resilience and autonomy in managing supply chains during emergencies.

WFP's commitment to a holistic, systems-strengthening approach was exemplified in 2023 when it partnered with the NDMO to conduct a Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA). This initiative employed an on-the-job learning methodology, enabling NDMO staff to work alongside WFP experts. Through hands-on involvement in logistics assessment processes, the NDMO team gained critical skills and practical experience.

This collaboration bore significant fruit in 2024. In September, the NDMO independently conducted provincial LCAs for Penama, Sanma, and Tafea provinces. This milestone highlighted the NDMO's growing technical capacity and underscored the fruition of WFP's mission to empower national institutions to manage logistics operations independently, ensuring sustainability and local ownership over time.

Reflecting on the experience, Ms. Rihanna Brown, an NDMO logistics officer, shared, *"Working alongside WFP gave us invaluable hands-on learning opportunities. We now feel confident in assessing logistics capacities and addressing gaps to strengthen our disaster preparedness and response."*

The LCAs conducted by the NDMO are crucial in understanding the logistical capacities available at the provincial level. They enable stakeholders to identify the logistics capacity related to humanitarian emergency preparedness and response, covering logistics infrastructure, processes and regulations, markets, and contacts of key stakeholders. By promoting a systematic and participatory approach, WFP has ensured that NDMO staff members not only acquire technical skills but also institutionalize these capabilities within their organizational framework.

Mr. Christophe Sumtoh, NDMO Senior Logistics Officer, praised the collaboration, stating, *"WFP's support has been transformative for our team. Their approach isn't just about completing an activity and ticking the box but embedding knowledge and skills within our system. This ensures that we can continue this work independently, building a stronger and*

*more resilient Vanuatu."*

WFP's work in Vanuatu aligns with its broader Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) initiative. WFP aims to strengthen preparedness systems and processes and enhance the coordination, optimization, and resilience of humanitarian supply chains and logistics, at both national and sub-national levels. This enables governments to manage and respond to shocks effectively and efficiently.

The partnership deepened in February 2024, when WFP and the NDMO co-conducted a business process mapping (BPM) exercise, building on the earlier capacity needs mapping (CNM). While the CNM identified gaps and outlined areas for capacity strengthening, the BPM provided a detailed analysis of workflows and key actors, focusing on optimizing Vanuatu's humanitarian supply chain and logistics coordination. This exercise laid the groundwork for developing a digital logistics management information system (LMIS), marking the NDMO's transition from paper-based systems to digital processes. WFP will continue supporting the LMIS implementation through tendering, system customization, training, and rollout, enhancing real-time decision-making, efficiency, and accountability in humanitarian logistics.

# 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 provided technical assistance for **emergency preparedness and response** in **logistics, supply chains**, and **emergency telecommunications**



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

WFP is committed to strengthening emergency preparedness and response systems and capacities in the Pacific region to support nationally-led preparedness and response efforts.

## 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.

In 2024, WFP completed and published the updated Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCAs) for Kiribati, Samoa, and the Solomon Islands. LCAs were also conducted for the first time in Nauru and Niue. The LCAs provide an up-to-date picture of national and regional disaster readiness, and map the national disaster mitigation and management structure, transport routes, entry and delivery points, and availability of warehouses, and identify potential government partners and counterparts at the national and provincial levels.

In addition, WFP jointly facilitated capacity needs mappings (CNMs) with the respective National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) of the Solomon Islands and Samoa to assess the capacities of the humanitarian supply chain and logistics preparedness landscape. The CNM outlined a common baseline understanding to guide subsequent supply chain CCS engagements to strengthen national supply chain preparedness and response capacities, across areas of regulatory frameworks, coordination mechanisms, and supply chain optimization.

In Vanuatu, in close collaboration with the NDMO, WFP completed a CNM in 2022, identifying a critical need to align workflow processes to enhance interoperability and decision-making. Building on these insights and lessons learned from previous emergency responses, WFP supported the NDMO to develop an engagement strategy identifying key areas for capacity strengthening, particularly in process optimization and digitalization. In 2024, WFP subsequently conducted a detailed analysis of NDMO's business processes, laying the groundwork for transitioning from paper-based to digital systems by developing a logistics management information system (LMIS). This transition will enhance the coherence, operational efficiency, and accountability within humanitarian supply chains. WFP will continue to support the NDMO in implementing the LMIS, including the tendering process, solution selection and a phased rollout.

WFP bolsters governments' capacity for future nationally-led responses through stock repositioning of tents/mobile storage units. In preparing for the 2024-2025 cyclone season, WFP prepositioned mobile storage units in Vanuatu, one for each of the six provinces.

## Emergency Telecommunications

As the lead of the Pacific Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), WFP provided technical assistance, coordination and information management for emergency preparedness in telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.

Recognizing the need to enhance governance for the delivery of emergency telecommunications training in the Pacific, the Pacific ETC conducted a series of comprehensive training needs assessments (TNA) to assess national ICT

emergency response training capacities and to provide an evidence-based, data-driven foundation for delivering tailored emergency telecommunications training solutions to the emergency responders in the Pacific. Following the findings of the TNA, the Pacific ETC organized a continuous improvement workshop in Tonga to conduct an in-depth analysis of emergency ICT response capabilities through a focused use case and to identify priority areas for future training initiatives.

As part of its role in providing a regional platform for national emergency telecommunications practitioners, the Pacific ETC delivered the 'Tech Together' workshop in September 2024, bringing together 28 participants from 14 countries and territories as well as the Pacific Community, providing a knowledge-sharing platform for discussions on disaster management frameworks, national ICT provisions, risk management and coordination. The outcomes of the workshop helped shape a more adapted coordination platform for NDMOs and national emergency telecommunications cluster leads across the region.

In 2024, the Pacific ETC led the ICT capacity assessment for Samoa in conjunction with the Samoa Disaster Management Office and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. In addition to an overview of the country's infrastructure capacity, the assessment included an evaluation of legal instruments, processes, and coordination arrangements, providing an overview of both technical capacity and the frameworks in which the capacity is leveraged during emergencies. The Pacific ETC also reviewed and updated the ICT capacity strengthening (ICA) for Vanuatu alongside its national counterparts [1]. The review focused on ensuring that the evolution in Vanuatu's telecommunications environment was reflected, including enhanced focus on the adoption of standard protocols for early warning systems, and strengthening governance surrounding the Vanuatu Government National Emergency Radio Network for all disaster response departments of the National Disaster Council.

WFP continued to work with national and regional stakeholders to provide emergency telecommunications and ICT technical assistance and training. In 2024, the Pacific ETC assisted the Fiji NDMO in assessing the telecommunications capacity of its emergency operations centres (EOCs) across Fiji's largest island, Viti Levu. Assessments were completed for 22 EOCs and focused on identifying gaps and making recommendations to strengthen telecommunications infrastructure and computing systems. The ETC also conducted a comprehensive three-day emergency telecommunications training for 20 first responders from the Fiji NDMO's Emergency Planning and Coordination Unit. The sessions encompassed topics such as understanding the fundamentals of communication skills, hands-on training with radio communications, and demonstrations of various emergency telecommunications tools.

### **Food Security Coordination**

Co-led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP, the regional Pacific Food Security Cluster (rPFSC) operates as a coordinating mechanism for regional and national-level food security activities. In preparation for the 2024-2025 cyclone season, the rPFSC organized an information management training workshop, and initiated a series of in-country emergency preparedness and response workshops for Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu, aiming to ensure a coordinated and effective response to potential emergencies.

### **Food Security and Nutrition Vulnerability Analysis**

WFP supported government partners and other stakeholders to enhance the availability of data and evidence-based analysis of the food security, nutrition and livelihood situation to inform decision making, policy and programme development. In 2024, WFP published the 2023 mVAM Bulletins (second round) for Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa, and Vanuatu, and conducted mVAM survey for the 2024 October-November round. The mVAM results, which provided an overview of food consumption, dietary diversity, coping strategies used by households to minimize the negative effects of the shocks, and other important information on food security and nutrition conditions, were published and shared with governments and relevant stakeholders. WFP will have collected information to analyse market conditions and price changes and will publish the *Fiji Market and Price Monitoring Bulletin* in 2025. The bulletin will provide information on the trends in inflation, exchange rates, remittances as well as staple food prices for 2024. This information will be made publicly available to governments and other stakeholders to support advocacy efforts, inform strategic decision making and guide programme planning.

WFP, leveraging its partnerships and mVAM activities, collaborates with national governments to integrate food security monitoring into government data systems, fostering sustainability and local ownership. In Fiji, WFP co-developed food consumption indicators with the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways, aligning them with the ministry's five-year Strategic Development Plan and incorporating them into national surveys. This improved the targeting of smallholder farmers and others whose primary livelihoods depend on agriculture. WFP also integrated mVAM results into the ministry's publicly accessible Annual Production Survey dashboard, providing key data on livelihoods, income sources, and food security, strengthening government monitoring and data dissemination.

WFP supported the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways in finalising their Annual Agriculture Production Survey Report and the Tuvalu Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in analyzing their Agriculture Production Survey, contributing to evidence-based policymaking through household-level data on crop and livestock production. WFP also

organized a series of trainings on data collection, analysis, and visualization for its national counterparts in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

By developing user-friendly tools and offering hands-on technical advisory and training services, WFP supported national governments and key partners in effectively using data to make better decisions. WFP developed a research, assessment, and monitoring portal that provides a summary of the training workshops' contents, allowing stakeholders to review and request relevant training from WFP.

Under the WFP-FAO joint programme *Catalysing the Samoa National Food Systems Transformation Agenda Through Collective Action*, WFP partnered with the Samoa Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Samoa Bureau of Statistics to conduct a Cost of Diet analysis. The analysis identified nutrient gaps and enhanced decision-making to improve access to healthy, nutritious diets for the Samoan population, with a focus on the most vulnerable. It aims to strengthen food system transformation by informing government policies and programme designs across key sectors such as agriculture, health, education, and social protection, while addressing the dual challenges of undernutrition and overnutrition within Samoa's unique dietary and nutritional context.

### **Anticipatory Action**

WFP continued to work with the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection (MWCSP) to implement the UN Central Emergency Response Fund's multi-purpose anticipatory cash pilot project (AA project). The pilot aims to promote the effectiveness of anticipatory action to minimize the impacts of cyclones faced by at-risk communities. It will also enhance the Government's capacity to implement anticipatory action through Fiji's existing national social protection system, supporting 15,000 households in locations at high risk of cyclones. In 2024, however, there was no cash transfer pay-out made as the pre-defined cyclone triggers were not met; hence no beneficiaries were reached.

In 2024, under the AA project, WFP provided technical assistance and training in conducting post-distribution monitoring, developing early warning messaging for AA, strengthening the Ministry's processes to facilitate the payout, and cash transfer implementation, and developing a complaints and feedback mechanism. MWCSP also received tablets donated by WFP in support of their data collection, monitoring, and evaluation. By providing advanced tools and training, WFP helped improve the Ministry's disaster preparedness and response capabilities, ensuring vulnerable populations manage the disaster risks effectively.

Leveraging the lessons learned from the AA pilot project in Fiji (i.e., implementing AA through the government social protection system), WFP conducted feasibility assessments for establishing a similar model in the Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

### **Disaster Risk Financing and Social Protection**

WFP is strengthening disaster risk financing (DRF) to enhance the resilience of Pacific Island countries to climate-related risks and disaster impacts. Through partnerships with the private sector, WFP is exploring market-based solutions to help governments mitigate disaster losses and facilitate faster, more predictable responses to climate and disaster shocks. In 2024, WFP formalized its collaboration with the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC) through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), focusing on enhancing resilience to cyclones, floods, and droughts, with an emphasis on protecting vulnerable populations.

WFP has supported the provision of top-up premiums for macro insurance in Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, and Samoa, increasing insurance coverage by up to 50 percent in some countries; thereby ensuring higher payouts in the event of severe cyclones. Additionally, WFP has collaborated with national governments to develop disbursement plans, facilitating the timely and effective use of funds for early disaster response. These efforts aim to combine to provide a risk-layered approach to solutions for programmes and financing, ensuring the right programmes and financing instruments are used to cover the right types of risk based on their impact on people.

To strengthen national capacity in disaster risk financing, WFP has been actively facilitating training and knowledge-sharing initiatives across the Pacific. WFP organized the first national-level workshop under the Global Shield Against Climate Risks [2] initiative, providing a platform for key stakeholders, partners, and other agencies to discuss Fiji's disaster risk financing priorities. In collaboration with PCRIC, WFP also hosted a joint workshop aimed at equipping participants with strategic guidance for planning and implementing effective disbursement and utilisation of insurance policy payouts. This initiative followed the renewal of Tonga's insurance policy, which provides financial protection against the impacts of tropical cyclones.

WFP has no gender- or age-specific commitments for Activity 1, as it did not directly engage with or target specific demographic groups. Under activity 2, the WFP mVAM dashboard includes gender-disaggregated data, providing critical insights to partners and stakeholders, and informing targeted and inclusive interventions, showing a GaM score of 3.

### **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	0 - Does not integrate gender or age
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 provided mandated and **on-demand services** in response to **sudden-onset shocks** upon request by government partners



In response to the **earthquake in Vanuatu**, WFP activated PHAS, and provided support in **logistics, emergency telecommunications, and food security**.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP provided mandated and as requested services in response to sudden-onset shocks upon request by government partners. On 17 December, a powerful 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck 30 km west of Efate, the main island of Vanuatu, followed by several aftershocks. The Government of Vanuatu declared a state of emergency for seven days in the most affected areas. From 17 to 21 December, the Port Vila airport was non-operational for commercial flights due to damage to the terminal building, significantly hindering the movement of humanitarian personnel and relief items into Vanuatu. The earthquake also took a heavy toll on the infrastructure of Efate, causing mass telecommunication outages. More than 2,000 people were displaced across evacuation centres and host families.

### Pacific Humanitarian Air Service

WFP, with the approval of the Government of Vanuatu, activated the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service (PHAS), which arrived in Port Vila on 21 December. PHAS provided vital air services to transport humanitarian personnel from the United Nations, the humanitarian community and development partners, together with critical relief supplies to Port Vila, supporting the government and humanitarian community in restoring services and ensuring a rapid response.

### Supply Chain and Logistics

Leading the Pacific Logistics Cluster, WFP coordinated closely with the Vanuatu National Logistics Cluster to support the earthquake response. Upon the Vanuatu National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)'s request, WFP deployed and established mobile storage units, offering secure and temporary storage solutions for humanitarian relief items. WFP also deployed a logistics expert stationed with the NDMO to support them in leading overall response coordination and information management, including facilitating requests for assistance and the clearing and handing over of relief items.

### Emergency Telecommunications

The WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster has deployed emergency telecommunications services and satellite connectivity equipment to support key government agencies and humanitarian actors, providing much-needed connectivity to national responders.

WFP deployed a regional ETC Coordinator to Vanuatu to conduct a rapid needs assessment in the affected areas and provide recommendations for the most suitable telecommunications response. A telecommunications specialist from WFP's Fast IT and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team was also deployed to provide technical support to the NDMO and the Department of Communication and Digital Transformation in radio and satellite communications.

### Food Security

WFP supported the Vanuatu Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) in distributing relief food items to displaced people and their host families, including persons with disabilities and the elderly. Two thousand people received 10-day worth of dry food rations.

WFP deployed a food security expert to Vanuatu to work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity, to support assessments and overall food security response. WFP published the Vanuatu mVAM bulletin based on data collected during the October-November 2024 round, which served as a baseline for post-disaster food security and nutrition assessments.

### Gender and age marker

No gender and age commitments were made for activities 3, 4 and 5 as they did not engage directly with or target specific groups.

## 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	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The Pacific region faces profound gender inequalities, with women and girls disproportionately affected by poverty, climate change, and limited access to essential services. Gender-based violence remains a critical issue, with some Pacific Island countries reporting rates as high as 60-70 percent of women experiencing physical or sexual violence in their lifetimes [1]. Structural barriers, such as discriminatory practices and limited representation in leadership, further hinder women's economic empowerment and political participation. Disasters and climate change exacerbate these disparities, disproportionately impacting women and minorities in areas such as shelter, food security, health, and nutrition, while also heightening protection concerns. Women often bear the dual burden of caregiving and ensuring household food security, responsibilities that intensify during emergencies, compromising their safety and limiting their participation in response efforts. Additionally, crucial maternal, sexual, and reproductive health needs are frequently overlooked or deprioritized in disaster contexts, further exacerbating vulnerabilities. Addressing these systemic challenges requires targeted and inclusive interventions that prioritize gender equality and recognize the unique needs and contributions of women and girls.

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, with a focus on addressing the specific needs of women, persons with disabilities, and other groups at risk of being left behind. WFP's mVAM analysis includes gender- and disability-disaggregated data, providing valuable insights to partners and mVAM data users to inform targeted and inclusive interventions. For instance, WFP's mVAM in Vanuatu revealed that households with children under 5 showed a higher rate of inadequate vitamin A consumption compared to those without young children. This indicates a higher risk of deficiency in vitamin A for both mothers and young children. WFP remains committed to supporting the Pacific governments in adopting a gender-sensitive approach and continuing to monitor the situation, maintaining the focus and generating data on gender and disability. Through its mVAM tool, WFP helps governments and national stakeholders capture timely, gender-disaggregated data on food security, nutrition deficiencies, livelihoods, and market situations. This enables more informed and equitable decision making to address the unique needs of different population groups.

WFP conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) training for the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection under the anticipatory action (AA) pilot project, with a strong emphasis on integrating gender considerations. The training equipped ministry staff with updated methodologies, tools, and best practices for conducting baseline surveys and PDM, specifically focusing on gender-disaggregated indicators to capture the unique needs, priorities, and impacts of AA interventions on women, men, girls, and boys. By enabling the collection and analysis of gender-sensitive data, the training ensured that resource distribution effectively addressed gender disparities, reinforcing WFP's commitment to gender equality and empowerment through partnerships.

Under the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment in the Pacific, WFP collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and UN Women to enhance data availability and strengthen institutional technical capacities to address the complex barriers to women's economic empowerment. This initiative prioritized support for women-headed households, women with disabilities, and marginalized communities in Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, and the Solomon Islands. In 2024, WFP supported partners in conducting a baseline assessment in Fiji, focusing on strengthening the capacity of government officials to collect, analyse, and report gender-disaggregated data to inform policy dialogue and development.

Gender-disaggregated data was collected during workshops, training sessions, and technical knowledge transfer events with both male and female participants. Food security monitoring data across five countries includes gender-disaggregated insights. Additionally, gender-disaggregated data can be gathered through household surveys during post-distribution monitoring of cash transfers for disaster-affected populations. However, no cash transfers were implemented in 2024, and therefore, post-distribution monitoring was not required.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In the Pacific region, protection risks are heightened by natural hazards, with women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and victims of trafficking being disproportionately affected, particularly in displacement settings. While the region generally experiences low levels of armed conflict, communal tensions and interpersonal violence remain prevalent. This violence escalates during crises, such as natural hazards, when the breakdown of community structures and essential services exacerbates vulnerabilities. The disruption of health services, shelters, and water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities, coupled with the destruction of infrastructure, increase protection risks for displaced populations. Family separation and displacement add further layers of vulnerability, particularly for those already at risk of violence or exploitation. Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, face additional barriers to accessing protection services, exacerbating their exposure to harm. These compounded risks highlight the need for targeted protection strategies in disaster preparedness and response, ensuring the safety, dignity, and inclusion of vulnerable populations in all phases of humanitarian action [1].

Under the Fiji anticipatory action pilot project, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection (MWCSP), and reinforced its commitment to protection and accountability to affected populations by strengthening the complaints and feedback mechanisms of the ministry. WFP supported the development and revision of standard operating procedures and established linkages to in-country referral pathways. These efforts included exploring the feasibility of a toll-free hotline to improve access to support services. By facilitating consultations and capacity strengthening activities, WFP empowered affected populations to voice concerns and access protection services, ensuring their rights and needs are prioritized.

WFP reinforced its commitment to protection and accountability to affected populations by strengthening the complaints and feedback mechanisms of MWCSP, including the feasibility of establishing a toll-free hotline. This support aimed to enhance the Ministry's capacity to establish transparent, responsive channels for community feedback, empowering affected populations to voice concerns and access support, ensuring their rights and needs are prioritized.

WFP's mVAM data provided critical insights into how food insecurity affects vulnerable groups, including women and persons with disabilities. By leveraging evidence generated through mVAM, WFP advocated for the principles of "leave no one behind" and accountability to affected populations, ensuring that WFP and its partners optimize available resources to support those most at risk, before and after emergencies. mVAM's ability to focus on specific geographic areas and population groups, such as women and persons with disabilities, enabled the monitoring of how shocks and stressors impact these groups over time. This data-driven approach informed the design and implementation of targeted, evidence-based interventions and programmes.

WFP continued to adhere to a zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and abuse, which applies to all employees, partners, suppliers, contract workers and external service providers bound by contracts and agreements. During the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence, WFP organized a session to sensitize staff and brainstormed for concrete actions to actively promote protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in the Pacific. In 2024, the PSEA focal points worked with the Human Resources Unit to ensure that PSEA was included in the induction package for new WFP staff (separate from their completion of the mandatory PSEA training). This reinforced the importance of PSEA to WFP to the ten new staff who received the PSEA induction within their first week with WFP [2].

WFP's activities in anticipatory action and macro insurance for disaster risk reduction included cash transfer payouts to disaster-affected populations triggered by the onset of an impending cyclonic storm or prolonged drought. In such cases, post-distribution monitoring surveys will be conducted to capture data on household protection concerns, particularly regarding the safe and secure collection of cash entitlements and the respectful and dignified treatment of beneficiaries. However, in 2024, as no cash transfers were implemented, hence this data was not collected.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The Pacific region faces environmental challenges that affect the stability and sustainability of its food systems. Environmental degradation, including the loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and the depletion of marine ecosystems, poses risks to food production across the region. Overfishing depletes essential marine resources, while unsustainable agricultural practices contribute to soil degradation, salinization, and nutrient depletion. Soil erosion, heat stress, and the spread of plant pests and diseases also contribute to food insecurity. Deforestation and poor land management practices make agricultural lands more vulnerable to environmental hazards, while the degradation of coastal ecosystems, such as coral reefs and mangroves, affects local livelihoods and marine biodiversity. Additionally, climate-related events, such as floods, droughts, and forest fires, are increasing in frequency and further challenge food production in the region [1].

WFP addresses environmental challenges in the Pacific by integrating environmental safeguards into its operations, such as through logistics capacity assessments (LCAs). By conducting LCAs across Pacific countries, WFP provides valuable insights into existing waste management frameworks and practices, recycling methods, and the legal and policy environment. These assessments help identify the challenges related to waste disposal, recycling, and the management of waste streams, such as household waste, green waste, hazardous materials, and bulky waste.

WFP is committed to reducing its environmental footprint and promoting environmentally friendly practices in the Pacific through its capacity strengthening activities. In Fiji, WFP conducted workshops for government partners on the digitalization of data and monitoring tools. As a result, the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection, a key partner, now utilizes tablets equipped with the Kobo Toolbox for monitoring household and community-level situations, as well as for survey analysis. This digital approach improves efficiency in data collection and analysis, reducing time for enumerators and analysts while minimizing paper usage, thus contributing to environmental sustainability.

In 2024, WFP discussed technical assistance to the Vanuatu Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, and Biosecurity in 2025 by enhancing staff capacity to use digital tools for assessments. To ensure that environmental safeguards are undertaken in its activities, WFP integrates elements of environmental safeguards in mandatory clauses in memoranda or letters of understanding or service contracts with implementing partners, binding them towards implementation. While in 2023 there was no formal process followed, WFP worked with government counterparts in 2024, to use applicable government processes, tools and methods in efforts to incorporate environmental safeguards at the planning stages, and during discussions when implementing activities.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP uses recycling bins for paper, tin cans, plastic bottles, batteries, and other recyclables across the office. Additionally, a decluttering process was carried out at Kadavu House, including shredding of excessive paper to minimize waste. The light vehicle used for office activities is regularly inspected every month for health and safety, with a first aid kit maintained onboard. Fuel consumption is monitored in real-time through the Fleet Management System, ensuring efficient use of resources. WFP has not yet launched an Environmental Management System in the Pacific, although conversations are ongoing with the WFP HQ Environmental Sustainability Unit.



# 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 is committed to integrating nutrition into broader systems. As part of this effort, WFP partnered with the Samoa Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to conduct a Cost of Diet analysis in Samoa to assess the barriers preventing vulnerable populations from accessing and consuming nutritious foods. This analysis will integrate nutrition into broader systems and will be conducted through a participatory process involving multiple partners, including government, UN agencies, non-government organizations, academia, and the private sector. The preliminary findings were presented during an inception workshop on 21 November, which brought together over 50 representatives from the government, development partners, and stakeholders. Guided by strategic and technical support from WFP, the workshop facilitated a dialogue on potential strategies to improve diets in Samoa. This discussion helped inform the study's modelling options and highlighted the data required to complete the second phase of the analysis. In the context of Samoa's challenges with overweight and obesity, the study will model scenarios related to the consumption of unhealthy snacks, behaviour change strategies, and government social safety-net programmes. These models will inform programme and policy design and monitoring.

Additionally, WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) assessments, implemented in five Pacific countries, play a crucial role in advancing nutrition integration. The mVAM surveys provided real-time data on the consumption of nutrient-rich foods, including hem iron, protein, and vitamin A, helping to identify nutritional gaps and trends, particularly among vulnerable populations. This data supported targeted interventions and informed policy development aimed at addressing nutritional deficiencies and improving dietary diversity. Additionally, the information served as baseline data for governments and development partners, while also contributing to in-depth assessments and academic and thematic research [1].

# Partnerships

Under the WFP Pacific multi-country strategic plan (MCSP) 2023-2027, WFP continued to strengthen its position and expand its engagement with key stakeholders. These included government partners, the Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP) agencies, resource partners, NGOs, UN agencies, and the private sector. WFP also took strides in exploring new opportunities for deeper engagement with international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

WFP strengthened relationships with traditional donors by facilitating high-level dialogues and maintaining regular engagements, allowing WFP to bolster emergency preparedness and response capacities and coordination mechanisms. Leveraging high-level events, WFP increased its visibility, strengthened its messaging and explored new resourcing opportunities through dialogues with key stakeholders globally. In May, the WFP Executive Director led the delegation to the 4th International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS4 Conference) in Antigua and Barbuda. The ED participated in a high-level event on *"Bridging the Humanitarian-Development Nexus"* and moderated a fireside chat on *"Investing in Human Capital in SIDS"*. The events highlighted WFP's capacity strengthening approach to disaster risk management in the Pacific, enhancing the understanding of its ability to provide technical assistance and support climate crisis preparedness. The ED also met with Pacific heads of state and regional bodies to discuss unique challenges and opportunities.

WFP remains committed to strengthening emergency preparedness and response systems and capacities in the Pacific region, including a strong emphasis on partnering with regional organizations to support nationally led preparedness and response efforts. CROP agencies, particularly the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the Pacific Community, the University of the South Pacific, and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), are strategic partners for WFP in the region.

In 2024, WFP continued to partner with the CROP agencies to effectively create and maintain accredited professional capabilities in humanitarian supply chain and logistics in the Pacific. Under the Pacific Community-led Pacific Humanitarian Warehousing Programme, WFP complemented its efforts to strengthen warehousing and stockpiling capabilities. WFP is also collaborating with the Pacific Community to formalize a partnership focused on developing and implementing accredited qualifications in humanitarian supply chain and logistics. At the 53rd Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting, WFP co-hosted two side events *"Advancing Anticipatory Action: The Pacific Way,"* and *"Food Systems Transformation in the Context of Climate Change,"* in collaboration with the governments of Fiji and Samoa, the Green Climate Fund, UN agencies, and CROP agencies including the Pacific Community and SPREP.

WFP collaborated with international financial institutions to strengthen adaptive social protection systems and disaster risk financing in the Pacific. In Tonga, WFP partnered with the World Bank to deliver an integrated workshop that combined WFP's Tropical Cyclone Disbursement Planning session for macro tropical cyclone policy, and the World Bank's drought insurance session, ensuring efficient use of government resources while addressing overlapping priorities. Additionally, WFP facilitated a learning series on adaptive social protection in collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, inviting the World Bank to share its expertise and insights on developing adaptive social protection systems tailored to the unique challenges of the Pacific region.

WFP continued to work with the private sector on innovative solutions. In 2024, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC) marking a major advancement in disaster risk financing initiatives for the Pacific region. PCRIC and WFP collaborated on initiatives in disaster risk financing that enhance Pacific Island countries' resilience against loss and damage resulting from cyclones, floods and droughts, focusing on protecting vulnerable and at-risk populations. This collaboration also includes supporting Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu on insurance policies.

## Focus on localization

Pacific Governments are WFP's principal partners. As the lead of the Pacific Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, co-lead of the Pacific regional Food Security Cluster, and co-chair of the Pacific Regional Cash Working Group, WFP works with national disaster management offices, bureaus of statistics, ministries of agriculture, social protection, and communication, and cluster members to implement capacity strengthening activities focusing on supply chain, emergency telecommunications, food security and social protection. Through these partnerships, WFP equipped local governments and organizations with the tools, knowledge, and systems needed to independently manage and respond to emergencies effectively. This approach strengthens the capacity of Pacific

governments to understand, measure, and address the impacts of climate change and other shocks on food security and nutrition, ensuring local ownership and long-term sustainability.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued engaging through the United Nations Country Team, joint steering committees, and the Programme Management Team, to ensure coordination and promote synergies with key UN partners. WFP leads the regional logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters of the Pacific Humanitarian Team (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.

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 continued to work with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), and UN Women to implement the UN Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, covering Fiji, Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, and Tonga.

WFP collaborated with FAO and IFAD (Rome-based agencies, along with WFP) to foster synergies and drive impactful initiatives. A key example is the WFP-FAO joint implementation of the SDG Fund Programme, *Catalysing the Samoa National Food Systems Transformation Agenda Through Collective Action*, which supports Samoa's 2030 Pathways to building resilient food systems. Rooted in outcomes from Samoa's 2021 Food Systems Summit Dialogue, this initiative was launched by the UN Secretary-General during his Pacific visit in August 2024.

At the Pacific SIDS Solutions Forum, the Rome-based agencies (RBAs) co-hosted two key nutrition-focused events, including a breakout session on the Cost of Diet Analysis. Additionally, the RBAs partnered with UNICEF to develop *Reinforcing Pacific Food Systems for COVID-19 Recovery*, which examined pandemic impacts, responses, and opportunities for strengthening food systems. In collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, and the Pacific Community, the RBAs contributed to the publication *An Overview of Food Security and Nutrition in the Pacific*, offering comprehensive insights to guide regional strategies.

# Financial Overview

































In 2024, WFP's Needs-Based Plan (NBP) was 46 percent funded. Of the total resources mobilised, 26 percent were transferred from the previous Interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan (IMCSP) as carry-over funds, while 74 percent came from new contributions. The majority of funding (68 percent) was sourced from directed multilateral contributions.






Strategic outcome 1 was 42 percent funded against its NBP, with 2024 expenditures accounting for 71 percent of the resourced, 81 percent of the implementation plan (IP). Activities 1 and 2 were funded at 44 percent and 41 percent, respectively, against the NBP. While annual activity plans are budgeted to align with available resources through the yearly implementation plan, the NBP, identified significant shortfalls in net funding requirements throughout the year. These funding gaps hinder the Country Office's ability to fully implement the planned strategic outcomes under the MCSP. For capacity-strengthening activities, pipeline breaks primarily affect the timing and scope of interventions, limiting the Country Office's ability to cover multiple countries.

Strategic outcome 2 was 9 percent funded against its NBP, with Activity 3 resourced at 4 percent, Activity 4 at 29 percent, and Activity 5 at zero percent. This low level of funding reflects the contingent nature of these activities, which are designed to be activated during disasters. Despite the alignment of activity plans with available resources, the NBP identified shortfalls in net funding requirements. For service provision activities, pipeline breaks may compromise WFP's ability to fulfil commitments to national response efforts.

In 2024, WFP undertook a budget revision for the Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP), with the total country portfolio budget increased from USD 49 million to USD 52 million. This revision saw the addition of the cash-based transfer modality under Strategic outcome 1 activity 2 for anticipatory action. However, the triggers were not met for 2024, hence the allocated funds were not disbursed. In 2024, the total expenditure level reached 74 percent of the implementation plan.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 8,933,737	 5,321,616	 3,781,156	 2,692,561
SO01: By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.	 8,933,737	 5,321,616	 3,781,156	 2,692,561
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.	 3,916,984	 3,086,403	 1,727,291	 1,477,538
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.	 5,016,753	 2,235,212	 2,053,865	 1,215,023
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 1,355,434	 120,129	 122,014	 107,784
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.	 1,355,434	 120,129	 122,014	 107,784
Activity 03: Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	 328,119	 39,194	 102,343	 102,343
Activity 04: Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	 532,423	 39,194	 19,672	 5,441

Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	 494,892	 41,741	 0	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 10,289,171	 5,441,744	 3,903,171	 2,800,345
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,286,661	 1,052,032	 1,571,299	 1,219,032
Total Direct Costs	 11,575,832	 6,493,776	 5,474,470	 4,019,377
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 716,238	 418,858	 143,356	 143,356
Grand Total	 12,292,071	 6,912,634	 5,617,826	 4,162,734



# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Disability Allowance Scheme, Family Assistance Scheme, Care and Protection Allowance, Social Pension Scheme

[2] Plans for the Macro-insurance project were formulated in the latter part of 2024, and are thus not included in the planning figures for direct beneficiaries. Therefore, they are only included in the other output plans under indicators G.11 and G.12 in Strategic Objective 1, Activity 2. WFP plans to include these direct beneficiaries and cash transfers of Macro-insurance by adding them to the Country Portfolio Needs from 2025 onwards.

Note on total beneficiaries reached against planned: In 2024, WFP continued implementing the multi-purpose anticipatory cash pilot project. However, as the pre-defined cyclone triggers were not met, no beneficiaries were reached.

## Operational context

[1] Social protection and economic growth in Pacific Island countries, DFAT.

[2] Social Protection and Climate Change in Asian and Pacific, ESCAP, 2023.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] National emergency telecommunications lead, the Department of Communication and Digital Transformation (DCDT), and other key government counterparts including the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department (VMGD) and the Telecommunications Radiocommunications and Broadcasting Regulator (TRBR)

[2] The Global Shield Against Climate Risks seeks to facilitate more and better pre-arranged protection against climate and disaster risks for vulnerable people and countries <https://www.globalshield.org/>

On data tables:

[3] Output category "A": Follow-up data was not collected in 2024, as there was no activation of the cyclone trigger and no subsequent cash transfer pay-outs made in the Anticipatory Action and Macro-insurance projects.

[4] Indicator "Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support": 2024 is the first year of reporting, hence data is not available for 2023. Moreover, as the Forecast based Anticipatory Action project is implemented only till 2025, annual targets have been formulated only up to that year hence, none for the final year of the CSP (2027).

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] In the indicator "percentage of users satisfied with services provided", the baseline for Activity 3 and 4 represent the findings of surveys conducted in 2023. Furthermore, no on-demand services were provided in 2023, hence the follow-up value under Activity 5 has been recorded as zero.

[2] Indicator "percentage of users satisfied with services provided": Under Activity 5, no on-demand services were provided in 2023.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Source: UN Women, Pacific Gender Equality Dashboard, 2023

## Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] South Pacific Islands Crisis Response Plan 2023 - 2025 | Global Crisis Response Platform

[2] WFP conducted internal surveys to ascertain its level of meeting the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) entity accountability framework standards, both in-house and with consulting organizations of persons with disabilities. WFP aims to meet the standards more comprehensively in future years. 2024 is the first year of reporting this indicator, hence the follow-up value for 2023 is not available.

[3] 2024 is the first year of reporting on the country office meeting or exceeding UNDIS strategy on accountability frameworks on access and the UNDIS accountability standards on consulting organizations. Similarly, data was not collected for other indicators in 2024 as there were no cash transfer payouts and no beneficiaries reached.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Food security in the Pacific at risk due to climate change

[2] Data tables: Under Activity 5, there were no on-demand services provided in 2023.

## Nutrition integration

[1] Nutrition-sensitive score: 2024 is the first year of reporting the Nutrition-sensitive score. WFP reflects its achievements on the contribution to nutrition sensitivity through this indicator, capturing activities such as research studies and food security monitoring.

# Annex

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	39,750	0	-
	female	35,250	0	-
	total	75,000	0	-
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,750	0	-
	female	3,750	0	-
	total	7,500	0	-
24-59 months	male	3,750	0	-
	female	3,750	0	-
	total	7,500	0	-
5-11 years	male	3,750	0	-
	female	3,750	0	-
	total	7,500	0	-
12-17 years	male	6,000	0	-
	female	6,000	0	-
	total	12,000	0	-
18-59 years	male	11,250	0	-
	female	9,000	0	-
	total	20,250	0	-
60+ years	male	11,250	0	-
	female	9,000	0	-
	total	20,250	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	75,000	0	0%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	75,000	0	0%

# Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	1,260,000	0	0%

## 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	
Output Results					
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 4.2: 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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Male Total	35,250 39,750 75,000	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	1,260,000	

<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 01: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.</b>					
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	85	83
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	2
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	320	320
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	12	12
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	9	9



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	16	16
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	9

**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.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	8	17
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	100	110
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	15	13
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	4
			Number	2	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	9
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	7	23
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	%	100	83.33

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
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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	4
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Macro Insurance (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Macro Insurance (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	60	64
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	5
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	68,519	68,519
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	1,000,000	1,000,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	8,295,466	8,295,466
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	75,000	0
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.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	3	3

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	12	12
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
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	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=8	≥12	12	2	WFP programme monitoring
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##### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** FBA beneficiaries - **Location:** Pacific Islld COs - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0		≥36,000	37,500		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥39,000	37,500		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0		≥75,000	75,000		WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Macro Insurance beneficiaries - **Location:** Pacific Islld COs - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Macro Insurance

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	=32,520	≥32,520	32,919		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=36,000	≥36,000	35,600		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=68,520	≥68,520	68,519		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

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	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Staff of government and partner cooperating agencies - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Isld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥3	3	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	
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	2	0
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	1	6
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	5	1
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)	Service Delivery	Number	20	23
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	10	15
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.2: Number of organizations engaged with the Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC)	Service Delivery	Number	25	28
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.1.2: Number of supply chain 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.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	4
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	2	0.5
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Service Delivery	Individual	30	35

Outcome Results							
Activity 03: Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Govt and NGO members of Logistics Cluster - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Isld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	90	90	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Govt and non-govt members of ETC Cluster - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Isld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	85	83	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government cooperating partner agencies - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Isld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	80		WFP survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> AA Beneficiaries receiving multi purpose cash transfers - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected	=100	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	=100	Not applicable			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=100	Not applicable	Not collected		-
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	=90	=100			-
	Male	Not collected	=90	=100			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=90	=100	Not collected		-
<b>Target Group:</b> Macro Insurance beneficiaries receiving cash payouts - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Macro Insurance							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected	=100	=95			-
	Male	Not collected	=100	=95			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=100	=95	Not collected		-
<b>Target Group:</b> Macro Insurance beneficiaries receiving cash transfer payouts - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Macro Insurance							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	=90	=100			-
	Male	Not collected	=90	=100			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=90	=100	Not collected		-



## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching		WFP programme monitoring

# 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government cooperating partner agencies - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥30	100		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government cooperating partner agencies - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥20	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government cooperating partner agencies - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥30	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government cooperating partner agencies - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥30	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government cooperating partner agencies - <b>Location:</b> Pacific Islld COs - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥30	100		WFP programme monitoring
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# Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	4	≥4	=4	3.5		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP Pacific

WFP supported Vanuatu Government's earthquake response in December 2024.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# Financial Section

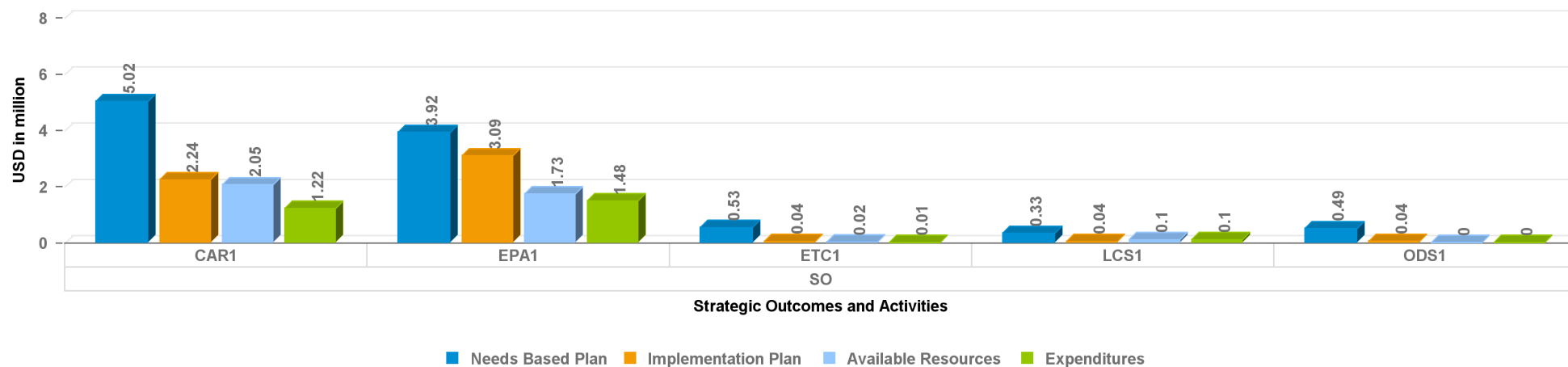
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcome		
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO	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	EPA1	Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.
SO	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.
SO	LCS1	Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.
SO	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.

# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.	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.	5,016,753	2,235,213	2,053,865	1,215,023
		Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.	3,916,984	3,086,403	1,727,291	1,477,538
		Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)		8,933,737	5,321,616	3,781,156



# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.	532,423	39,194	19,672	5,441
		Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	328,119	39,194	102,343	102,343
		Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	494,893	41,741	0	0
		Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)		1,355,435	120,129	122,014
Total Direct Operational Cost			10,289,171	5,441,745	3,903,171	2,800,345
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,286,661	1,052,032	1,571,299	1,219,032
Total Direct Costs			11,575,832	6,493,776	5,474,470	4,019,377
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			716,238	418,858	143,356	143,356
Grand Total			12,292,071	6,912,634	5,617,826	4,162,734

  
 CHIEF, CFORC  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

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

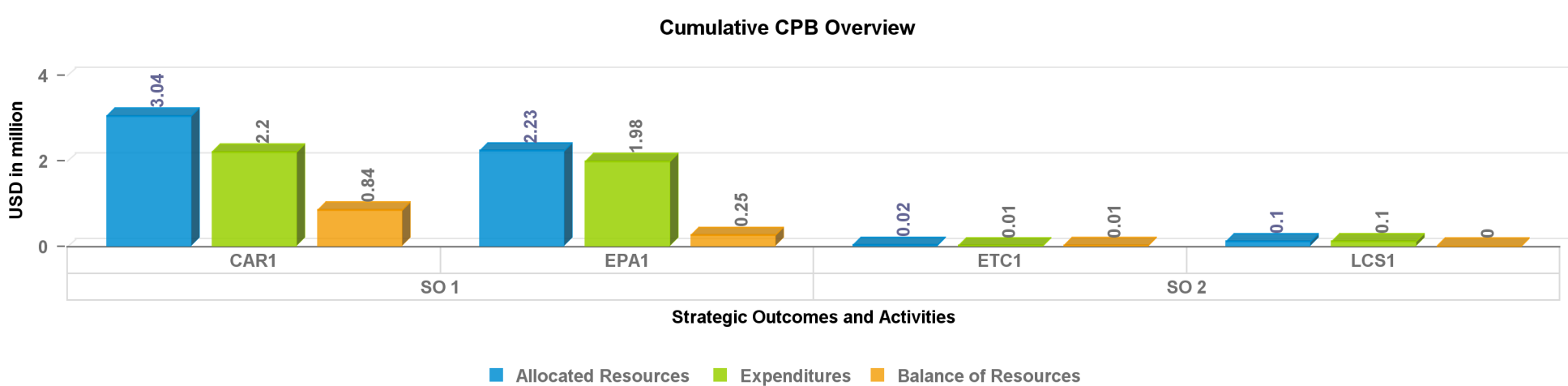
Available Resources  
Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

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

# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)



CodeStrategic 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.

# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	6,088,826	2,225,103	0	2,225,103	1,975,351	249,752
		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.	7,046,580	3,035,842	0	3,035,842	2,197,000	838,842
		<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>	<b>13,135,407</b>	<b>5,260,946</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,260,946</b>	<b>4,172,351</b>	<b>1,088,595</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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.	868,161	19,672	0	19,672	5,441	14,230
		Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	655,419	102,343	0	102,343	102,343	0
		Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	884,908	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)		2,408,488	122,014	0	122,014	107,784
Total Direct Operational Cost			15,543,894	5,382,960	0	5,382,960	4,280,135	1,102,825
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,935,979	2,117,607	0	2,117,607	1,765,340	352,267
Total Direct Costs			17,479,873	7,500,568	0	7,500,568	6,045,475	1,455,092

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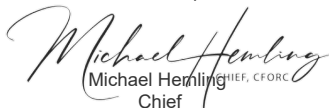
# Annual Country Report

## Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	1,071,518	390,769		390,769	390,769	0
		Grand Total	18,551,391	7,891,337	0	7,891,337	6,436,244	1,455,092

This donor financial report is interim

  
Michael Henling, CFORC  
Chief

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures