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Pacific Islands

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

The World Food Programme's engagement in the Pacific region is firmly anchored in its global expertise and leadership in supply chain management, emergency telecommunications, food security and nutrition, and adaptive social protection. WFP brings decades of operational expertise in delivering life-saving assistance in the world's most complex environments, supporting governments to strengthen preparedness and resilience, ensuring that, in turn, vulnerable communities can access essential services before, during and after crises.

Few regions underscore this need more clearly than the Pacific - a vast oceanic region spanning thousands of kilometres, comprising small island states that are uniquely exposed to climate-related shocks, economic volatility, and disruptions to food and supply systems. The region's geographic isolation, fragile and often overstretched infrastructure, limited transport and connectivity networks, and high disaster risk create structural challenges for timely emergency response and for ensuring consistent access to nutritious food. These factors are further compounded by the intensifying impacts of climate change, which continue to erode livelihoods, increase vulnerability, and place additional pressure on national systems.

Within this landscape, WFP works alongside governments and partners to enhance supply chain resilience, strengthen emergency telecommunications, improve food security analysis, and support the expansion of shock-responsive and adaptive social protection systems, working towards the commitments set out in the strategic outcomes of its 2023 - 2027 Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP):

- **Outcome 1:** By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.
- **Outcome 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.

As disaster preparedness and resilience remain central development priorities for Pacific Island countries, WFP works in direct alignment and complementarity to the region's political commitments and long-term frameworks for risk-informed development. Pacific leaders repeatedly underscore the urgency of strengthening coordinated response mechanisms, and sustainable disaster risk management, most recently through the Koror Declaration (2025), which commits governments to enhanced regional coordination, expanded early warning capabilities, and accelerated implementation of resilience building initiatives. These priorities are further reinforced by Pacific Island Forum (PIFS) leaders in the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, which sets out a long-term vision for a resilient, secure and prosperous region built on collective action and strengthened systems.

"Our engagement across the Pacific reflects a shared commitment to building stronger, more resilient national systems capable of safeguarding lives and livelihoods. In an increasingly unpredictable world, WFP's role in the Pacific is clear: to stand with governments, strengthen national capacities, and ensure that communities can withstand and recover from the shocks they face. This year's achievements show what is possible when determination, expertise, partnership and regional solidarity come together."

Emma Conlan, WFP Country Director ad interim for the Pacific

Throughout 2025, despite shifts in global dynamics and an increasingly complex environment, WFP remained a flexible, reliable and dynamic partner in the Pacific, operating regionally out of its Country Office in Suva, Fiji, and Area Office in Apia, Samoa, delivering a range of initiatives that strengthened national systems and enhanced disaster preparedness across the region.

At the start of the year, WFP concluded its support to Vanuatu following the 7.3-magnitude earthquake that struck in late December 2024, where WFP provided logistics coordination, reinforced government operational hubs with emergency telecommunications services, and supported partners in organising and coordinating food distributions to affected communities.

In line with growing regional and global emphasis on anticipatory action, WFP expanded its work in adaptive social protection throughout 2025. In Fiji, WFP continued its collaboration with the Fiji Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection (MWCSPP) on the UN joint multi-purpose anticipatory cash pilot programme, providing technical assistance on post-distribution monitoring, early warning messaging, cash-transfer implementation and the development of a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). WFP also advanced evidence generation through an adaptive social protection study in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and a disability inclusion report in Tonga, helping inform more inclusive and shock-responsive national systems. Complementing this work, WFP strengthened Pacific disaster risk financing through top-up macro-insurance premiums in Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Samoa - boosting national coverage by up to 38 percent - and facilitating regional and in-country payout planning to ensure rapid,

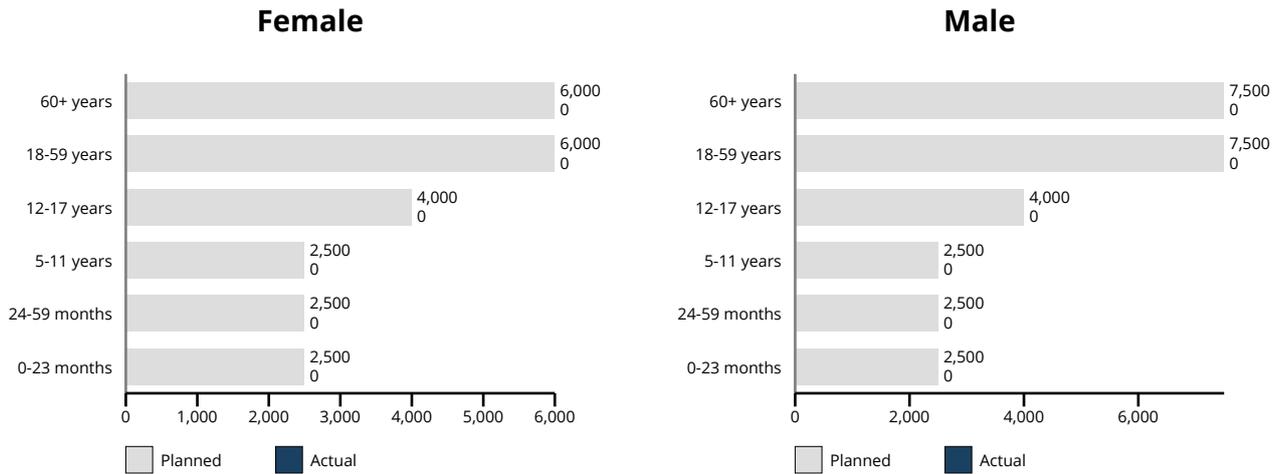
people-centred disbursement following insurance triggers.

As countries across the Pacific continue to face a triple burden of malnutrition - under-nutrition, persistent micronutrient deficiencies and diet-related non-communicable diseases, all driven by growing reliance on imported ultra-processed foods and rising food prices - the challenge of ensuring access to healthy diets has become increasingly urgent. In Samoa, the 2025 Cost of Diet analysis undertaken by WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) found that whilst most households can afford a basic energy-only diet, more than 40 percent cannot afford a nutritious one, which costs over four times as much and is twice as expensive when composed solely of local foods. These findings point to a broader regional challenge across the Pacific, where ensuring access to healthy diets requires not only market and health based solutions but strong, sustained advocacy behaviour change campaigns to prioritise nutrition across national agendas.

WFP continues to promote robust supply chain and emergency telecommunications systems as the operational backbone of effective humanitarian response, and as such, positions both as central pillars of its disaster preparedness and response work in the Pacific. In 2025, this commitment was reinforced through WFP's partnership in the Pacific Humanitarian Warehousing Program (PHWP), where WFP was selected as a core enabler of the development of harmonised warehousing systems and capabilities, streamlined regional logistics processes and pre-positioning arrangements. In the emergency telecommunications space, WFP continued to strengthen national and regional capacities by advancing both in-person and digital learning. The launch of the Pacific Waves Training Alliance marked a significant milestone, offering a structured platform for coordinated ETC training across the region. Coupled with new online e-learning modules and targeted in-person training sessions in Samoa, Tonga and the Solomon Islands, these efforts are seeking to equip government responders, partners and national technical teams with the skills required to maintain essential communications and information-sharing systems during emergencies.

In 2025, WFP's work in the Pacific demonstrated steady progress in strengthening national systems, expanding anticipatory action, advancing food security and nutrition evidence and reinforcing core operational capacities. From supporting governments to develop shock-responsive social protection, to generating critical insights on the affordability of healthy diets, and improving regional logistics and telecommunications readiness, WFP remained a trusted partner in a year marked by complexity and change. These efforts have together contributed to enhancing regional preparedness and have set a solid basis for WFP's action in 2026 and for the remainder of the MCSP period.

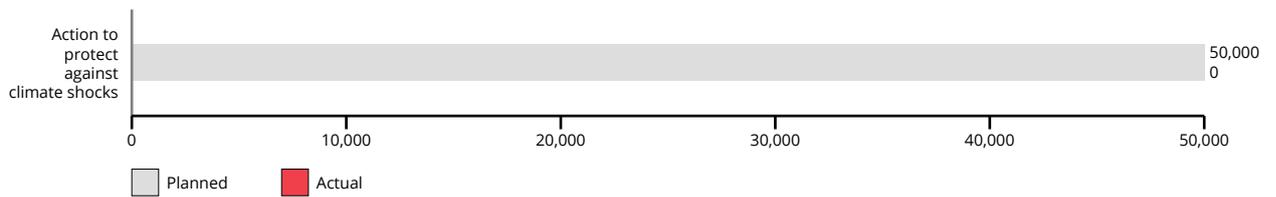
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



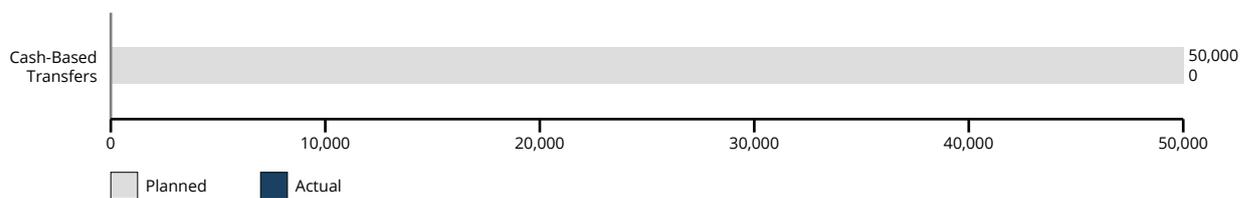
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



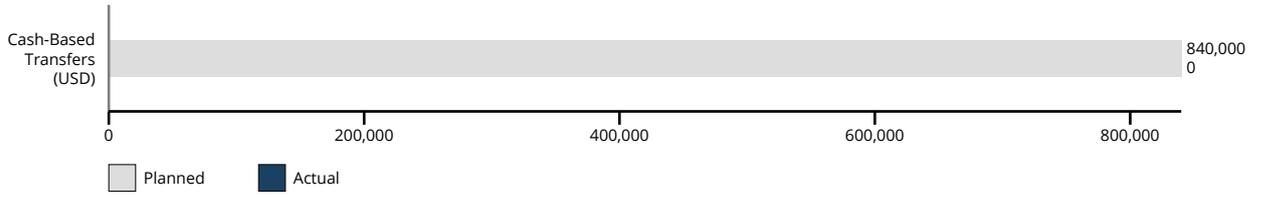
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



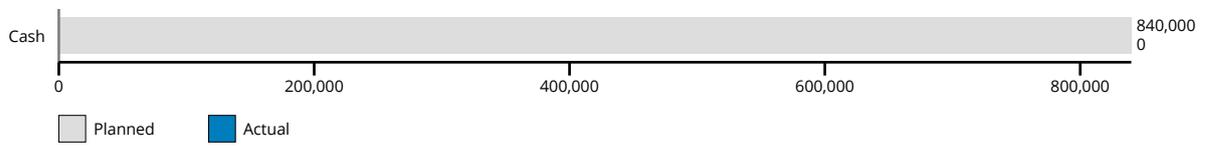
Beneficiaries by Modality



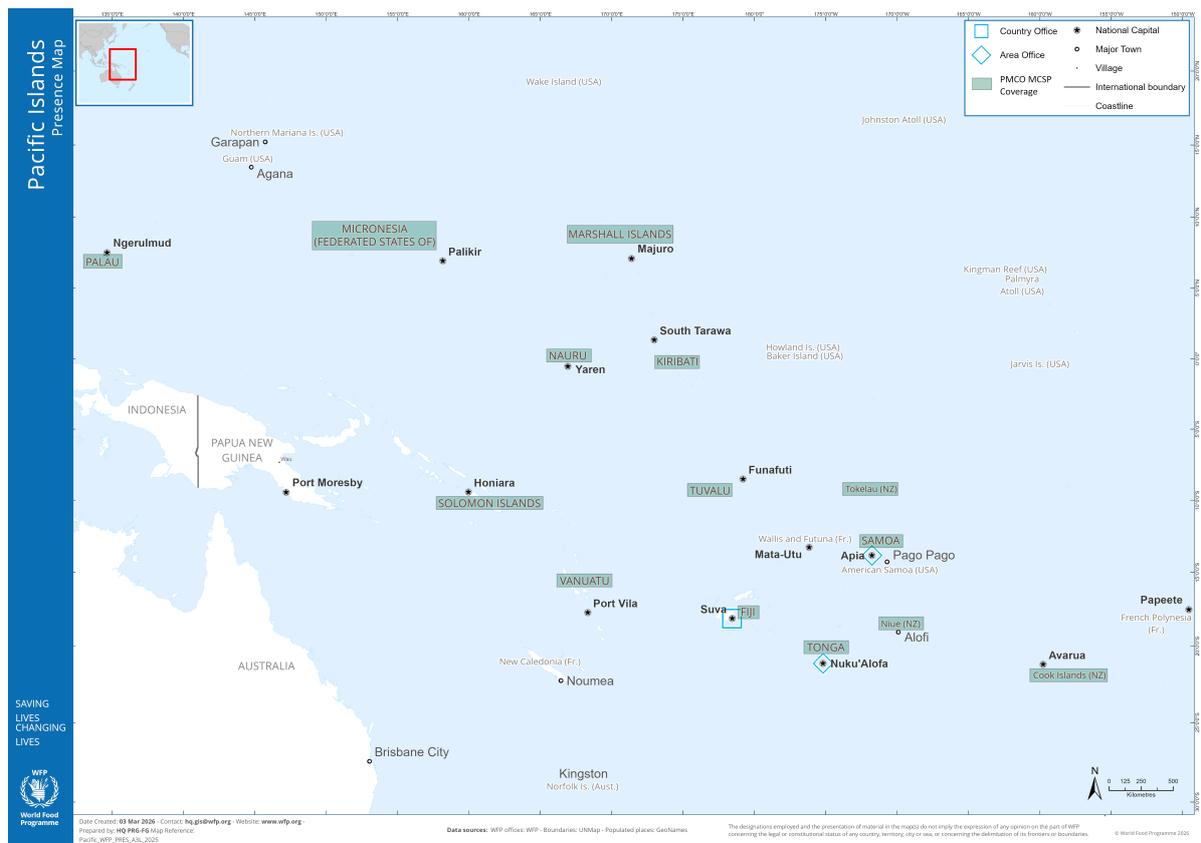
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Home to over 2.5 million people dispersed across 15 percent of the world's surface, the 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) covered under WFP's 2023-2027 Multi-Country Strategic Plan are highly diverse in geography, population size and development contexts. These Small Island Developing States (SIDS) span Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia, with populations ranging from large, multi-island nations to micro-states with fewer than 2,000 people. Settlement patterns vary widely - from entirely urbanized contexts to predominantly rural societies - reflecting differing economic structures, topographies and levels of risk exposure. This diversity requires a flexibility from WFP to deliver tailored, country-specific approaches, even as the region faces shared structural vulnerabilities and growing pressures that directly influence food and nutrition security.

PICTs remain among the world's most disaster-exposed and logistics-constrained contexts, facing recurrent cyclones, floods, droughts, earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic activity that repeatedly disrupt markets, services and food systems across vast ocean distances. For several years, global assessments such as the World Risk Report have consistently ranked Pacific SIDS - including Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Fiji - amongst the countries with the highest disaster risk, reflecting their high exposure coupled with constrained coping capacity [1].

These compounding physical vulnerabilities intersect sharply with the region's economic landscape. Frequent disruptions to infrastructure, production and supply chains amplify existing structural weaknesses, shaping economic performance and limiting growth potential. Pacific economies in 2025 showed modest but uneven growth, with resource-driven gains in larger economies and tourism-led recoveries in others [2]. However, macroeconomic vulnerability persists due to high import dependence, exposure to shifts in global fuel and food prices, and the geographical challenges of small ocean states. Global geopolitical tensions and trade disruptions continue to pose significant risks to the region's economic outlook, threatening household purchasing power and the affordability of healthy diets.

The economic pressures contribute to limited food diversity and declining nutrition outcomes in the Pacific, particularly for already vulnerable households. Fiji shows rising dietary unaffordability, with over 56 percent of its population unable to afford a healthy diet, whilst Vanuatu and Kiribati experience some of the region's highest burdens of child stunting (31 percent and 14.7 percent respectively) [3] and widespread anaemia amongst women. Tonga struggles with some of the world's highest adult obesity rates - over 70 percent - reflecting a food environment dominated by imported, energy-dense foods, whilst Kiribati records moderate to severe food insecurity affecting more than 40

percent of the population [4]. These trends highlight the Pacific's growing triple burden of malnutrition - the simultaneous persistence of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and rising overweight and obesity - placing increasing strain on households, health systems and long-term development outcomes.

In recognition of how food systems and economic vulnerabilities are closely intertwined with broader disaster and climate risks, Pacific Nations have reaffirmed their collective commitment to strengthening resilience and preparedness. Governments have reaffirmed their collective pledge to regional resilience and disaster preparedness through the adoption of the Koror Declaration, the key outcome of the 2nd Pacific Disaster Risk Management Ministers Meeting held in Palau from 4-5 November 2025. The Declaration sets out concrete, time-bound commitments to strengthen regional coordination, elevate political leadership, and accelerate implementation of resilience-building initiatives. It builds on the Nadi Declaration (2022) and the Manila Intersessional Meeting (2024), reaffirming the Pacific's united approach to safeguarding communities.

The Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility emerged from Pacific Leaders' recognition that climate change is already driving complex forms of human mobility across the region, threatening people's homes, cultural identity, ecosystems, livelihoods and overall well-being, despite Pacific countries contributing minimally to global emissions. The Framework was developed to provide a unified, proactive and culturally grounded response to climate-related mobility challenges. Its key objective is to guide Pacific Islands Forum Members and partners in ensuring rights-based, people-centred approaches to staying in place, planned relocation, migration and displacement.

Aligned with these regional commitments and within this policy context, this report sets out WFP's contributions from 2025 under its Multi-Country Strategic Plan, detailing progress in strengthening national systems for preparedness, food security analysis, supply chains and emergency telecommunications, as well as advances in anticipatory and risk financing approaches. It summarises key results from 2025, highlights challenges and lessons, and outlines how partnerships with governments, regional institutions and the UN system informed activities and priorities for the year ahead.

Risk management

WFP Pacific continues to operate in an exceptionally high and escalating multi-hazard environment, with multiple significant shocks each year, including cyclones, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions as well as frequent droughts and sea level rise, which compound existing vulnerabilities and necessitate sustained, flexible and risk-informed support to governments.

These cumulative hazards result in repeated and overlapping impacts on Pacific communities, causing long-term socio-economic disruption, eroding resilience, and affecting livelihoods, food security, nutrition. As exposure rises, WFP Pacific monitors risks, including global economic volatility and geopolitical shifts with the consequent constrained donor financing. Together, these external factors elevate operational risk and may limit the space available for national programmes that depend on WFP's capacity-strengthening support.

In the Pacific, WFP takes a risk informed approach by embedding technical capability directly into government systems and integrating support within national disaster management structures. By building core capacities from within, governments are better positioned to sustain operations and coordinate responses if external assistance is delayed or when consecutive hazards strain national resources. In parallel, WFP Pacific is supporting governments to enhance the shock responsiveness of their systems - illustrated by the PHWP, where protocols, tools, and processes are designed to adapt rapidly to evolving hazards and trigger timely, well-coordinated action at national and subnational levels.

Internally, WFP Pacific also strengthened proactive risk mitigation in 2025 by initiating oversight and technical support missions across Monitoring & Evaluation, Procurement, and Finance. These engagements helped identify control gaps, reinforce alignment with corporate standards, and enhance assurance. In parallel, the office progressed its internal preparedness by developing a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to guide operations during major disruptions. As a result, the office has improved process integrity and strengthened internal controls to better manage fiduciary, programmatic and operational risks.

Lessons learned

Following the December 2024 earthquake in Vanuatu, WFP Pacific undertook an after-action review exercise that examined the effectiveness of its response, coordination, and support mechanisms, producing lessons learned that have been integrated into preparedness planning and used to refine operational protocols. Notably, WFP Pacific adjusted its processes for chartering humanitarian air services, streamlining workflows to reduce delays, and enhancements to emergency telecommunications readiness and surge mobilisation procedures were made, strengthening WFP's ability to support rapid-onset emergencies in environments where can be constrained.

WFP Pacific has observed through its engagement model that working directly alongside government enables a continuous flow of both formal and informal feedback, allowing lessons to be identified early and resolved collaboratively. This proximity provides immediate insight, evolving priorities, and context-specific constraints, strengthening the relevance and responsiveness of WFP's support. Alongside the frequent informal exchanges that happen during day-to-day coordination, WFP Pacific and government partners also rely on more structured mechanisms such as pre- and post-training evaluations and annual Cluster performance surveys to systematically capture learning and identify areas requiring additional support.

Etita's Journey

Kiribati's First Female Humanitarian Logistics Officer



© WFP/Titilia Rabuka

Etita Kaeau takes stock of relief supplies stored at the humanitarian warehouse in Kiribati.

When the doors of the newly opened *Auti ni-Bwai Kiribati* - the Kiribati Humanitarian Warehouse in Betio - first rolled open, Etita Kaeau stepped into history. As Kiribati's first female Humanitarian Logistics Support Officer, she wasn't just taking up a new job, she was pioneering a path for other women to follow.

"When I first got the notice that I got the job, I was excited. I was also curious on what I will do. So, they took me to the warehouse and then I had to handle some manual handling equipment. And it was a bit funny because when I operated the stuff, I was like why did they hire a girl? They should have hired a male. I mean, I'm too skinny for this job."

Etita Kaeau, Humanitarian Logistics Support Officer, Kiribati

Etita's journey began with an intensive training programme facilitated by WFP Pacific. She immersed herself in the complexity of warehouse systems - learning Standard Operating Procedures, stock and inventory management, documentation, and the essential routines that ensure humanitarian supplies move swiftly when disasters strike. The lessons were brought to life through hands-on exercises and full-scale simulation exercises (SIMEX), sharpening her readiness for real-world emergencies.

But training was only the beginning.

Recognising her potential, Etita was selected for a one-on-one mentoring initiative designed to strengthen her confidence and technical skills. Over several weeks, she worked side-by-side with experienced logisticians, gaining practical expertise in warehouse operations, transport planning, material handling, warehouse layout optimisation, and

health and safety. Each skill she mastered added another layer to her growing capability as a national humanitarian responder.

Her experience broadened even further when she joined 23 participants from 13 Pacific countries at a regional humanitarian warehouse management training. There, she exchanged ideas, learned new techniques, and built connections with peers across the Pacific, an experience that not only boosted her technical knowledge but also deepened regional collaboration in emergency logistics.

Now, Etita is preparing for her next milestone: the Humanitarian Warehouse Exchange in Brisbane, Australia. This immersive, practical programme will place her at the heart of real-time humanitarian logistics, offering even deeper exposure to the systems and skills that strengthen both national and regional preparedness.

For Etita, every step of this journey has been about more than professional growth. It's about ensuring that when disaster strikes, the people of Kiribati are supported by strong, capable responders. And as the first woman to take on this role in her country, she is not only building systems, processes, and warehouses, she is building a legacy.

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 tailored **technical assistance and training** to **323** government and public sector staff.



WFP supported **52 government institutions** in 2025 across 14 countries.

WFP Pacific's approach centres on government-led preparedness and response, providing targeted technical, analytical and operational support that strengthens national systems rather than creating parallel structures. Progress reported reflects WFP's joint achievements with governments, enabled through coordinated approaches that ensure national ownership and sustainability.

Strengthening Regional Supply Chain and Telecommunications Preparedness

In 2025, WFP continued strengthening humanitarian supply chain systems across the Pacific, notably through its role in the PHWP in partnership with SPC. The programme aims to ensure long-term capacity for countries to better store, manage, and distribute relief items efficiently during emergencies.

A key milestone under the PHWP was the opening of Kiribati's first climate resilient humanitarian warehouse in August 2025. To strengthen the operationalization of the warehouse, WFP assisted the NDMO in developing and implementing standard processes, information management tools, and coordination arrangements tailored to Kiribati's unique context. WFP also mentored the Humanitarian Logistics Support Officer and other NDMO staff to build national capacity for warehouse management readiness.

To underpin efforts to strengthen humanitarian warehouse systems and capabilities, WFP undertook a regional warehousing needs assessment in collaboration with NDMOs. The assessment highlighted gaps in infrastructure, systems, and human capacities across PICTs. In addition, WFP published updated Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCAs) for Palau and Niue. 12 countries in the region maintain updated LCAs, providing a reliable evidence base to inform preparedness planning and guide decisions in supply chain management.

In Vanuatu, WFP worked closely with SPC and the NDMO to accelerate the development of a humanitarian Logistics Management Information System (LMIS). Milestones included supporting system localization, ensuring readiness for procurement, and establishing governance structures to guide national rollout. Complementing these system enhancements, WFP and SPC delivered regional warehouse management training in Fiji, equipping logisticians from several Pacific Island countries with practical competencies in warehouse design, operations, and oversight.

Emergency communications are equally critical for effective disaster response in the Pacific, where shocks can disrupt telecommunications infrastructure. To bolster national readiness, WFP Pacific, in its role as coordinator of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), implemented a series of training and technical support initiatives throughout 2025. Building on insights from the 2024 regional Training Needs Assessment, WFP launched the Pacific Waves Training Alliance in Tonga, Samoa, and Solomon Islands, with support from the Government of France. The programme trained 72 national emergency response team members in radio communications, satellite technologies, and coordination. As part of the broader initiative, WFP also launched the Pacific Waves eLearning Hub, an online platform providing training, technical guidance, and self-paced learning modules in emergency telecommunications. Conceived as a collaborative knowledge-sharing resource, the platform aims to strengthen peer learning across PICTs. The Pacific Waves Training Alliance has already fostered new forms of regional cooperation, for example, nationally-led radio exercises now occur between countries, reinforcing both preparedness and national ownership of communications systems.

The Republic of Nauru has particularly taken ownership of its telecommunications. At the request of the National Emergency Services (NES), WFP coordinated a mission with Global ETC and FITTEST to assess the radio network

donated in 2022 and provide targeted training on its maintenance and operation.

Whilst these initiatives enhanced readiness across multiple PICTs, funding constraints prevented WFP from further expanding components of emergency telecommunications and supply chain work in 2025, despite continued needs and requests from governments.

A Systems Response to Nauru's Food Shortage

In April and May 2025, Nauru experienced recurrent national rice shortages following delays to the six-weekly Micronesia Pride shipping service and limited air freight capacity, affecting national supplies of rice, flour, sugar, and drinking water. Supported by the Australian High Commission in Nauru and at the request of the National Emergency Services (NES) WFP provided technical support in supply chain management, storage practices and emergency preparedness and response. In June 2025, WFP deployed a mission to assess triggers for government action, analyze supply chain and warehousing arrangements, and advise on coordination structures. Building on this assessment, WFP and NES developed a Rice Supply Monitoring Tool to track supply patterns and identify risks of further shocks. The tool enables real-time monitoring of rice imports and national consumption, strengthening early warning and decision-making by the government, including the Food Security Committee and the Food Security Technical Working Group. It also supports timely responses to fluctuations in supply, helping anticipate and mitigate potential shortages whilst reinforcing national food security preparedness.

Understanding Barriers to Healthy Diets in Samoa and beyond

In Samoa, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on a Cost of Diet analysis, revealing a significant affordability gap: whilst most households can meet basic energy needs, more than 40 percent cannot afford a nutritious diet. A nutritious diet costs over four times more than an energy-only diet and is twice as expensive when focusing on non-imported nutritious foods. These findings underscore a wider challenge in the Pacific, where the high cost of nutrient-dense foods driven by geographic isolation, reliance on imports, limited domestic production, and climate-related disruptions continues to constrain access to healthy diets. The Samoa analysis provides not only national evidence, but also a compelling impetus for broader regional action to make nutritious diets both accessible and affordable for Pacific peoples. In 2026, there are plans to initiate a similar analysis for Tonga.

Strengthening Pacific Systems for Anticipatory and Shock-Responsive Assistance

WFP continued to support Pacific governments in institutionalising Anticipatory Action (AA) as a strategy to reduce disaster impacts and safeguard vulnerable populations before hazards strike. In Fiji, WFP led the cash component of the national AA pilot within the wider UN support package, working with the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection (MWCSP) to reach 15,000 households in cyclone-prone areas. Although the AA trigger was not activated in 2025 due to the absence of cyclonic activity, the pilot delivered strong readiness outcomes and enhanced preparedness systems. Technical support strengthened government institutions, improved operational processes and reinforced coordination mechanisms, ensuring partners are better positioned to respond swiftly to future shocks. The pilot also provided a critical proof of concept that anticipatory assistance can be effectively delivered through existing national social protection mechanisms.

WFP provided technical guidance across key components of the intervention, including post-distribution monitoring, early warning communication, payout design, cash transfer implementation, simulation exercises, and complaints and feedback mechanisms. The provision of 20 tablets further strengthened the Ministry's data collection and monitoring capacities.

Building on the lessons generated in Fiji, WFP conducted a feasibility assessment in Tonga to explore pathways for integrating anticipatory cash assistance into the national social protection framework. In the Marshall Islands, under the Global Shield initiative, WFP carried out a comprehensive Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) and Shock-Responsive Social Protection assessment to identify opportunities for embedding shock-responsive approaches into government programmes and policies.

Enhancing Financial Preparedness for Climate Disasters

To help Pacific Island governments access faster and more predictable disaster financing, WFP continued to support national DRF capacities in 2025. In partnership with the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC), WFP supported the design of market-based insurance solutions aimed at protecting vulnerable populations and enabling more rapid, shock-responsive assistance.

WFP contributed to sovereign parametric insurance coverage in Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, and Samoa through top-up premium support, increasing national coverage levels by up to 38 percent in some contexts. To ensure that payouts could be deployed efficiently after a disaster, WFP Pacific worked with governments to develop operationally grounded, people-centred disbursement plans. Capacity strengthening efforts included a regional workshop and five in-country trainings focused on planning, coordinating, and managing insurance-funded emergency

assistance. These disbursement workshops aimed to build local and regional capacity for designing, implementing, and monitoring efficient and equitable macro-insurance policy disbursement plans, as a result enhancing financial resilience and accelerating post-disaster recovery, with a strong emphasis on practical preparedness and timely action, drawing on lessons from WFP's experiences globally and PCRIC's experience in the Pacific.

Strengthening Evidence Systems for Food Security and Nutrition in the Pacific

In 2025, the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress toward Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP-RWEE) in the Pacific consolidated progress made during the first two years of the current five-year phase. A key milestone of the programme in 2025 was the successful rollout of WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) surveys in Fiji (318 households), Kiribati (195 households) and Tonga (516 households).

Published Food Security and Livelihoods Reports for the countries, based on data collected from direct recipients and communities benefiting from the Joint Programme, provide gender- and vulnerability-disaggregated analysis on food security, livelihoods and income sources to support government and partner planning and decision making on nutrition-sensitive and climate-resilient interventions suited to local needs. WFP's data systems and analytical capacity also ensure that the Joint Programme is underpinned by robust evidence, enabling partners to track progress and adapt programming to better meet the needs of rural women and their communities.

The limited availability of service providers in the region affected progress in the Solomon Islands, resulting in delays in planned data collection for progress monitoring. WFP has subsequently tendered the process and expects to contract a suitable partner to resume survey implementation in 2026.

WFP Pacific continued to strengthen national institutional capacity for the collection, analysis and use of gender-responsive, sex- and disability-disaggregated data to enhance disaster preparedness and response. WFP supported partners in Vanuatu and Samoa through targeted workshops on use of digital data systems in designing and conducting sector-specific surveys. This support was particularly valuable in Vanuatu, where the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB) was preparing to conduct a post-earthquake food security and livelihoods assessment, and in Samoa, where the Bureau of Statistics aimed to improve its market price data collection systems. Through its work on evidence creation and analysis in the Pacific, WFP aims to ensure capacities and tools are integrated into national programmes, policies and strategies. In Fiji, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways (MoAW) to integrate remote food security monitoring into national systems to measure progress under the MoAW Strategic Development Plan (2024-2028). With WFP's technical support, the MoAW is using mVAM remote data collection methods, alongside periodic face-to-face surveys to significantly reduced operational costs and enabled more frequent tracking of dynamic indicators such as dietary patterns, market access, income changes, economic livelihoods and price disruptions, strengthening timely national decision-making.

Evidence-Driven Approaches to Disability Inclusion and Adaptive Social Protection

With the Government of Tonga, WFP undertook a research study titled "Understanding the Experiences of Persons with Disabilities in Disasters and Emergencies in Tonga" to strengthen the evidence base for disability-inclusive disaster preparedness and response. Findings show that only 36 percent of persons with disabilities (PWDs) had engaged in community disaster planning, whilst more than half reported difficulties accessing food during emergencies due to rising prices, transport challenges and limited market access. The study also highlighted that disability-related support during disasters remains insufficient for most respondents. The research provides actionable recommendations for Government and partners to improve the design and delivery of disability-inclusive interventions, including more accessible and inclusive cash assistance.

In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, WFP conducted a scoping study on Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) to assess the national social protection system and identify opportunities to enhance its shock-responsiveness, inclusivity and sustainability. The report offers system-wide recommendations to strengthen institutional capacities, improve targeting and delivery mechanisms, and better integrate disaster-responsive features into existing programmes. It also presents specific ASP entry points for Government and development partners, outlining how WFP and others could support the progressive adaptation and expansion of RMI's social protection system to better protect vulnerable households during crises.

Regional Cash; Pacific-led

The Pacific Regional Cash Working Group (PRCWG) made important progress in 2025 in strengthening regional cash coordination and preparedness.

In October 2025, and PRCWG Strategic Workplan 2026-2028 was formally endorsed, co-led by WFP, OCHA and NGO ADRA. This intensive process marked a key milestone, particularly given ongoing constraints in dedicated programmatic leadership and technical capacity for cash and voucher assistance in the region. The revitalized PRCWG now brings together governments, UN agencies, NGOs, Red Cross and financial sector actors as a regional platform focused on quality, accountable and risk aware cash and voucher assistance (CVA), closely aligned with Pacific localization

commitments and efforts to strengthen nationally led disaster response systems.

The implementation of the workplan will be in collaboration with National Cash Working Groups and relevant government ministries, ensuring regional guidance is adapted to country context, reinforces existing coordination structures and supports the progressive integration of CVA within national social protection and disaster management systems.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender
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 concluded support to Vanuatu's earthquake response, coordinating **food distribution** and providing **emergency telecoms** and **supply chain** capacity.



Over **100** individual emergency responders brought online through **ETC internet connectivity** at the National Emergency Operations Centre.

Under SO2, WFP Pacific provided common services and on-demand assistance to strengthen national emergency response following the 7.3-magnitude earthquake that struck the capital province of Vanuatu on 17 December 2024.

The earthquake caused severe damage to public infrastructure, including Port Vila's airport terminal, which remained closed from 17 to 21 December, constraining the movement of humanitarian personnel and cargo into the country. Telecommunication across the island of Efate experienced widespread disruption, resulting in prolonged outages that hampered early assessment efforts and information flow. More than 5 percent of the island's population were displaced, seeking refuge in evacuation centres and with host families.

In collaboration with the Vanuatu High Commission in Fiji, WFP activated the Pacific Humanitarian Air Service (PHAS), consistent with its mandate to provide reliable, and predictable air transport during emergencies. The PHAS arrived in Port Vila from Nadi, Fiji, on 21 December, enabling the rapid deployment of 42 United Nations personnel, humanitarian partners, and development actors who were otherwise unable to enter the country. PHAS also transported 200 metric tonnes of relief cargo, including medical supplies, telecommunications equipment, and non-food items essential for restoring services and supporting the early stages of the national response.

As lead agency for the Pacific Logistics Cluster, WFP coordinated closely with the Vanuatu National Logistics Cluster, led by the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO). Through the deployment of a WFP Logistics Officer into the NDMO, WFP provided technical support on logistics coordination, information management, warehouse layout design, and facilitation of requests for assistance. WFP furthermore deployed mobile storage units (MSUs) to the NDMO, providing secure and scalable temporary storage and office solutions for relief items arriving from national, regional, and international partners.

The WFP-led ETC played a key role in establishing emergency telecommunications in key operational hubs in the wake of the terrestrial communications outage caused by damage to the national fibre landing station. In collaboration with the Department of Communication and Digital Transformation (DCDT) and NDMO, WFP Pacific deployed satellite communications equipment to re-establish connectivity for response actors, including for over 100 humanitarian and government personnel in the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) and government responders in the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Forestry Fisheries & Biosecurity (MALFFB) and the Provincial Health Office. A Senior Telecoms Specialist from WFP's Fast IT and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team (FITTEST) was deployed to provide hands on technical support, allowing national responders to coordinate effectively throughout the emergency period.

To meet immediate food security needs, WFP supported the Vanuatu Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) in delivering emergency food assistance to displaced households and host families in areas that remained vulnerable to landslide triggered by continuing aftershocks. In total, 2,000 people received rations equivalent to ten days of food support. WFP's food security coordinator worked closely with MALFFB to support the design and coordination of post disaster assessments and contributed to shaping the national food security response plan.

WFP's overall performance was strengthened by the deployment of a dedicated Emergency Coordinator, who ensured effective oversight of all operational functions whilst also representing WFP within cross-cutting inter-agency coordination mechanisms, thereby reinforcing a coherent, well-aligned response in support of national authorities. Support concluded in January 2025.

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

According to the Gender Equality in the Blue Pacific Regional Report 2025 [1], gender equality remains uneven across the region, with women disproportionately affected by climate change, disasters, food insecurity, and health challenges. Women play critical roles in climate justice leadership and ocean resource management, yet their participation in disaster risk management and climate action is not consistently measured, leaving gaps in understanding both their contributions and vulnerabilities. Health burdens compound these risks: non-communicable diseases account for more than 75 percent of mortality, with nearly one-third of women at risk of premature death. Maternal mortality remains high in several countries, and access to modern contraception is below 50 percent in many. These vulnerabilities are further exacerbated by high rates of gender-based violence, unsafe water and sanitation, and limited access to health services, all of which undermine resilience during crises [2].

A major barrier to progress is the persistent lack of gender-disaggregated data. Collection remains inconsistent across countries, data sharing is limited, and existing regional tools such as the Pacific Gender Statistics Dashboard do not yet include food security and nutrition indicators. This leaves governments and partners without the evidence needed to fully understand how gender inequalities intersect with food systems, nutrition outcomes, and resilience to climate shocks.

WFP's contribution helps to address part of this important gap. Embedding gender-responsive food security and nutrition (FSN) data into national systems, WFP Pacific has worked towards strengthening the evidence base that underpins decision-making in emergencies and resilience planning. For instance, in 2025 as part of the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP-RWEE), WFP has worked to improve the availability and use of gender-responsive data in Fiji. In Fiji, training for six female technical staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways built capacity in data collection methodologies and analysis, enabling district-level, gender-disaggregated data collection and the use of results for planning and reporting. There are plans to expand this work in 2026 in Tonga, Solomon Islands and Kiribati.

By filling the evidence gap on food security and nutrition, WFP Pacific enables governments to anticipate risks, design inclusive responses, and strengthen resilience. This ensures that women's vulnerabilities are not overlooked, whilst their leadership in climate action, food systems, and disaster resilience is leveraged to build stronger, more inclusive systems. In a region where climate shocks, health burdens, and food insecurity intersect, WFP's role in generating and applying gender-responsive FSN evidence provides governments with the tools they need to act decisively, protect vulnerable populations, and advance gender equality in the face of crisis.

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

Strengthening protection and inclusive social protection systems remained a key area of WFP's engagement in 2025. Efforts focused on supporting government counterparts to reinforce accountability to affected populations, expand safe and accessible feedback channels, and ensure that vulnerable groups - including persons with disabilities - can participate meaningfully in disaster preparedness and response. These initiatives contribute to broader national efforts to enhance the protection outcomes of AA and shock-responsive social protection systems.

Under the Fiji AA Pilot, WFP supported the MWCSP in developing and strengthening its Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). This included designing and integrating a toll-free helpline to ensure affected populations can access information and assistance at no cost. The enhanced CFM reinforces transparent and responsive communication channels between the Ministry and communities, enabling people to raise concerns, seek clarification and access support in a safe and dignified manner. Several rounds of consultations were held, and training was delivered to Ministry staff on CFM principles, system operation, and the revised standard operating procedures for multi-purpose cash payouts during disasters.

In Tonga, WFP conducted a disability-focused study with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) examining the intersection of cash assistance, disasters, and disability inclusion. The research contributes to national efforts to strengthen shock-responsive social protection by providing evidence on the experiences of persons with disabilities (PWD) before, during and after disasters. Based on a nationwide survey of 260 PWDs and caregivers across six islands, the study documents significant challenges, including barriers to emergency preparedness, evacuation, access to services, and the adequacy of existing social protection schemes.

The study concludes that disability-inclusive social protection, anticipatory action, accessible early warning systems and improved evacuation infrastructure are critical to ensuring equitable outcomes for PWDs. Key recommendations include scaling disability-inclusive cash-transfer programming using tailored Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) calculations and strengthening inclusive disaster planning to ensure that persons with disabilities receive safe, effective and timely support.

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)

Pacific Island countries remain highly exposed to environmental pressures, including declining soil health, ocean resource depletion, and climate-driven hazards, which can disrupt food systems and affect the resilience of vulnerable communities.

A focus during the year was enhancing partner capacity to assess and manage environmental risks within WFP's areas of expertise. Through supply chain activities for instance, WFP Pacific collaborates with national institutions to incorporate environmental considerations into assessments, preparedness plans and operational procedures. This includes guidance on waste management pathways for relief items and environmentally responsible storage and handling of supplies. During emergency telecommunications assessments, WFP Pacific evaluates the availability of autonomous green power systems and provides recommendations for maintaining secondary power sources in ways that minimize reliance on fossil-fuel generators, prioritizing cleaner alternatives such as solar energy.

WFP Pacific also expanded its engagement with ministries responsible for agriculture, environment and social protection to ensure that digital tools and data systems used in WFP supported programmes incorporate environmental safeguards. In several countries, government teams were trained on using digital assessment instruments that include environmental risk prompts, enabling more consistent and evidence based decision making when designing or adapting programmes.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The Environmental Management System (EMS) was formally launched on 30 September 2025 to enhance the Pacific Office's implementation of the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF), the Environmental Policy, and related environmental management systems.

Recognizing the limited recycling facilities available in Fiji and the broader Pacific region, WFP has strengthened its internal waste-management practices to ensure that the office remains accountable and responsible for the waste it generates. Recycling bins for paper, tin cans, plastic bottles, batteries, and other recyclable materials have been installed throughout the office. In Fiji, the Country Office has collaborated closely with the building landlord to establish recycling stations on each floor, supporting more effective waste segregation despite the national constraints on waste processing.

Fiji's limited infrastructure for electronic waste recycling and disposal has continued to present challenges for responsibly managing TEC assets that have reached end-of-life. To mitigate these constraints, the Country Office has sought to pursue sustainable and responsible pathways for asset disposition, including trade-in arrangements with suppliers and engaging a local vendor capable of safe recycling of ICT equipment. In cases where assets remained functional and could support community needs, the office facilitated donations to local health centres, including oxygen concentrators, strengthening remote health services whilst extending the useful life of equipment.

In recognition of Fiji's fragile and uniquely rich biodiversity, and the responsibility that comes with operating in an environment that generously hosts the organization, WFP staff participated in a community-based tree-planting in nearby rural areas. This initiative served both as a contribution to Fiji's 30 million Trees in 15 Years (30MT15Y) national programme and an opportunity to deepen staff understanding of Fiji's biodiversity and forest ecosystems.

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

Strengthening nutrition-sensitive programming remains a priority in the Pacific, where high reliance on imported foods, rising costs of living, and shifting dietary patterns continue to undermine food security and nutrition outcomes. Evidence-driven approaches are central to supporting government counterparts in designing effective policies and programmes that address both immediate dietary needs and the underlying drivers of malnutrition. In this context, recent analytical work and programme initiatives provide an important foundation for more integrated, multisectoral action.

The joint WFP-Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) Cost of Diet (CoD) analysis in Samoa provides a robust evidence base to inform the integration of nutrition considerations across national and sectoral programmes. The findings highlight key challenges, including affordability constraints, dependence on imported foods, and the higher cost of nutritionally adequate diets for vulnerable population groups. Building on this evidence, WFP can support government efforts by advancing nutrition-sensitive interventions such as expanding school meal programmes with balanced, locally sourced options, promoting local food production initiatives - notably poultry and egg rearing - to improve access to affordable protein and micronutrients, and embedding Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) approaches into social protection schemes to ensure that cash-based assistance contributes to healthier food choices.

These recommendations are further reinforced through the integration of mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) activities, which enable real-time monitoring of household food access, affordability and consumption patterns, helping to ensure that programmes remain adaptive to economic shocks and evolving needs. Concurrently, the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP-RWEE) offers an important platform to strengthen women's engagement in nutrition-sensitive agriculture and agribusiness.

As a whole, the CoD analysis, mVAM monitoring and JP-RWEE activities form a complementary set of inputs that can guide WFP's support to national counterparts across the Pacific. The CoD analysis helps to identify key nutrient and affordability gaps, mVAM provides ongoing insights into household food access and evolving vulnerabilities, and JP-RWEE contributes to strengthening women's roles in nutrition-sensitive agriculture and local food systems. This combination of evidence generation, real-time monitoring and capacity building provides a practical basis for advancing nutrition-sensitive, multisectoral programming that responds to immediate dietary needs, addresses underlying drivers of malnutrition, and contributes to more resilient and inclusive food systems in Pacific communities.

Partnerships

In the Pacific, WFP places increasing emphasis on partnerships that promote national ownership, sovereignty, and long-term resilience. National governments are seeking enabling and capacity strengthening support that is both responsive to their specific contexts and sets them on track in achieving national development outcomes. Throughout 2025, WFP continued to work closely with regional institutions, development partners, and the UN system to ensure that preparedness, response and evidence generation efforts remain coherent, sustainable, and firmly anchored in Pacific-led priorities.

WFP's collaboration with DFAT's Partnerships for Social Protection (P4SP) programme remained an important enabler of adaptive and shock responsive social protection across the Pacific. In 2025, WFP and P4SP jointly supported regional learning on climate responsive social protection, including through the *Enabling Adaptive/Shock Responsive Social Protection* session convened under the Pacific Resilience Partnership and hosted by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, which brought together over 70 stakeholders from Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu to share practical country experiences and emerging approaches. Through this collaboration, WFP's technical expertise in anticipatory action and shock responsive delivery systems complemented P4SP's policy and systems knowledge, helping ensure country level efforts such as those in Fiji, Tonga and the Marshall Islands - were aligned with regional practice and grounded in broader social protection reform pathways.

In disaster risk financing, WFP worked closely with the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC) to expand sovereign parametric coverage and strengthen national capacities to plan for and implement people centred payout mechanisms. Engagement with the Centre for Disaster Protection (CDP) and the Global Shield initiative reinforced coherent regional approaches to financial preparedness, improving governments' ability to access timely and predictable resources following disasters.

Partnerships in data and evidence remained critical in enhancing the region's analytical foundations. Collaboration with UN agencies - including FAO, IFAD, UN Women, UNICEF and OCHA - supported the Cost of Diet analysis in Samoa, expanded mVAM implementation under the JP RWEE, and strengthened digital data systems. These partnerships ensured governments have access to gender responsive, nutrition sensitive and shock aware data to inform policy decisions, emergency planning and long-term investments.

WFP's collaboration with SPC remained a central pillar of its regional approach. The signature of a Letter of Agreement (LoA) in late 2025 formalised joint action under the Pacific Humanitarian Warehousing Program (PHWP), strengthening efforts to build inclusive and locally owned systems for supply chain readiness, technical training, and community of practice engagement.

"This partnership reflects our shared commitment to building resilient systems that empower Pacific communities to respond effectively to disasters. By combining SPC's regional disaster risk management expertise with WFP's global logistics capabilities, we are investing in sustainable solutions that strengthen national ownership and coordination."

SPC Director-General, Dr. Paula Vivili

WFP's partnership with regional development partners has strengthened in 2025. WFP's inclusion in the PHWP has enabled enhanced resourcing for supply chain preparedness activities and consolidated further linkages and collaboration with other DFAT supported regional initiatives, including the Humanitarian Logistics Capability (HLC) and Australia Assists. The Australia Assists programme has facilitated the placement of specialised technical expertise within government ministries - including the deployment of a Supply Chain EPR Officer within the Solomon Islands National Disaster Management Office - whilst simultaneously reinforcing regional capacities in cash coordination. These contributions have been enabled through the Australia Assists standby partnership programme, further supporting WFP's capacity to underpin national and regional preparedness efforts. Similarly, the HLC has provided in kind warehousing support through its regional warehouse located in Brisbane, Australia and facilitated NFI transport during response.

These developments in WFP's partnership portfolio occurred alongside a general decline in global funding, which reduced the availability of predictable and flexible resources for preparedness and response. Although this change brought short-term challenges for the office, including workforce adjustments made in line with global efficiency imperatives, WFP continued to strengthen its partnership and coordination efforts. WFP Pacific has maintained strong strategic dialogue and engagement with the US diplomatic mission in Suva as well as other key global WFP partners such as Japan, Korea, China and New Zealand and the European Union (EU). Through these channels, WFP Pacific continues to advocate for sustained investment in national capacities and for the strengthening of Pacific-led preparedness and response systems.

Whilst the reduction of the WFP footprint posed operational and structural challenges, this shift also represented an opportunity to refine WFP's strategic positioning in the region by sharpening its comparative advantage in emergency preparedness and response (EPR). From 2026 onward, WFP Pacific will enhance its advocacy and positioning as the partner of choice of EPR services in the Pacific, offering donors a more focused and coherent package of support. This strategic repositioning will seek to diversify partnerships, enhance advocacy efforts, and expand access to emerging financing opportunities through exploring targeted collaboration with international financial institutions (IFIs), climate funds and other thematic financing pipelines.

Focus on localization

WFP Pacific's MCSP prioritizes localization by strengthening the capacities of Pacific governments and regional institutions to lead preparedness, response, and food security systems from national to community levels. Support is delivered through technical assistance and capacity development that reinforce national ownership, ensuring that operational capability increasingly rests with national counterparts.

In 2025, through the PHWP, WFP and SPC expanded a regional supply chain community of practice that connects warehouse managers, logisticians and disaster response officials across PICTs. This platform enables peer-to-peer learning, sharing of Pacific-led approaches, and collaborative problem-solving tailored to local realities. Members contribute tools and lessons learned, helping countries strengthen their own systems.

The Pacific Waves Training Alliance worked towards integrating localization in emergency telecommunications by bringing together national ICT and disaster management authorities to exchange experience on connectivity and communications planning. This fosters a practitioner network where countries can learn directly from one another, reducing dependence on external support and promoting regionally-led standards and operational models applicable at local levels.

WFP Pacific supported the Vanuatu Food Security Cluster after the earthquake response by evaluating food rations that were distributed during the response and recommending standard items to be part of the emergency food basket for future distributions.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP Pacific continued to actively engage as a key contributor in UN inter-agency collaboration through joint programming and operational cooperation and remains an active member of the UN Country Team (UNCT), serving additionally as co-chair of the Programme Management Team (PMT) alongside UNICEF until mid-2025.

At the programmatic level, WFP worked alongside IFAD, FAO and UN Women under the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP-RWEE), contributing analytical and technical support to enhance women's access to resilient livelihoods and financial inclusion. Similarly, the Cost of Diet Analysis was delivered through the Joint SDG Fund in close collaboration with FAO and IFAD, generating shared evidence to inform national policies on food affordability, nutrition, and social protection.

The Pacific Rome Based Agencies (RBAs) - WFP, IFAD and FAO - were awarded the 2024 Award of Excellence, recognising the impact of their collaboration across the region. The award highlights the partnership's sustained contributions to food security, nutrition, disaster risk financing, and food systems resilience.

WFP also remained an active contributor to humanitarian coordination as a key member of the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT). Within this structure, WFP leads two clusters - Emergency Telecommunications and Logistics, and co-leads alongside FAO the Food Security Cluster. This leadership role helps align preparedness and response approaches across and between partners, enabling a more efficient and unified humanitarian footprint in a region characterised by frequent and overlapping hazards.

At the operational level, WFP has contributed to the advancement of the UN efficiency agenda as part of the Operations Management Team (OMT), where it leads the Digital Transformation Working Group. WFP led the harmonization of data services across the UN agencies in Fiji, resulting in the reduction of UN data connectivity costs by 50 percent, realised through unified engagement with service providers and coordinated procurement.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP maintained steady progress on its commitments under the Multi-Country Strategic Plan, despite resource constraints. Overall, the Country Office secured 44 percent of its Needs-Based Plan (NBP), a funding level that shaped both the scale and timing of activities throughout the year.

Strategic Outcome 1, which focuses on strengthening national systems and enhancing emergency preparedness, was funded at 44 percent against its NBP. Although activities were planned in line with confirmed resources, the Country Office faced notable shortfalls as the year progressed. Expenditures ultimately reached 51 percent of resourced levels and 64 percent of the Implementation Plan (IP). Activity-level funding varied considerably: Activity 1 was relatively better supported at 57 percent of its NBP requirements, whilst Activity 2 received just 34 percent. These funding gaps directly influenced WFP's ability to deliver the full breadth of planned capacity-strengthening interventions. In several instances, pipeline breaks forced delays or reductions in activities, limiting WFP's ability to provide sustained technical support across multiple countries in the Pacific.

Strategic Outcome 2, which encompasses WFP's emergency response and service-provision portfolio, received 16 percent of its NBP requirements. Funding levels for individual activities remained modest - 19 percent for Activity 3, 21 percent for Activity 4, and 11 percent for Activity 5 - reflecting the contingent nature of these operations, which are activated only when disasters strike. Even with careful alignment of activity plans to confirmed resources, the NBP highlighted significant unmet needs. For service-provision activities in particular, funding shortfalls and associated pipeline breaks risked compromising WFP's ability to provide timely, reliable support to national partners during emergency response operations.

Across the MCSP, the Country Office managed resources strategically to maximise impact despite these challenges. By year's end, total expenditures reached 58 percent of the 2025 Implementation Plan, underscoring both the constraints on available funding and WFP's continued efforts to deliver essential support to governments and communities across the Pacific.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	8,826,708	3,311,337	3,880,826	1,988,029
SO01: By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.	8,826,708	3,311,337	3,880,826	1,988,029
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.	3,866,996	1,031,567	2,192,605	856,075
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.	4,959,711	2,279,770	1,688,221	1,131,954
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,177,338	177,393	190,827	190,727
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.	1,177,338	177,393	190,827	190,727
Activity 03: Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	328,963	48,044	70,044	69,944
Activity 04: Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	341,906	72,984	64,418	64,418

Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	 506,470	 56,365	 56,365	 56,365
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 14,706	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 10,004,046	 3,488,730	 4,086,360	 2,178,756
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,445,164	 992,423	 1,085,537	 605,547
Total Direct Costs	 11,449,210	 4,481,153	 5,171,897	 2,784,303
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 706,522	 286,569	 183,689	 183,689
Grand Total	 12,155,733	 4,767,722	 5,355,586	 2,967,992

Data Notes

Overview

Owing to the nature of WFP's work in the Pacific, no individual beneficiary data is shown, as WFP delivers assistance through government-led programmes and initiatives. In this context, WFP's role is to provide technical and operational support to national authorities, rather than directly implementing assistance activities. An exception applies to the Anticipatory Action pilot in Fiji: if the predefined trigger thresholds are met (namely, a Category 4 or 5 cyclone passing within 250 km of Fiji, or a Category 3, 4, or 5 cyclone making landfall in Fiji), anticipatory cash assistance would be activated, and WFP would provide direct support to the 50,000 planned beneficiaries under this mechanism. For data on government institutions supported, see Annex 'Strategic Outcome and Output Results'.

Operational context

[1] World Risk Report. 2025

[2] International Monetary Fund. Regional economic outlook, Asia and Pacific: navigating trade headwinds and rebalancing growth. October 2025.

[3], [4] FAO, IFAD, WHO, WFP. Asia and the Pacific Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition: Accelerating Actions for Agrifood Systems Transformation for Food Security and Better Nutrition. 2025.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1], [2] Pacific Islands Forum (PIFS) & the Pacific Community (SPC). Gender Equality in the Blue Pacific: Regional Report. 2025.

Nutrition integration

The nutrition integration score of 4.5 out of 12 reflects the current PMCO portfolio, which is largely focused on coordination and technical support rather than direct implementation. This naturally limits the number of nutrition specific indicators that can be reported. At the same time, there are clear opportunities to strengthen nutrition sensitive integration across existing workstreams. In particular, adding a small set of nutrition related outcome indicators into mVAM and JP-RWEE assessments would help capture PMCO's indirect contributions and is expected to improve the score in future cycles.

Annex

«No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	26,500	0	-
	female	23,500	0	-
	total	50,000	0	-
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,500	0	-
	female	2,500	0	-
	total	5,000	0	-
24-59 months	male	2,500	0	-
	female	2,500	0	-
	total	5,000	0	-
5-11 years	male	2,500	0	-
	female	2,500	0	-
	total	5,000	0	-
12-17 years	male	4,000	0	-
	female	4,000	0	-
	total	8,000	0	-
18-59 years	male	7,500	0	-
	female	6,000	0	-
	total	13,500	0	-
60+ years	male	7,500	0	-
	female	6,000	0	-
	total	13,500	0	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	50,000	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	50,000	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	840,000	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	Female	23,500	
		Anticipatory	Male	26,500	
		Actions	Total	50,000	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	840,000	

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 01: Governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific benefit from strengthened emergency preparedness and response capacity in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications that support integrated risk management.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	49	39
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	12	8
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	90	123
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	3	7
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	7	8

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	13	15
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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.

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	11	13
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	162	200
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	8	10
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	4	5
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.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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	7	7
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	15	17
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	9	11
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	%	83.33	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
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	2	2
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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	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	93	93
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	4
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	189,672	189,672
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\$	500,000	500,000
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\$	4,084,660	4,084,660

G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	75,000	75,000
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	4	4
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	0	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	3	3

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Staff of government and partner cooperating partners - Location: Pacific Islnd COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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	=8	≥8	2	12	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Work with governments and regional stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to understand, anticipate, mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters and long-term climate change on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: AA beneficiaries - Location: Pacific Islnd COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							

5.4.60: Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks	Female	Not collected						
	Male	Not collected						
	Overall	Not collected	5 - Medium CCS	4 - Low CCS	4 - Low CCS			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FBA beneficiaries - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions								
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥36,000	≥36,000	36,000	37,500		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥39,000	≥39,000	39,000	37,500		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75,000	≥75,000	75,000	75,000		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Macro Insurance beneficiaries - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Macro Insurance								
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥89,126	≥89,146	0	32,919		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥100,526	≥100,526	0	35,600		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥189,672	≥189,672	0	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								
5.4.37: 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	≥2	10	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Staff of government and partner cooperating agencies - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)								
5.4.37: 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	≥4	1	3		WFP programme monitoring

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

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	2	0
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	16
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	1	0

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	11	7
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	20	20

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	3

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Govt and NGO members of Logistics Cluster - Location: Pacific Isld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	80	90	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Govt and non-govt members of ETC Cluster - Location: Pacific Isld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	80	85	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Isld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	Not collected	80	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	-
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: AA Beneficiaries receiving multi purpose cash transfers - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.1.1: 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			-
	Overall	Not applicable	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	-
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	-
Target Group: Macro Insurance beneficiaries receiving cash payouts - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Macro Insurance							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	Not applicable	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	-
Target Group: Macro Insurance beneficiaries receiving cash transfer payouts - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Macro Insurance							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	-

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	≥50	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	≥50	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
CC.4.1: 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	≥50	Not applicable	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
CC.4.1: 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	≥50	Not collected	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government cooperating partner agencies - Location: Pacific Islld COs - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							

CC.4.1: 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	≥50	Not collected	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	4	3.5	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP

Market vendor at the Saturday morning market in Suva, Fiji

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

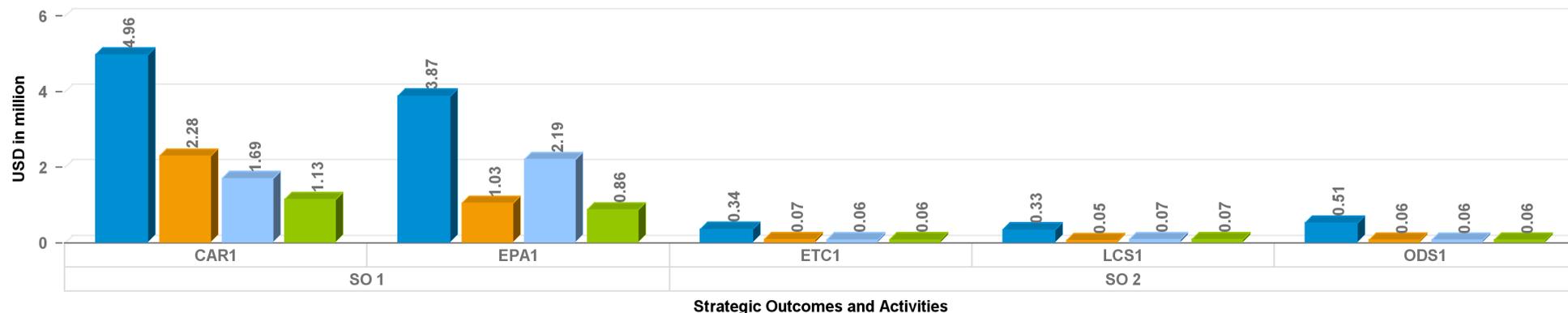
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	4,959,711	2,279,770	1,688,221	1,131,954
		Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.	3,866,996	1,031,567	2,192,605	856,075
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			8,826,708	3,311,337	3,880,826	1,988,029

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	341,906	72,984	64,418	64,418
		Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	328,963	48,044	70,044	69,944
		Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	506,470	56,365	56,365	56,365
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,177,338	177,393	190,827	190,727
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	14,706	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	14,706	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			10,004,046	3,488,730	4,086,359	2,178,756
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,445,164	992,423	1,085,537	605,547
Total Direct Costs			11,449,210	4,481,153	5,171,897	2,784,303
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			706,522	286,569	183,689	183,689
Grand Total			12,155,733	4,767,722	5,355,586	2,967,992


 Michael Henning
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

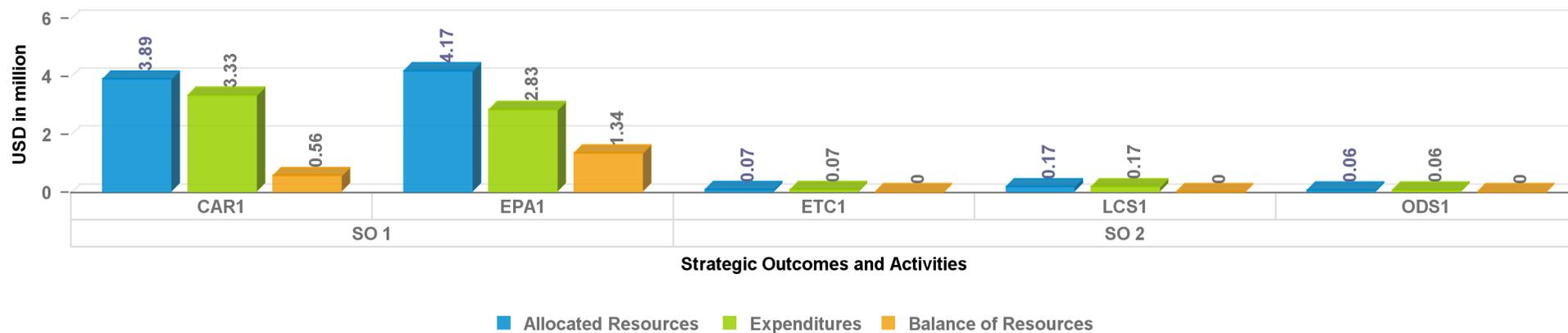
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	By 2027 governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific have strengthened systems and capacity to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition.
SO 2	Governments and regional stakeholders in the Pacific region have access to common services and platforms for rapid, effective and coordinated responses during and in the aftermath of shocks and disasters.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	CAR1	Work with governments and regional stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to understand, anticipate, mitigate and reduce the impact of disasters and long-term climate change on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable populations.
SO 1	EPA1	Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response in logistics, supply chains and emergency telecommunications to governments and regional stakeholders.
SO 2	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.
SO 2	LCS1	Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.
SO 2	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.

Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	9,955,823	4,167,956	0	4,167,956	2,831,426	1,336,531
		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.	12,006,292	3,885,221	0	3,885,221	3,328,954	556,267
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			21,962,114	8,053,177	0	8,053,177	6,160,380	1,892,797

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Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	1,210,067	14,221	55,638	69,859	69,859	0
		Provide logistics services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	984,382	124,343	48,044	172,387	172,287	100
		Provide on-demand services to nationally- and regionally-led emergency responses.	1,391,377	0	56,365	56,365	56,365	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,585,826	138,564	160,047	298,611	298,511	100
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	14,706	0	14,706	0	14,706
Subtotal SDG Target			0	14,706	0	14,706	0	14,706

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Annual Country Report

Pacific (PICT) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	25,547,940	8,206,448	160,047	8,366,494	6,458,891	1,907,604
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	3,381,143	2,813,410	37,467	2,850,877	2,370,887	479,990
		Total Direct Costs	28,929,083	11,019,858	197,513	11,217,372	8,829,778	2,387,594
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	1,778,040	574,458		574,458	574,458	0
		Grand Total	30,707,123	11,594,316	197,513	11,791,830	9,404,236	2,387,594

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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