

SAVING  
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# Colombia

## Annual Country Report 2017

Country Strategic Plan  
April 2017-December 2021

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200708  
May 2015-March 2017



World Food  
Programme

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# Foreword by the Country Director

The year 2017 was historic in Colombia, as peace negotiations transitioned to peacebuilding. Over the course of the year, WFP demonstrated its ability to effectively adapt to the changing needs of vulnerable populations in Colombia in order to reach the most isolated areas and communities affected by conflict and climate change. With the closure of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and the transition to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP defined clear priorities in coordination with the Government of Colombia to respond to new and evolving dynamics using humanitarian, recovery, development and capacity strengthening strategies tailored to local contexts.

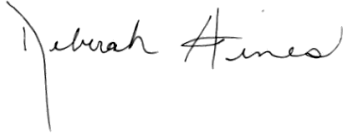
This report highlights WFP's results, best practices and the use of technology and innovation to improve the food security and nutrition of victims of conflict and natural disasters. With the aim of being a partner of choice for territorial governments and organizations, WFP Colombia combined its humanitarian, resilience and peacebuilding approaches to support government priorities and contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, 17 and 16, as well as a number of other SDGs. Testimonies show that partnerships are deeply ingrained in our work and in the results achieved in 2017, including those captured in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). WFP identified the humanitarian-development peace nexus as a priority, especially in isolated areas in Colombia, as part of the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the Humanitarian Team.

Throughout 2017 WFP in Colombia worked at strengthening families, communities, institutions and local economies, contributing to peace and providing rural families with the opportunity to pursue legal livelihoods. WFP's local procurement model and the provision of support to farmers' associations are an important part of these efforts. In addition, our close working relationship with communities and local governments is a testament to the organization's commitment to work with those furthest behind. Leveraging technology and innovation was a critical factor in these efforts and thus was at the top of our agenda in 2017. To this end, we connected stakeholders involved or interested in drones to explore opportunities to support disaster preparedness, response and adaptation to climate variability and change.

We saw that building resilience by implementing peacebuilding activities and paying close attention to climate shocks is critical to food and nutrition security. The urgent need to address climate change became even more apparent, as vulnerable communities, many of which were also affected by violence, suffered from increasingly frequent floods and droughts, as well as intense storms. Thus, using innovative food assistance tools to strengthen resilience, nutrition and gender equality were cross-cutting action areas in our new strategy. The socioeconomic empowerment of women is a priority for WFP Colombia, and in 2017 WFP supported rural women to improve their food and nutrition security, as well as that of their children, by implementing income-generating activities and promoting access to markets. WFP's interventions sought to improve knowledge of healthy eating habits, discourage the consumption of unhealthy foods, enhance agricultural production processes and promote access to healthy foods.

Strategic alliances with government institutions were strengthened, and WFP's technical assistance supported policy and programme design implementation at the territorial level. Importantly, these collaborations prioritized interventions tailored to women, children and indigenous populations. One example is the technical assistance WFP provided in response to the Government's request to manage the national School Meals Programme in one of the poorest regions of the country.

WFP Colombia is committed to evidence generation and applying learning to fight malnutrition in all its forms. The knowledge gained in 2017 through the decentralized evaluation of the PRRO, participation in the corporate protection evaluation, an additional evaluation on empowering women and preventing gender-based violence, and the ethnic studies carried out with the Government allows WFP and its partners to better understand food and nutrition security determinants.



Deborah Hines  
WFP Colombia  
Country Director and Representative

# Executive summary

WFP's activities in Colombia were aligned with emerging priorities of the Government to address humanitarian, recovery, development and technical assistance needs and contribute to peace and reintegration. WFP supported the Government's peacebuilding priorities with the aim of achieving sustainable solutions for victims of the conflict.

In line with the CSP strategic outcomes, WFP contributed to institutional capacity strengthening in implementing culturally-sensitive interventions and the generation of evidence to support food security and nutrition policies and programmes. WFP coordinated a study on food security and nutrition in indigenous communities; the results will inform the design and implementation of national assistance programmes to reach indigenous groups throughout Colombia. WFP provided technical support to implement the nutrition-sensitive School Meals Programme in La Guajira Department from July 2017 onward and developed a new design for this programme involving different stakeholders such as local authorities, ethnic groups, school principals and teachers in order to adapt the programme to the different local contexts present in the region.

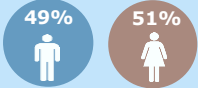
WFP prioritized assisting victims of conflict, including internally displaced people, confined communities and returnees, and women victims of violence, as well as victims of natural disasters and shocks. Targeted communities were mostly ethnic minorities. Food assistance was provided through in-kind and cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities, in partnership with strategic allies, particularly governmental partners at national and local levels. WFP also supported conflict-affected returnees and resettled communities in recovering their livelihoods and building resilience. WFP supported women in order to promote economic autonomy, improve their food security and strengthen capacities to prevent gender-based violence. Finally, WFP provided humanitarian assistance to returnees and Venezuelan migrants with resilience-building activities.

Nutrition education in Colombia contributes to solving the emerging triple nutritional burden of anaemia, chronic malnutrition and overweight due to a systemic lack of access to adequate and nutritious food, along with unhealthy eating habits (poor consumption of fruits, vegetables and protein-rich foods). Nutrition education proves critical to population-level adoption of healthy dietary habits. WFP provided education on nutrition and healthy eating habits in all activities through three key components. The first component focuses on supporting the development of innovative nutrition messaging and communication tools adapted to the needs of women, men, adolescents, children and elderly people, including an interactive web-based platform. The second includes training for WFP beneficiaries in healthy eating habits and adequate infant and young child feeding and hygiene practices. These trainings are in line with cultural norms and environmental protection requirements and are transmitted in local languages. The third component is centred on strengthening networks of leaders to communicate nutrition education messages in their communities. In line with Government's From Birth to Forever national strategies for early childhood care, trainings focused on nutrition for children under two and for pregnant and lactating women.

Comprehensive rural development, one of the crucial areas of the Colombian peace agreement, involves developing and supporting small-scale, family and community agriculture. WFP promoted efficient procurement models that linked smallholders' production to markets, with a focus on women farmers and victims of violence. WFP supported both men and women smallholder farmers in order to: i) sustainably enhance their production by ensuring that it satisfies quantity requirements and quality standards, using native species, and promoting sustainable agriculture; ii) strengthen marketing capacities, providing technical assistance and facilitating access to public and private markets. WFP helped identify market

opportunities, negotiate contracts, set up small shops with local governments and establish public–private partnerships.

Taking into account the Government’s priority to recover degraded natural resources in areas affected by conflict and illegal economies, WFP targeted marginalized areas vulnerable to climate change and with high levels of food insecurity and environmental degradation. WFP worked with rural communities, and mostly with indigenous groups, to implement the following activities: i) inclusive and sustainable community-based management of natural resources; ii) resilience-building, using incentives such as food transfers or CBTs; iii) actions to recover traditional practices and knowledge using native species and to improve dietary diversity.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total	Gender ratio
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>102,717</b>	<b>101,491</b>	<b>204,208</b>	

## Introduction

### Country context and response of the Government

Colombia is one of the most unequal countries in the world, with a Gini index of 53.5 and a gender inequality index of 0.429, reflecting an unequal distribution of incomes and development opportunities. Many regions, particularly rural areas, still suffer from high rates of poverty, poor infrastructure, inadequate service delivery and few economic opportunities.

Sixty years of conflict has had a significant impact on the country’s social, economic and political landscape, displacing 7.5 million people and involving the recruitment of children, sexual and gender-based violence, illicit economies, land expropriation and environmental damage. The peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* (FARC, Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia), covered a range of complex issues, including rural reform, land restitution, transitional justice, political participation, demining, reparations for victims and the reintegration of combatants.

Despite progress on the implementation of the peace agreement, Colombia is still facing serious humanitarian challenges. The FARC demobilization has led to an increase in territory disputes among existing and newly formed armed groups who want to gain control over illegal economies such as drug trafficking, illegal mining and extortion in regions historically characterized by a limited state presence and higher levels of poverty and exclusion. The lack of institutional control over these territories seriously threatens peace building and stabilization, and there is more work to be done in order to create the conditions for lasting peace in the country. The conflict continues to cause massive displacements, mobility restrictions and multiple assassinations involving populations living in these areas. In 2017, more than 54,000 people were victims of forced displacement. Between January 2016 and June 2017, 101 social leaders have been killed (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, 2017).

The armed conflict has impacted men and women in different ways. Exclusion, stigmatization and discrimination against women are exacerbated by the armed conflict, given that different forms of violence,

including sexual violence, promote and validate unequal power relations based on the imposition of order, control and punishment through force. Ethnic women are particularly affected.

Ethnic groups, including indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombians, make up 14 percent of the country's population and are disproportionately affected by violence. As of mid-2017, 974,833 indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples were registered in the National Victims' Registry as victims of the armed conflict and the recent escalation of violence. Similarly, according to the *Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas* (UARIV, Victims' Assistance and Integral Reparation Unit) 70 percent of mass displacement victims belonged to indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.

The Zero Hunger Strategic Review has identified the following gaps in food security in Colombia. First, lower state revenues affect investment in social programmes, which, as a percentage of GDP, are 15 percent below the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average. This translates into a lack of access to basic services that threaten food security, especially amongst ethnic and displaced populations. Second, institutional fragmentation leads to a lack of coordination in the implementation of food security programmes, and local governments have limited capacity to implement these programmes. Finally, major gaps exist in coverage, quality of programmes, and targeting processes. There is also lack of differential approaches for different contexts, and supervision of programmes is limited.

According to the 2015 National Nutrition Survey, 54 percent of Colombians, in particular rural populations, are food insecure and lack access to basic nutritious foods. The regions with higher levels of food insecurity are the departments of La Guajira, Chocó and Cauca, where 90 percent indigenous children under the age of five suffer from stunting. In La Guajira, 90 percent of the dispersed rural population cannot meet their basic needs. Internally Displaced People (IDPs) are more vulnerable to all forms of malnutrition. Over 95 percent of IDPs are food insecure, compared to the national average of 43 percent. (Baseline Survey of Food Security and Nutrition of IDPs in Colombia. WFP/PS/ICBF. 2013).

Overweight and obesity exists alongside a continuing problem of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, creating a "double burden" of malnutrition. Of particular concern is the increase in acute malnutrition along with overweight in children under five between 2010 and 2015. Prevalence of anaemia among children under five also ranges from 53 to 78 percent amongst displaced populations, compared to the national average of 27.5 percent (National Nutrition Survey, 2015). Amongst dispersed indigenous communities, micronutrient deficiencies affect 58 percent of children under five.

The Venezuelan migration issue represents a challenge for the Government of Colombia. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), it is estimated that there are approximately 550,000 Venezuelans in Colombia (Migración Colombia, 2017). This migratory influx is putting pressure on territorial governments to deliver security and basic services.

Various government strategies contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 2 (End Hunger). The 2012–2019 National Food Security and Nutrition Plan outlines their strategy and approach. In addition, the Government is committed to eliminating chronic malnutrition by 2025 through the From Birth to Forever National Strategy for Integral Early Childhood Care. Moreover, in the framework of the Comprehensive Rural Reform included in the Final Peace Accord, the Government prioritized the implementation of development programmes with a territorial approach in the most conflict-affected areas of the country.



## WFP's objectives and strategic coordination

Colombia is among the first WFP countries offices to implement a Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021). WFP's strategic direction supports humanitarian, recovery, development and technical assistance needs and contributes to the consolidation of peace, in line with the objectives set out in the UNDAF. Specifically, WFP is contributing to the humanitarian-development nexus as articulated by the Government of Colombia and the United Nations Country Team. WFP maintains its capacity to respond to the relief needs requested by the Government, working with ethnic groups, women and other populations affected by conflict and violence. WFP reaches the most conflict-affected areas, which are also the prioritized areas for the reintegration of former FARC combatants and peace stabilization. Through its sub-offices, WFP reaches remote and abandoned areas to assist the more vulnerable groups by supporting the recovery of their livelihoods and the consolidation of peace at territorial level. WFP collaborates to the strengthen capacities of government institutions and local organizations, through the development of innovative approaches sensitive to the cultures and traditions of the populations receiving assistance.

WFP supports government social programmes, strengthening coordination and complementarity. Thus, WFP contributes to the achievement of SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 5 (Gender Equality), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action) and 16 (Peace and Justice), by filling the gaps in national responses through direct implementation and by strengthening stakeholder programme design and implementation capacities through capacity strengthening and technical assistance, paying special attention to the national School Meals Programme.

In line with the national and corporate gender policy, WFP carried out gender empowerment and protection actions focused on the prevention of violence and on providing livelihood opportunities that increase decision-making power for women. The Government has prioritized the restoration of degraded natural resources in areas affected by the overexploitation of forests and water and soil contamination as a result of the aerial fumigation of illegal crops, oil spills and illegal mining. WFP therefore promotes activities that not only improve the livelihoods of vulnerable communities, but also strengthen their resilience and capacity to respond to shocks, in addition to reducing the negative effects of climate change.

Innovation is an integral part of WFP's assistance strategy to achieve Zero Hunger. Among the main innovative initiatives developed by WFP Colombia is Nutrifami, an interactive platform that promotes education in food security and nutrition, with content adapted to the Colombian population in general, as well as to indigenous Awa and Afro-descendants from the south-eastern part of the country. Other initiatives supported by the WFP Innovation Accelerator include the use of technologies, such as biodegradable planting boxes for sustainable restoration of degraded lands, reforestation and food production. In addition, as part of its capacity strengthening support to institutions in charge of risk management, local authorities and cooperating partners, WFP uses drones to collect information in support of humanitarian and climate adaptation interventions.

WFP also participates in the CBT working group, established and led by WFP, where the government, UN and non-governmental organization (NGO) interventions that use these transfer mechanisms are coordinated. Additionally, WFP leads the Food Security and Nutrition cluster together with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). WFP is part of the UN National Humanitarian Team and is a co-leader of Local Humanitarian Teams in several regions of the country. WFP is a gender focal point, along with UN Women, in the Humanitarian Local Team in Nariño Department and is part of the thematic protection group within the Protection Cluster. WFP actively participates in the inter-institutional gender group and the working group against gender

violence. WFP is also part of the UN Peace Group, which aims to support the Government's peace efforts, in particular in the so-called "transition zones," where former members of the FARC are currently concentrated.

Joining efforts with other UN agencies is also a priority. WFP, FAO and UNICEF strengthened the capacities and resilience of Wayúu communities, which were severely affected by an El Niño-related drought in La Guajira Department. In the framework of a joint programme with UN Women, FAO and UNDP, WFP carried out activities in vulnerable rural areas of Cauca Department aimed at promoting local development to strengthen food security. The initiative was also supported by *Prosperidad Social* (PS, Social Prosperity), the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Agriculture and Health, and the Government of Cauca. In order to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, WFP is implementing a joint strategy with World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to improve health care programmes for indigenous women in the northern region of the country. Coordinated interventions are also being developed with UNHCR to help migrant families from Venezuela. With United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP carried out activities focused on strengthening resilience in populations affected by climate change. On gender issues, WFP and UN Women are conducting a study on economic empowerment and gender violence in partnership with academic institutions.



<b>WFP STRATEGIC GOALS</b>	<b>1.SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER (SDG 2)</b>				<b>2.PARTNER TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS (SDG 17)</b>
<b>WFP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>1. END HUNGER</b>	<b>2. IMPROVE NUTRITION</b>	<b>3. ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY</b>		<b>5. PARTNER FOR SDG RESULTS</b>
<b>WFP STRATEGIC RESULTS (SDG Target)</b>	<b>1. Access to food (SDG 2.1)</b>	<b>2. End malnutrition (SDG 2.2)</b>	<b>3. Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG 2.3)</b>	<b>4. Sustainable food systems (SDG 2.4)</b>	<b>5. Capacity strengthening (SDG 17.9)</b>
<b>WFP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES</b>	Crisis-affected populations, including victims of violence, natural disasters and shocks, marginalized communities, vulnerable ethnic populations and any other people of concern have adequate access at all times to nutritious foods and diversified diets, and are supported in establishing or improving their livelihoods.	Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas.	Smallholder farmers – women and men – increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably.	Rural ethnic communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change.	Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.
<b>WFP ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Support crisis-affected populations</p> <p>Implement home-grown school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes</p>	<p>Provide security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication</p> <p>Provide technical support</p> <p>Implement school meals programmes in response to government requests</p>	<p>Provide technical support for rural smallholders</p> <p>Stimulate markets with WFP purchases</p>	<p>Build resilience and strengthen livelihoods</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors for planning, implementing and evaluating food and nutrition policies and programmes</p> <p>Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models</p>

## WFP's response

WFP Colombia conducted a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in order to better understand the situation in the country. The analysis looked at the three pillars of Food Security (food availability, access and utilization) together with other variables related to the armed conflict and vulnerable ethnic minorities. The results of the analysis show that 39 percent of the municipalities with available data were classified as having high and very high structural food insecurity. Most of these municipalities are located on the Pacific coast of Colombia in the departments of Chocó, Cauca and Nariño. Another highly food-insecure municipality is Uribia in La Guajira Department, located in northern Colombia. The structural causes of food insecurity stem from social and economic inequalities. In addition to the constraints on food availability due to a limited supply and lack of production, the populations in these municipalities also face economic barriers in accessing nutritious food.

In order to provide assistance in strategic areas aligned with the Government priorities, WFP Colombia has targeted interventions in 13 departments (Antioquia, Arauca, Caquetá, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, La Guajira, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca, Cesar and Meta) out of the 32 departments of the country. These departments were targeted by taking into consideration their food insecurity situation, the degree to which they are affected by armed conflict, the presence of ethnic groups, the geographical dispersion of their populations, access to roads and infrastructure conditions and other UN agencies' actions.

Around 40 percent of WFP's targeted areas are part of the government-prioritized conflict-affected areas for the implementation of Development Programmes with a Territorial Approach in the framework of the Comprehensive Rural Reform included in the Final Peace Accord.

WFP Colombia's targeted groups include internally displaced individuals or groups, returnees or resettled ethnic groups (indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities) and confined groups, school children, victims of anti-personnel landmines and natural disasters, and women victims of violence.

In the framework of the national School Meals Programme in La Guajira Department, WFP's interventions also involved the capacity strengthening of cooks and local authorities, covering 90 percent of municipalities (14 out of 15) and 50 percent of students enrolled in the education system in the entire department.

In line with the Country Strategic Plan Strategic Outcomes (SOs), WFP designed the following interventions:

### **SO1. Local governments and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.**

WFP provides technical assistance in the design, targeting, monitoring and accountability frameworks of government programmes. It promotes cost-effective and context-specific actions at the territorial level in partnership with national, civil and academic organizations, with a view to close gaps in food security and nutrition programmes and improving the generation of evidence, with a focus on the national School Meals Programme. WFP works with a range of partners to ensure complementarity among assistance programmes, including the Government's referral networks, to ensure that victims of violence, natural disasters and other crisis-affected populations are cared for.

**S02. Crisis-affected populations, including victims of violence, natural disasters and shocks, marginalized communities, vulnerable ethnic populations, and women affected by gender-based violence, have adequate access to nutritious foods and diversified diets.**

WFP reaches crisis-affected populations through activities that are oriented towards avoiding food security deterioration, protection and equality in accordance with humanitarian principles and with protocols agreed upon with government partners. Capacities in the application of new tools such as vulnerability analysis and CBTs are strengthened at the territorial level to increase the transparency and efficiency of territorial programmes. WFP implements home-grown school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting children vulnerable to recruitment by armed groups or affected by displacement, primarily in remote boarding schools with limited capacity and resources to provide sufficient nutritious food for students.

**S03. Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition.**

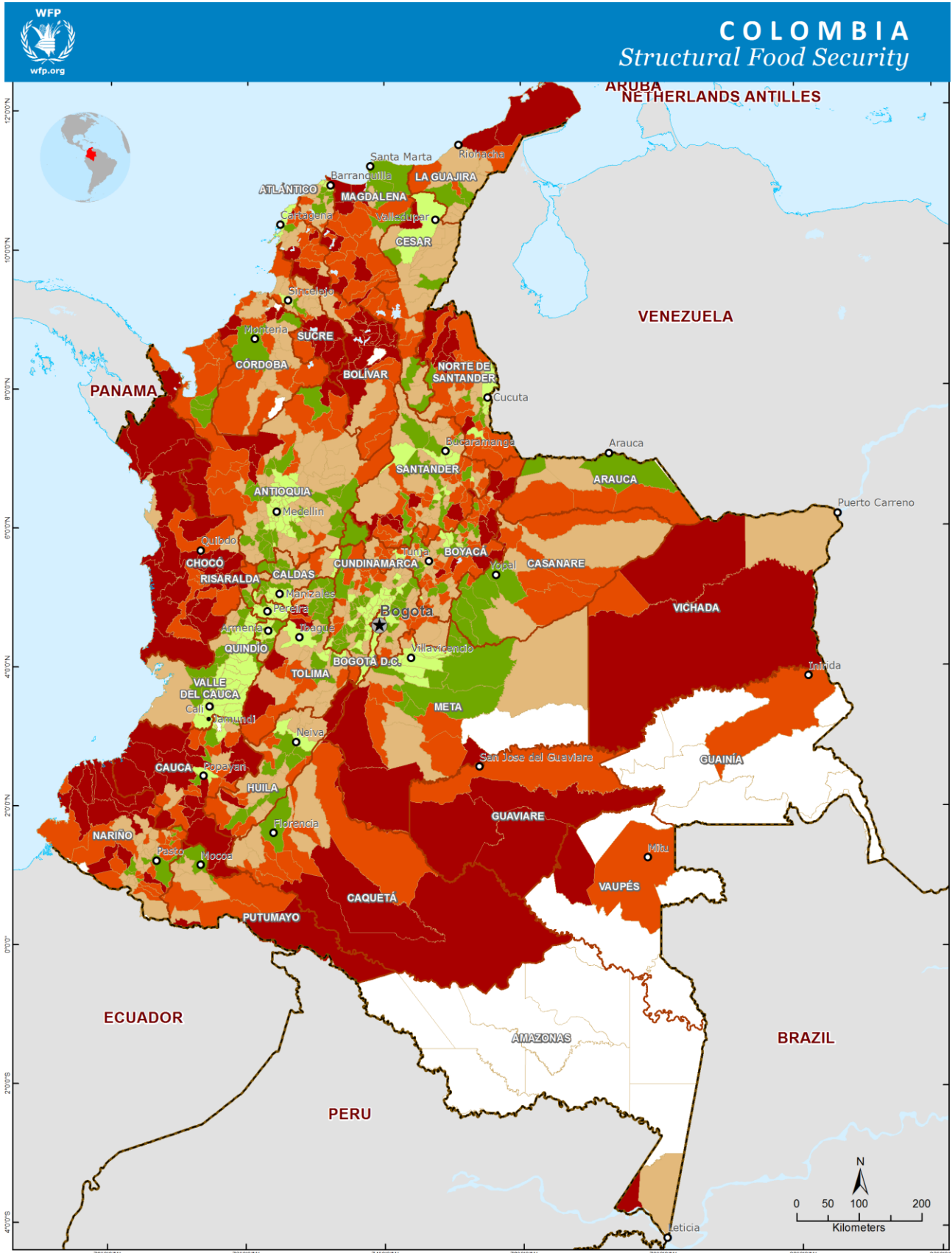
WFP contributes to preventing malnutrition in all its forms with the aim of supporting the Government of Colombia in achieving its goal of zero chronic malnutrition by 2025. Nutrition-sensitive actions that address the triple burden of malnutrition are prioritized. These include the promotion of nutritious diets and sustainable consumption of the nutritious food produced, and support for the implementation of school meals programmes.

**S04. Smallholder productivity and income – smallholder farmers – women and men – increase their production and marketing capacities.**

WFP promotes efficient procurement models that link smallholders' production to markets, with a focus on women farmers and victims of violence. These models seek to ensure equitable participation in all stages of the value chain. WFP supports women and men smallholders with training and technical assistance with the aim of: i) diversification of smallholders' production; and ii) facilitation of sustainable access to markets. These results are achieved in partnership with the national government, local governments, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and other United Nations agencies and civil-society organizations.

**S05. Rural ethnic communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change.**

Given the Government's priority to recover degraded natural resources in areas affected by conflict and illegal economies, WFP targeted marginalized areas vulnerable to climate change and with high levels of food insecurity and environmental degradation. WFP works with rural communities, who are primarily made of up indigenous groups, local authorities and a range of local partners to implement the following activities: i) inclusive and sustainable community-based management of natural resources; ii) resilience-building, using incentives such as food transfers or CBTs; iii) actions to recover traditional practices and knowledge using native species to improve dietary diversity.



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**Structural Food Security Level**

- Very Low
- Low
- Medium
- Very High
- No Data

- High
- National Capital
- Province Capital
- Intermediate Town

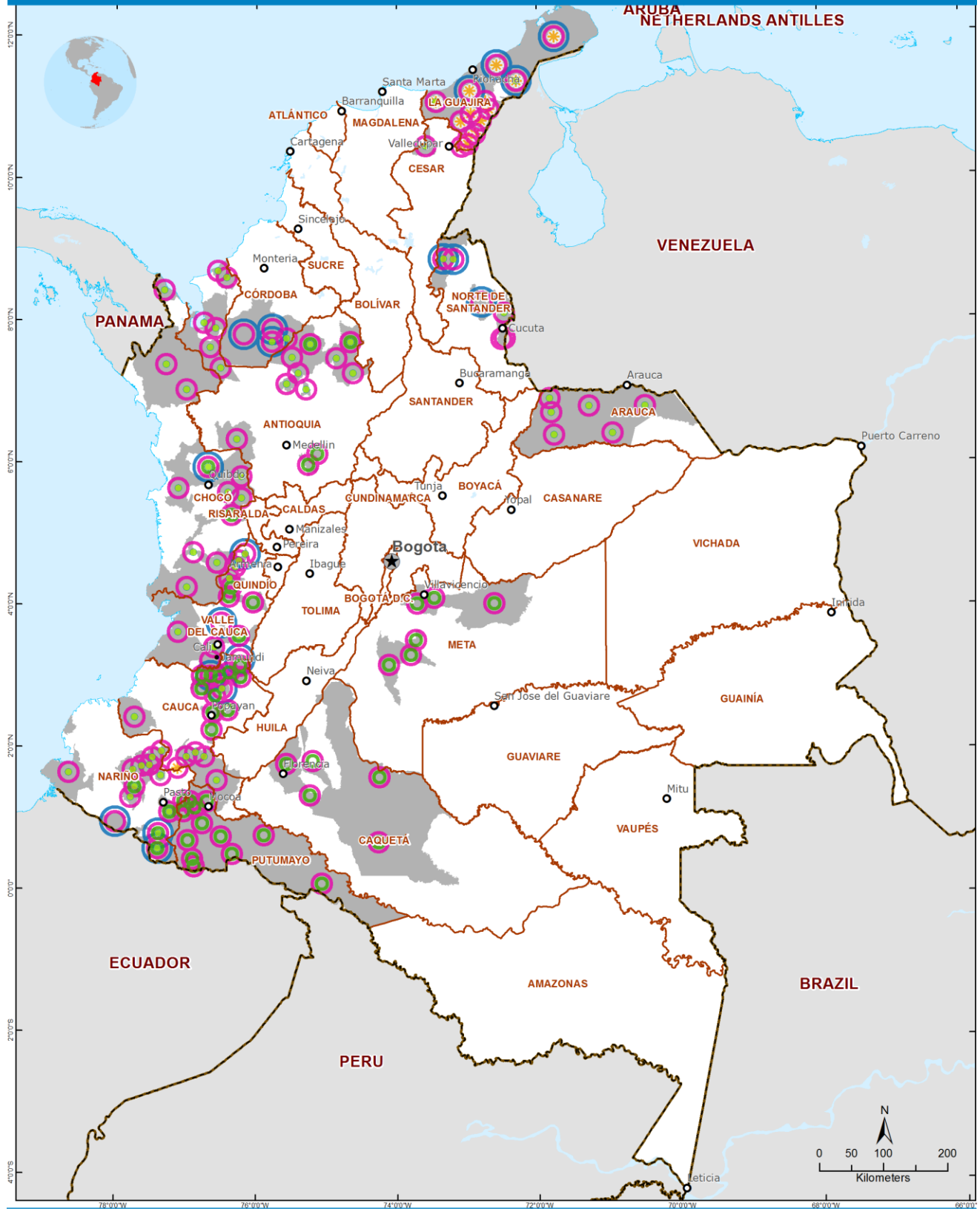
- International Boundary
- Department Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Surface Waterbody

Data sources: WFP, UNCTW, GeoNames, GAUL  
The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
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# COLOMBIA

## WFP Activities in 2017



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Map Reference:  
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- WFP Assisted
- School meals
- Support crisis-affected populations
- Smallholder agricultural
- Nutrition education
- Build resilience and enhance livelihoods
- National Capital
- Province Capital
- Intermediate Town
- International Boundary
- Department Boundary
- Surface Waterbody

Data sources: WFP, UNCWG, GeoNames, GAUL  
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## Resources for results

In addition to the support provided by traditional donors, the Government of Colombia provided funding, which was equivalent to 40 percent of the country office's total contributions for the year.

Overall, WFP Colombia received contributions that covered 90 percent of its needs for 2017. The main donors were USAID, the Government of Colombia, Switzerland, Germany and Canada. Multi-annual contributions such as those provided by Germany facilitated medium- and long-term planning. WFP also received government funding at regional and municipal levels, specifically from Nariño, Putumayo, Antioquia, Chocó and Caquetá Departments. In addition, WFP received funds from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund to implement short- and medium-term stabilizing actions in areas where the conflict has been most intense. These actions will be developed in partnership with FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women.

The difference between the amount of funds received and actual expenditures in 2017 was primarily the result of the transition from project-based interventions to the Country Strategic Plan approach and the adoption of revised corporate systems and processes that allowed WFP Colombia to start executing funds under the CSP. The transition process had some operational challenges, which resulted in significant delays in transferring PRRO resources to the CSP and affected the implementation timeline. Programmatic challenges, including an escalation in terrorist activities, confrontations with the army and armed strikes led by the *Ejército de Liberación Nacional* (ELN, National National Liberation Army) also led to delays in implementation. Furthermore, a portion of funding was received in the last quarter of the year and will be spent in 2018. Given these situations, WFP Colombia reached 75 percent of planned beneficiaries in 2017.

The earmarking of funds was an unexpected challenge, as it limited programming flexibility. Donors' interest was largely centred on humanitarian assistance, and most of the funds were allocated to WFP Colombia's Strategic Outcome 2, focused on providing support to crisis-affected populations. Activities aimed at fighting malnutrition and the development of food security-related capacity strengthening strategies were not prioritized by donors. However, WFP has an important role to play in building peace and contributing to stabilization in marginalized areas.

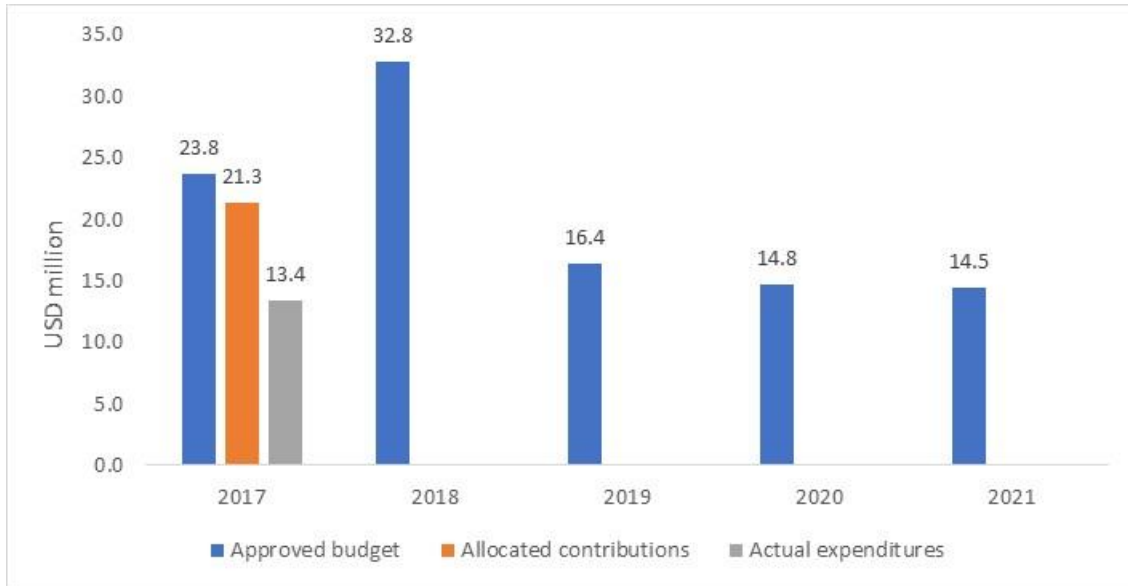
To address funding challenges, WFP Colombia has developed two specific strategies. The first strategy focuses on receiving development funds. In alliance with Colombia's Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and Ecuador's Ministry of the Environment, WFP Colombia prepared a funding proposal for the Adaptation Fund aimed at building adaptive capacities to climate change through food security and nutrition actions in vulnerable communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area, specifically targeting vulnerable Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities.

The second strategy seeks to strengthen partnerships with the private sector. The private sector has a major role to play in peacebuilding, stimulating local economies and helping to eradicate chronic malnutrition. In 2017, funds from the private sector facilitated the establishment of shared-value partnerships in which private-sector partners obtain business opportunities from addressing social issues. For example, through the Priceless Causes donation platform, WFP formed an alliance with Mastercard and Bancolombia to support WFP's actions in La Guajira Department, targeting Wayúu indigenous communities affected by acute and chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

A budget revision of the CSP was made in order to include a school meals-related activity funded by the Government of Colombia. In February 2017, during the same week in which the CSP was being approved



by the WFP Executive Board, the Minister of Education requested WFP’s assistance to relaunch the School Meals Programme in La Guajira Department.



Note: Figures do not include Indirect Support Costs (ISC).

### Colombia Financial Overview 2017

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Approved Plan	Allocated Contribution	Expenditures	Balance of Contribution
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,521,844	0	5,521,844
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>5,521,844</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,521,844</b>
1	Access to food - Crisis-affected populations, including victims of violence, natural disasters and shocks, marginalized communities and vulnerable ethnic populations have adequate access at all times to nutritious foods and diversified diets, and are supported in establishing or improving their livelihoods	3. Support crisis-affected populations	4,714,892	5,789,016	3,631,500	2,157,516
		4. Implement home-grown school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes	2,384,790	1,492,535	527,876	964,659
		Non Activity Specific	0	-3,816	0	-3,816
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>7,099,682</b>	<b>7,277,735</b>	<b>4,159,376</b>	<b>3,118,359</b>
2	End Malnutrition - Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas	10. Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests	7,361,450	4,655,039	4,197,516	457,523
		5. Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication	1,347,084	297,161	192,531	104,630
		6. Provide Technical support	388,026	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>9,096,560</b>	<b>4,952,201</b>	<b>4,390,048</b>	<b>562,153</b>
3	Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably	7. Provide technical support for rural smallholders	501,005	1,646,167	210,185	1,435,982
		8. Stimulate markets with WFP purchases	440,563	224,681	70,296	154,385
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>941,568</b>	<b>1,870,848</b>	<b>280,481</b>	<b>1,590,366</b>
4	Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change	9. Build resilience and enhance livelihoods	1,589,364	3,426,770	1,610,448	1,816,322
		Non Activity Specific	0	116,822	0	116,822
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,589,364</b>	<b>3,543,592</b>	<b>1,610,448</b>	<b>1,933,144</b>
5	Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.	1. Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes	2,155,052	1,030,419	828,449	201,971
		2. Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models	1,027,353	541,075	535,657	5,418
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,182,405</b>	<b>1,571,494</b>	<b>1,364,105</b>	<b>207,389</b>
<b>Subtotal Direct Activity Costs</b>			<b>21,909,579</b>	<b>24,737,714</b>	<b>11,804,459</b>	<b>12,933,256</b>
<b>Adjusted DSC</b>			<b>1,853,737</b>	<b>2,364,630</b>	<b>1,549,587</b>	<b>815,043</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>23,763,317</b>	<b>27,143,396</b>	<b>13,354,046</b>	<b>13,789,350</b>
<b>ISC</b>			<b>1,663,432</b>	<b>1,099,181</b>	<b>1,099,181</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>25,426,749</b>	<b>28,242,577</b>	<b>14,453,227</b>	<b>13,789,350</b>

**Note:** All Trust Fund agreements were signed in 2017. However, not all of the funds were received in 2017 (USD 5.6 million were not received). In addition, figures presented in this table only include resources for the Country Strategic Plan and not financial information on the project(s) implemented.

# Programme performance

## 2017 Country Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	9,189	8,577	17,766
Children (5-18 years)	73,923	69,431	143,354
Adults (18 years plus)	19,604	23,484	43,088
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>102,716</b>	<b>101,492</b>	<b>204,208</b>

## 2017 Country Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Beneficiaries	Total
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	46,968
Returnees	6,126
Residents	151,114
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>204,208</b>

Strategic Outcome 1 – Capacity Strengthening – Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)

WFP facilitates national capacity to end hunger and improve food security by supporting national hunger governance capacity. WFP supports stakeholder capacities by adopting a multi-stakeholder, holistic, systems-strengthening approach. This supports change in the individual, organizational and enabling environment domains and enables WFP to engage, along one or more of the five critical pathways of its framework for country capacity strengthening. These entail supporting stakeholder capacities in: (1) Policies and legislation; (2) Institutional effectiveness and accountability; (3) Strategic planning and financing; (4) Programme design, delivery and monitoring and evaluation; and (5) Engagement and participation of communities, civil society and private sector and fostering a national research agenda.

In Colombia, WFP's capacity strengthening strategy is oriented by the government's demand at both the national and regional levels to cover specific gaps and complement the government's actions. In line with the WFP corporate framework for Capacity Strengthening, WFP implemented the following activities:

### **Strengthening the national School Meals Programme**

Taking into consideration WFP's experience in the design and implementation of school meal programmes in Colombia and other parts of the world, the Ministry of Education requested WFP's technical support to implement a school feeding programme in La Guajira from July 2017 onward, as well as to propose a new design for this programme, adapted to the different local contexts present in the department. As part of the preparation phase, WFP carried out an assessment of the infrastructure, equipment and water and sanitation conditions of all targeted schools. In addition, WFP used mapping tools to improve food delivery and monitoring processes. Georeferencing more than 500 schools, including cartographic representation of towns and populated areas, water sources and roads access based on rainy seasons and other conditions generated valuable information for decision-making in food delivery planning for targeted schools. It also contributed to establishing distribution routes for food, water, kitchen equipment and monitoring activities. The use of tools to collect data online, as well as the database with the information of each school and the diagnosis were handed over to the Certified Territorial Entities, local institutions in charge of administering educational services in their areas of jurisdiction, so that in the future they can include additional information or carry out this type of rapid assessment.

Through a close consultation process with the Ministry of Education, local authorities and communities, WFP developed a cost-efficiency analysis to identify possible models for the School Meals Programme in La Guajira. In this study, the characteristics of different areas of the country were taken into consideration, as well as linkages with local food production, regional eating habits, diet diversification and intermediation costs, as well as other factors. The definition of the most cost-efficient school feeding models was based on joint work with the Ministry of National Education, which issues the guidelines for the implementation of the School Meals Programme in Colombia. Additionally, a mapping of suppliers that could guarantee an adequate supply of food in terms quantity, delivery times and prices was carried out. School principals and teachers also participated in the design of the school community production model. Finally, territorial entities were involved to provide feedback on the process.

### **Capacity strengthening-planning and preparedness for migration in the Colombia-Venezuela border area**

An Inter-Agency Response Plan has been developed through which WFP, with the support of headquarters and the regional bureau, actively collaborated with other UN agencies, including UNHCR, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), implements joint activities. One such activity was supporting local governments in the collection of accurate information on persons of interest and their food security and nutrition status as a strategic tool for decision-making processes. In coordination with UNHCR, WFP developed a profiling exercise of vulnerable populations, especially those living in informal settlements, with a focus on food security and nutrition, mainstreaming gender and protection issues. Data was collected at the household level. A total of 1,106 people were interviewed, 35 percent of whom were women.

The gender approach was incorporated into the profiling survey to take into account the different needs of men and women. For example, the health status of pregnant and lactating women was investigated. Additionally, guidance for interviewers included orientations in order to respect the rights, dignity and integrity of migrants, regardless of their gender, race, age, gender identity and sexual orientation. Regarding women's food security situation, results showed that in 47 percent of households, women restricted their food consumption so that small children could eat. In households headed by women, the average number of people is higher than in households headed by men, meaning that women are under

more pressure, as they are responsible for a higher number of people, including elderly family members and children. It was also found that some women resort to sex work to obtain money for food.

In addition, WFP used drones to map informal settlements and analyse the environmental and territorial impact of migration. This activity was carried out in collaboration with local authorities, specifically the planning departments of targeted municipalities. WFP also carried out a local supply chain assessment to determine the availability of sales points and local cooperating partners' warehousing capacities.

Finally, WFP sought to strengthen local governments' capacities in emergency preparedness and organized a training on Emergency Food Security Assessment methodology and targeting workshops with the collaboration of regional bureau in order to reinforce capacities in the targeted departments and contribute to the administration of regular food security and nutrition assessments in humanitarian contexts.

### **WFP capacity strengthening to support stakeholder food and nutrition security programme design, delivery & M&E**

WFP worked hand in hand with the Antioquia and Putumayo departmental authorities in the design of programmes aimed at improving food and nutrition security and preventing malnutrition through innovative strategies. WFP supported the Secretariat for Women of Antioquia in the design and implementation of a programme aimed at social and economic empowerment of women small farmers.

WFP coordinated a study on food security and nutrition in indigenous communities in collaboration with the *Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar* (ICBF, Colombian Institute of Family Welfare), the National Department of Statistics, and the National Institute of Health. The study evaluated the food security and nutrition situation of indigenous people using a territorial and intercultural perspective. Through interviews with approximately 8,300 people, socio-demographic, health and nutrition data, including information on breastfeeding, complementary feeding and food consumption practices, was collected at the household level. Information was gathered from eight indigenous groups in Arauca, Meta and Guaviare departments.

The analysis of the geographical, social and cultural context facilitated the identification of key factors for food insecurity. Anthropometric information was collected from about 4,500 children, and blood samples were taken from women and children to analyse for anaemia, zinc and vitamin A deficiencies. An analysis of the data collected will inform the design and implementation of national assistance programmes to reach poor and food-insecure indigenous communities. Information was gathered from eight indigenous groups located in Arauca, Meta, Caquetá, Guaviare and Putumayo Departments.

**Strategic Outcome 2 – Crisis-affected populations, including victims of violence, natural disasters and shocks, marginalized communities and vulnerable ethnic populations have adequate access at all times to nutritious foods and diversified diets, and are supported in establishing or improving their livelihoods.**

Strategic Result 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)

*Activity 3: Support crisis-affected populations*

## **Humanitarian assistance to victims of conflict in the Pacific region of Colombia**

Despite the progress that has been made as a result of the peace agreement, 2017 saw an increase in territorial disputes among existing and newly formed armed groups. This situation has led to mass displacements and mobility restrictions, mainly in the Pacific coast region. The region is among the most vulnerable and marginalized areas in Colombia and is characterized by high rates of poverty, chronic malnutrition and anaemia, as well as lack of access to basic services. WFP has a strong presence in this region.

During the first half of the year, WFP coordinated with local authorities as a cooperating partner and facilitated logistics and transportation services to assist nearly 20,000 people, belonging to Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities who were forced to leave their homes due to the escalation of violence. Most of these families had to move from rural to urban areas and stay in temporary shelters such as schools and community centres. Given that the situation required a rapid response, in-kind assistance was provided in remote areas where food markets are poorly developed or non-existent. After the assistance period, some communities returned to their homes in the areas where security conditions allowed. Other communities were not able to return to their homes due to the continued presence of violence. Local governments and UARIV continued to support them.

### **WFP support for conflict-affected returnees**

Due to the persistent critical humanitarian crisis in the Pacific region, in coordination with the UARIV, WFP supported 640 Afro-Colombian returnee families to help them recover their livelihoods. Income-generating projects were strengthened, and access to food was promoted through the creation of 260 community and home gardens, as well as ten fish ponds. Families also participated in trainings on safe water use, basic sanitation and healthy living habits. In addition, the UARIV carried out psycho-social assistance activities. Additionally, communities carried out agricultural activities that also improved their food security in coordination with WFP, PS and the National Learning Service.

### **Assistance to indigenous communities**

Most Embera Chamí indigenous people traditionally live on Antioquia Department's Pacific coast. Escaping violence, they have settled in rural areas of the neighbouring Chocó Department, seeking security and economic opportunities. However, they continue to live in very poor conditions and are food insecure, as the areas where they have settled are characterized by extreme poverty and therefore cannot offer them better opportunities. Some families have had no choice but to accept the first job they were offered and have worked fumigating coca fields and harvesting coca leaves under difficult conditions. With the support of WFP and the Secretariat for Agriculture, families have engaged in crop substitution activities, growing maize, beans, vegetables and tubers for self-consumption.

In the departments of Norte de Santander and Arauca, the food insecurity of indigenous communities has been severely affected by the loss of biodiversity, natural resource extraction and the contamination of water sources. Forced displacement has prevented them from carrying out their traditional income-generating activity, which was cocoa farming, further aggravating their food insecurity and social and economic vulnerability. WFP supported the recovery of agricultural production practices amongst 400 Bari, Sikuaní and Macaguan indigenous families through the delivery of unconditional in-kind rations for four months, as well as agricultural supplies, and a training programme that improved post-harvest processes.

WFP strengthened communities' capacities to diversify their diet by encouraging families to diversify their crops in home gardens and through the exchange of agricultural products and seeds.

In coordination with the Bari indigenous authorities' organization, families participated in other activities that fostered the exchange of knowledge and recovery of traditional culture, strengthening the social fabric and family integration within these communities. Furthermore, advocacy efforts carried out by WFP focused on the communities' precarious health conditions, resulting in the mobilization of local health services to monitor children's nutritional status, as well as awareness sessions on alcohol abuse prevention among young people.

### **WFP's support for women victims of violence**

Women who have survived violence related to the armed conflict are one of the groups prioritized by WFP Colombia. In many regions of the country, women have regrouped themselves in distinct organizations in order to assist each other and identify economic opportunities for them and for their families. In Nariño and Cauca Departments, WFP has supported 230 women who are part of 20 organizations dedicated to income-generating activities, including community shops and small businesses, poultry, coffee and cocoa production. In Nariño, women sell their products in their local communities and have participated in regional and national markets. In Chocó, WFP has worked hand in hand with the local government to develop GBV prevention initiatives and support the creation of small businesses to enhance their livelihoods.

In Cauca Department, WFP helped women recover their livelihoods, by supporting agricultural production activities. Women participated in food production activities in areas damaged by chemicals that were used to destroy illicit crops. These lands are now free of chemicals, and women's organizations are now producing rice and corn using traditional agricultural practices with the aim of processing and selling these products. Women also attended trainings on gender equality and economic empowerment. As a result of these interventions, participating women and their families saw their incomes increase and their food security improve. In addition, women regained self-confidence and dignity and considered themselves to be proactive agents in the peace building processes carried out in their respective areas.

### **Support for victims of natural disasters**

On 1 April 2017, unusually strong rains caused the Mulato, Sangoyaco and Taruca rivers to overflow, triggering floods and mudslides in the municipality of Mocoa, which is the capital city of Putumayo Department in southern Colombia. According to official sources, 323 people died and 332 people were injured. Overall, 16,920 people were affected, or a total 5,880 families. The *Unidad Nacional para la Gestión de Riesgos de Desastres* (UNGRD, National Disaster Risk Management Unit) coordinated the emergency response and the initial humanitarian assistance that was provided. However, following the emergency phase, responders shifted their focus to early recovery actions, since the affected population had lost most of their livelihoods, assets and productive capacity.

The Humanitarian Local Team of Putumayo, which includes WFP, UN agencies and NGOs, conducted a multi-cluster initial rapid assessment in the affected rural and urban areas. The main needs identified were related to hygiene, sanitation, shelter, food security and nutrition. WFP Colombia signed a field-level agreement with a recognized local authority to implement early recovery activities. WFP reached 890 people from seven affected communities in rural areas. Families received cash-based transfers that allowed them to consume diverse and fresh foods. This transfer was complemented by healthy lifestyle and nutrition trainings, helping families to improve their nutritional practices and make dietary better choices. WFP also

provided support to affected families to help them to re-establish their asset base and livelihoods through the provision of trainings, tools, materials and seeds that will contribute to the reforestation of their lands.

### **Assistance to migrants from Venezuela**

WFP provided support to 2,000 Colombian returnees and Venezuelan migrants in the departments of Norte de Santander and Arauca. Assisted families live in informal settlements in the outskirts of the main urban centres of this department, where living conditions are extremely precarious. Through an alliance with partners such as Norwegian Refugee Council, the German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation and the regional Chamber of Commerce, families received vouchers and seed capital to develop income-generating activities. Access to employment was also promoted through information sessions on job opportunities and existing government programmes. These activities contributed to the stabilization of the economic conditions in these particularly vulnerable communities and to their improved food security.

WFP also assisted affected families through the Migration Centres in Cucuta, Norte de Santander and Maicao, La Guajira. In December, WFP started providing cash-based transfers to the temporary shelter in Cucuta managed by the Catholic Scalabrinian organization, which benefited 1,080 people, including Colombians, Venezuelans and binational families who are staying in the Centre temporarily while they search for an alternative location in which to settle. In coordination with local NGOs, recreational activities for children were also carried out, and psycho-social assistance was provided to victims of gender-based violence. WFP provided 300 in-kind rations to the Migration Centre in Maicao, and a cooperating partner complemented it with fresh food and served cooked meals to about 65 families. Additionally, 60 families living in peri-urban areas, mostly in neighbourhoods located in Riohacha, received food assistance through food vouchers that could be redeemed at food stores. The migration centres work in a similar way. However, the selection of the transfer modality depended mainly on the centres' storage capacity and on their flexibility to complement the food basket provided by WFP.

Recipients of food assistance also participated in information sessions on a variety of issues, such as access to basic services and how to access civil registration, as well as nutrition education-related activities.

### **WFP improved access to food**

Food assistance provided by WFP to communities in a state of emergency played a key role in preventing the deterioration of their food security and nutrition. At the end of WFP's intervention, beneficiaries increased their consumption of vegetable, fruit and dairy products, which are all source of vitamins, minerals and proteins, from one to four times a week.

The Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis (FCS-N) is a composite indicator for households' food access and is based on the frequency of consumption and dietary diversity, with a focus on the consumption of foods rich in protein, vitamin A and iron. According to the National Nutrition Survey (ENSIN, 2015), there is a low rate of consumption foods that are sources of protein, iron and vitamins amongst the Colombian population, causing malnutrition and diseases, which in turn leads to more malnutrition. After WFP's intervention, the proportion of families who never consume vitamin A-rich foods over the course of a week decreased, going from 14 percent to 1 percent. Moreover, the percentage of families who consume protein-rich foods on a daily basis increased from 49 percent to 75 percent.

Regarding the indicator "Dietary Diversity for Women of Reproductive Age (15-49)," which measures micronutrient adequacy in the diets of women of reproductive age, reached 97 percent, meaning that 97



percent of women consumed 5 or more food groups out of 10. Although WFP's assistance targets the household, not specifically women, it contributes to diet diversification for women. In terms of the nutritional needs of women of reproductive age, WFP's in-kind assistance covers 45 percent of energy, 54 percent of protein and 6 percent of iron daily nutrient requirements.

The percentage of food expenditure measures economic households' vulnerability, as the greater food expenditure within the general budget of a household is in relation to other items and services, the more economically vulnerable the family is. Results show that in households participating in WFP activities, the average share of food expenditures out of total household expenditures decreased from 66 percent to 56 percent, allowing families to have more money for non-food expenditure to access basic services such as water, energy and transportation.

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) measures the use of negative coping strategies by families facing crises that affect their food security. In 2017, the percentage of assisted households that had to sell their assets, including housing, land and female animals, and accept risky jobs or beg, went from 37 percent to 11 percent. Households were less likely to resort to negative coping strategies such as working only for food as payment and consuming seed stocks that were to be saved for the next season. Similarly, the percentage of households that did not have to resort to any negative emergency coping strategy also increased, from one percent to 25 percent, thus reaching the target.

More than 56 percent of households reduced the use of strategies that directly affected food consumption, meaning that fewer families had to resort to limiting portion size at meals, restricting consumption by adults so that small children could eat, and reducing number of meals eaten in a day.

#### *Activity 4: Implement home-grown school feeding with a focus on protection*

WFP provided food assistance to 16,700 students attending 56 schools in Caquetá Department, a conflict-affected region where students are vulnerable to recruitment by illegal armed groups and forced displacement. These schools have limited capacity and resources to provide sufficient nutritious food for students.

In Colombia, a standard school meal has nine components that must include all food groups and cover 30 percent of a student's daily energy and nutrient needs. WFP purchases food taking into account local production and preferences and defines the recipes to be used. A portion of these fresh products were provided by local smallholder farmers' associations that WFP supported with technical assistance. In order to strengthen the farmers' capacity throughout the value chain, 12 smallholder farmers' associations, composed of 250 families, received trainings on post-harvest handling and processing, quality management and logistics in order to guarantee a permanent supply of foods that met standard quality requirements.

In order to guarantee healthy preparation and food safety conditions in schools, around 130 women cooks were also trained on food handling, food preparation and storage practices. These training activities were all the more important, given that in most schools, cooking utensils and equipment were in poor conditions.

WFP's assistance contributed to increased dietary diversity among students. Menus included more than 59 food products, including fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy, cereals, legumes and fats, which promoted dietary diversity among students.

## Strategic Outcome 3 – End malnutrition – communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas

### Strategic Result 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)

#### *Activity 10: Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests*

The School Meals Programme is a national strategy to improve the food security and learning capacities of children and adolescents through the delivery of meals during the school year. The government and local authorities are currently fully funding this operation. Additionally, this strategy contributes to SDG 1 (No Poverty), and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by providing children and adolescents with 30 percent of their daily recommended nutrient intake.

The School Meals Programme implementation started in July 2017 in 14 municipalities. WFP reached 100,000 children enrolled in more than 500 educational institutions, 40 percent of which are located in rural areas. The programme is implemented through several modalities. On-site preparation took place in 75 percent of participating schools and included more than 40 nutritious foods, including fresh foods, such as fruits, vegetables, cheese, eggs, tubers and chicken meat. Individually packaged food distribution was implemented in 18 percent of schools, and the remaining seven percent of schools carried out on-site hot food service. By December 2017, more than 1,500 tons of food had been distributed, 50 of which were locally purchased products, helping to boost the department's local economy.

The standards required by the government for the school feeding programme are quite demanding, regardless of the context in which it is developed. The school menu must be different every single day of the month and has to take into account local customs and preferences, resulting in diversified menus with rations' size calculated according to the age of children.

To ensure effective programme implementation, WFP employed cooks and food-handling personnel. In total, WFP worked with over 890 food handlers, all of whom comply with current sanitary regulations, in order to guarantee food quality and safety. The programme also aims to hire women, who are often heads of household, and provide high-quality employment conditions. Furthermore, WFP provided employees with training in areas such as cleaning and disinfection processes, manufacturing practices and basic sanitation.

Additionally, WFP has made it a priority to provide sustainable and adequate access to drinking water. According to a needs assessment in participating schools, 70 percent of schools did not have access to safe water. In the frame of the School Meals Programme funded by the Government, WFP provided 1 million litres of drinking water to participating schools.

#### **WFP intervention contributed to increase children's school attendance rate**

Feedback from schools regarding the School Meals Programme implementation has been very positive. Initial results of programme monitoring have shown that the educational community, including parents, children and teachers, values WFP's commitment to transparency. Moreover, participants are satisfied with the quality and variety of foods provided. Furthermore, the retention rate reached 97 percent. This result demonstrates that the School Meals Programme plays a key role in promoting school retention.

*Activity 5: Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication*

With the support of the implementing partners, monthly training sessions were provided by WFP. Nutrition education activities were aimed at WFP beneficiaries (except those assisted in emergencies) in all targeted areas, in order to promote responsible and conscious decisions with regards to dietary habits. The key messages transmitted through these trainings serve to promote dietary diversification amongst more than 12,000 participating families.

Through a public-private partnership among WFP Colombia, the Ministry of Education, UNICEF and Nutresa Foundation, WFP supported the implementation of the "Healthy Lifestyles Strategy," which aims to promote hygiene, physical activity and healthy eating habits among children and adolescents in targeted schools nationwide. WFP conducted activities under the strategy framework in the department of Putumayo, benefiting 1,320 students from 4 schools. Teachers, school principals, food handlers and parents were also involved in the activities carried out by WFP in Putumayo. The strategy received strong support from the local authorities, contributing to the sustainability of the interventions implemented.

Nutrifami, promoted by WFP's Innovation Accelerator, is an innovative tool that aims to transmit knowledge about nutrition and food, as well as to promote dietary diversification, healthy nutrition choices and positive lifestyle changes. The Nutrifami learning tool reaches beneficiaries through both web and mobile learning platforms, known as "Learning by Playing." This allows participants to learn anywhere and anytime. Further, Nutrifami tracks WFP participants' purchases made through vouchers and also provides them with personalized feedback to improve their shopping habits. Several implementing partners have worked with Nutrifami to offer additional training sessions for beneficiaries. As of December 2017, 6,844 people were registered, and 32 percent of registered users completed two or more modules.

Internet access, however, did prove to be a barrier to programme access for beneficiaries who lived far from Live Digital Points, which are internet cafes financed by the government. Support from cooperating partners helped some participants to overcome this barrier by providing increased access to Live Digital Points. This source of support, however, proved to be insufficient throughout the training process. In response, new off-line functionalities were recently developed to reduce user dependence on internet access and are now being tested in the field. Programme developers have made off-line functionality a priority so that the programme can be utilized in multi-user mobile devices within communities with greater access restrictions. Thanks to this functionality, several users can access the platform off-line by using only one device, tablet or mobile phone. In the framework of a project financed by the Adaptation Fund with ethnic communities located on the border with Ecuador, the new offline functionality will be piloted in early 2017 for the Awa indigenous community and Afro-descendant communities.

Nutrifami also benefited from an engagement with the Ministry of Information Technology and Communications, which has set up internet kiosks and free Wi-Fi zones to support efforts to scale up Nutrifami within the most remote areas of the country. Looking towards the future, the Ministry is interested in collaborating with Nutrifami in at least two additional projects that aim to expand internet access in rural areas. Finally, another initiative that is also an example of this type of mutually-beneficial collaborative effort is also being developed with the Colombian media network known as RCN. "Clásico RCN" is an annual professional cycling race sponsored by RCN in support of a social cause. This year, they promoted the slogan "Pedaling together for healthy eating habits in Colombia." In every city where the race was held, Nutrifami was advertised live and was able to reach a wide audience through mass media outlets, including television, radio, press and the internet.

## **WFP promoted behavioural changes at the household level**

Through nutrition education activities, both through Nutrifami and “traditional” workshops and training activities, WFP promotes the adoption of healthy practices and habits at the household level. The country-specific indicator “Adoption of healthy eating practices” is intended to measure behavioural changes resulting from families’ participation in WFP nutrition trainings. Analyses of the results of this indicator showed that all families surveyed adopted at least one healthy eating practice at home, as a result of the training they received. It was also found that 75 percent of families adopted between 1 and 3 new practices, while 14 percent adopted up to 4 practices, and 11 percent adopted more than 5.

The main changes were the following: greater consumption of fruits and vegetables; improved dietary diversity; washing foods and utensils more frequently; reduction of fats and sugars in families’ diets; washing hands before the preparation and consumption of the food; use of boiled water for consumption; and preparing new nutritious recipes.

It is worth mentioning that most families who participated in the focus groups and interviews live in rural areas, where they usually grow some fruits and vegetables in home gardens. Nevertheless, families said that trainings, specially using Nutrifami platform, made them aware of the importance of eating fruits and vegetables for them and their families. These results show the impact of education and awareness-raising activities in behavioural change.

## **Private sector alliances supporting the malnutrition prevention in La Guajira**

The Priceless Causes initiative aims to provide support for the Wayúu indigenous communities in La Guajira affected by acute and chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. The initiative is the result of a collaborative effort among WFP, Mastercard and Bancolombia. This is the first shared-value partnership in Colombia that combines Mastercard's experience in technology and digital innovation, Bancolombia's electronic payments system, and WFP's expertise in humanitarian assistance. For each contactless Mastercard card transaction at Bancolombia, one nutritious snack (cereal products, milk drinks and fruits) is delivered to children under the age of 15 in highly vulnerable areas of La Guajira.

### *Activity 6: Technical assistance in the preparation of nutritious products*

WFP provided food assistance through high-energy biscuits (HEB), which serves as an immediate solution to food needs in an emergency or natural disaster. WFP Colombia is adapting WFP's international HEB strategy to fit the national context through the design and production of a cereal bar that includes quinoa, wheat and corn flours, mango, guava, powdered milk, vegetable oil, sugar, honey and 15 micronutrients. A Colombian company, along with DSM Nutritional Products and the Universidad Nacional de Colombia, have worked in collaboration to provide technical assistance for product development and nutritional analysis.

## Strategic Outcome 4 – Smallholder productivity and income – Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes (SDG Target 2.3)

*Activities 4 and 8: Provide technical support to rural smallholder farmers and stimulate markets with WFP purchases*

WFP Colombia has strengthened its innovative approach to assist displaced, confined and returnee populations. As a result of commercial agreements established between WFP and smallholder farmers' associations, victims of conflict were assisted through food vouchers that could be redeemed in more than ten sales points. These sales points procured food from smallholder farmers' associations. This strategy generates multiple benefits, including increased incomes, promotion of local economies, and the introduction of healthy eating habits.

In Colombia, smallholder farmers, including peasants, indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombians, and fishermen, make up 72 percent of the 2.9 million agricultural workers and are responsible for approximately 50 to 68 percent of national agricultural production (Fedesarrollo, 2013). In the coming years, rural development will play a key role in the achievement of objectives set forth by the Peace Agreement. In partnership with specialized agencies, WFP provided technical assistance to diversify agricultural production, facilitate access to new markets and promote women's participation and empowerment. In 2017, the initiative benefited 80 smallholder organizations in ten departments, totalling 3,000 producers, 63 percent of whom are women.

The package of training manuals included post-harvest handling and processing, quality management and storage practices. Training manuals were designed and distributed to participants. The organizations were also supported by the provision of supplies such as freezers, refrigerators, plastic baskets, greenhouses facilities, electric generators, fruit pulper machines and packaging machines. In order to strengthen the link between smallholder organizations and markets, WFP supported the associations in setting up commercial agreements with several private medium- and large-size food markets. Training activities included nutrition education aimed at promoting dietary diversification among smallholder farmers' families.

WFP supported 600 smallholder farmers belonging to three organizations in Chocó, one of the most vulnerable and marginalized departments in Colombia. Chocó has also been significantly affected by the armed conflict. More than 40 training sessions were carried out regarding the management and harvesting of rice crops and the construction of fishponds and fish farming, as well as organizational and marketing skills. Moreover, WFP delivered equipment and materials to participating associations in order to improve production and facilitate fish marketing. In order to promote linkages with markets, WFP supported the associations in the preparation of marketing plans. In Nariño Department, WFP provided training on gender, marketing, and post-harvest practices, to farmers belonging to 15 associations. Organizational capacities were strengthened, as smallholder farmers are now able to attend business meetings with public and private buyers. Progress was also made through the development of a commercial network of "Biotiendas", or organic food shops. Through WFP's partnership with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), many small-scale farms have been certified as organic, which has allowed them to access more demanding markets.

In partnership with the Government of Putumayo, WFP started to implement a comprehensive initiative aimed at strengthening productive systems, improving food security and promoting access to markets. In 2017, WFP discussed the initiative with the participating communities and carried out initial technical assistance visits. In the first quarter of 2018, this initiative is expected to benefit more than 8,000 small-scale producers and strengthen 300 productive units.

In the framework of a partnership with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and HarvestPlus, smallholder farmers' organizations received technical assistance and established demonstration plots for growing iron- and zinc-fortified rice, beans and corn. In Nariño, Caquetá and Cauca Departments, smallholder farmers started growing fortified rice, with the aim of processing and selling it. More than five hectares of plots were established for seed multiplication and grain production for the local market.

WFP promoted the linkage of smallholder associations to the School Meals Programme in the department of Caquetá. At least 25 associations participated in this initiative, which supported the delivery of fresh foods, including dairy products, eggs, fruits and vegetables, to more than 15,000 students.

WFP and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) launched a joint strategy to strengthen smallholder farmers' associations and establish stores through which they can sell their products. Smallholder farmers participating in alternative development programmes worked on the substitution of illicit crops. Through rural development activities specifically designed for their context, they were able to produce and sell their products in these stores.

### **WFP contributed to increasing smallholder production and sales**

As mentioned above, victims of conflict assisted by WFP redeemed food vouchers at sales points belonging to smallholder farmers' associations. In 2017, commercial agreements established between WFP and these associations facilitated the marketing of fresh, diverse and locally-produced foods; 80 percent of smallholder farmers supported by WFP sold their products through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems.

Regarding in-kind assistance, smallholder rice producers were also supported by WFP in the department of Antioquia, where 20 metric tons of rice were directly purchased by WFP, representing 1.04 percent of food procured by WFP Colombia from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems.

## **Strategic Outcome 5 - Sustainable food systems – rural ethnic communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change**

### **Strategic Result 4 - Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)**

#### *Activity 9: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods*

According to studies carried out by the *Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales de Colombia* (IDEAM, Colombia's Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies), all municipalities are likely to be negatively affected by climate change (IDEAM, 2017). Moreover, food security, water supply, and ecosystem services are particularly vulnerable to climate change.

In order to achieve zero malnutrition in Colombia by 2030, WFP has taken immediate actions to promote resilience, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation. WFP's interventions under this strategic result have reached more than 13,000 beneficiaries (6,700 women, 6,467 men). Programmes are specifically focused on rural and ethnic communities, as well as on regions with high environmental and climatic vulnerability.

### **Promotion of resilience and income generation**

With the support of local partners, WFP has promoted household- and community-based adaptation and risk-management capacities within five target departments. WFP has created assets such as water reservoirs, goat houses, community gardens, irrigation systems and water harvesting devices, as well as demonstrative farms that use agroforestry and organic techniques.

In the department of Antioquia, indigenous communities have been affected by the armed conflict, poverty, and the loss of crops due to climate change. WFP collaborated with FAO to implement production and conservation projects to promote sustainable practices and the management of natural resources at the community level. As a result, 48 hectares of land now exhibit sustainable production plans involving silvo-pastoral systems, agroforestry and mixed orchards. This project directly benefited 1,100 households.

In the department of Cauca, the economic stability of rural households has been critically affected by a prolonged regional drought. In this department, WFP implemented a project involving 223 women from the Association of Afro-descendant Women of Northern Cauca, all of whom are victims of the conflict. In collaboration with UNDP, UN Women and local organizations, such as the Environmental Regional Authority of Cauca (CRC), WFP provided training sessions on food security and climate change as a means of promoting community resilience. Furthermore, reservoirs of water were constructed to irrigate the crops and, thus, mitigate the risk of water shortages.

In La Guajira Department, high food insecurity rates, most specifically within the Wayuú indigenous communities, have been largely driven by the region's prolonged droughts. As a means of fostering community resilience in preparation for crisis periods, WFP has supported the establishment of community-based agricultural shops locally referred to as "Biotiendas". These "Biotiendas" allow local foods, seeds, and fodder to be stored and sold to local inhabitants.

### **Recovery of traditional knowledge to improve dietary diversity**

Using traditional knowledge to increase resilience to climate change, improve dietary diversity, and promote livelihood stability is a key WFP strategy. In alliance with local partners, WFP strengthened the resilience of 200 indigenous and peasant families living on the border with Ecuador through the development of agro-ecological or organic practices and the recovery of native species that are both nutrient-rich and resistant to climate change. The project brought about positive effects in terms of reduced dependency on external supplies for production and improved food system resiliency against environmental degradation and climate change. In addition, communities have strengthened their capacities to adapt to climate events, such as drought and frost, and have experienced improvements in food security.

## **Climate change research and capacity strengthening**

In order to focus on actions that foster resilience to climate change, WFP has worked on consolidating scientific information on climate trends and forecasts, which may serve as a basis for the preparation of local adaptation plans. WFP Colombia is also completing studies to document and recover native species, as well as the traditional knowledge of three different ethnic groups: the Embera-Katíos, the Wayúu and the Pastos. These studies involve the mapping of climatic vulnerabilities in the areas where these communities live and the identification of native species and traditional practices. The application of the knowledge gained in these studies will promote resilience to climate shocks and contribute to diet diversification. Species that are perceived as having a high nutritional value are analysed to determine their nutritional content. The results of these analyses are expected to be shared with national authorities in 2018 and will be included in Colombia's National Registry of Nutritional Values.

Additionally, WFP has developed climate-change adaptation training exercises and delivered them to more than 120 local partners and authorities. Training sessions focus on key practices in climate change response, such as the identification of climate threats in each region, and provide tools and methodologies to implement early warning systems.

Finally, as part of the Pacific Climate Change Node, a group of entities working on the implementation of policies and projects on climate change in their territories, WFP coordinates with Government in order to promote policies and actions to adapt to climate change. The recognition of climate change as a determining factor for food and nutrition security in the department of Nariño is one of the key successes of this partnership.

## **WFP improved access to food and strengthened communities' resilience**

Results related to the frequency of food consumption of rural communities who are vulnerable to climate change were similar to those for the population in emergency situations, as nutrient-dense foods such as dairy products, fruits, vegetables and legumes all had higher rates of consumption. As a result of the intervention, families increased consumption of these products from two to four days a week.

The proportion of families who reported never consuming foods rich in protein, iron and vitamin A decreased, reaching an average of one percent. Moreover, after WFP's intervention, 95 percent of families reported consuming foods rich in protein and vitamins on a daily basis.

Regarding food expenditures, as a result of WFP's interventions, targeted households were able to reduce the proportion of food expenditure from 65 to 47 percent, which allowed them to cover other basic needs such as health and education. The use of critical coping strategies such as selling productive assets and accepting risky jobs was reduced considerably, from 35 to 10 percent.

Finally, it is important to mention that one of the purposes of the interventions related to Strategic Outcome 5 is to improve communities' adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks. The creation of assets such as community gardens, access roads, or agricultural production using organic techniques generated benefits for participating communities. Seventy-two percent of households reported that implemented assets led to the diversification of agricultural production and increased household incomes, which in turn contributed to improving food security.

Capacities in adaptation to climate change were also strengthened. Reforestation activities, the construction of water reservoirs and other water and soil conservation activities helped to significantly reduce the risk of drought.



## Monitoring arrangements

The monitoring cycle of WFP Colombia's Country Strategic Plan is designed on the basis of the implementation plan. Representative samples are established for each strategic outcome, and two annual measurements are ensured for each indicator: the baseline at the beginning of the intervention and the follow-up at the end of each project included in the sample. To implement the CSP, the structure of the country office was modified. The Implementation & Compliance Unit was created and is in charge of carrying out monitoring processes. In each sub-office, there is a monitoring focal point who serves as a link with the central office. Periodically, training sessions are carried out with the sub-offices to guarantee the quality of information gathered in the field. The generation of evidence is essential to making informed decisions and improving processes.

All the indicators included in the CSP's results framework were measured in 2017, except those linked to activities that did not have funding. Some activities required the design of specific measurement tools. For instance, in Activities 3 and 10, specific tools were used to assess the needs of the migrant population from Venezuela and to monitor activities implemented under the School Feeding Programme.

In addition to the CSP's results framework, indicators for UNDAF and the Cooperation Framework signed between WFP and the Government of Colombia were also measured. Together with FAO, WFP supported the National Department of Statistics in the development of the methodology for measuring government achievements under SDG 2. WFP Colombia is also contributing to the revision of the Corporate Results Framework that started in 2017 and is expected to be ready by the end of 2018.

## Evaluation

The mid-term decentralized evaluation of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200708 was commissioned by the WFP Colombia Country Office and covered the period from June 2015 to March 2017. The evaluation aimed at identifying best practices and lessons learned to enable informed decisions on the implementation of cost-effective and efficient activities, contributing to capacity development, livelihoods and resilience building in families and communities. These recommendations have informed the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021. The evaluation was managed by WFP Colombia and was conducted by a consulting firm.

The main recommendations for each topic that was analysed were the following:

### Cooperating partners:

- Complement identification and selection of cooperating partners with a mapping of risks, strengths, weaknesses and opportunities related to local contexts. The analysis should be carried out by type of cooperating partner (NGO, local government, root based organizations, among others), and should identify the risks that must be monitored and for which preventive actions must be taken.
- Improve the quality of information systems by simplifying the monitoring tools for cooperating partners and centralizing the responsibility for managing and updating information.

### Beneficiary targeting:

- Coordinate efforts with the Government to cross-reference information on beneficiaries targeted by WFP with the targeting of government social programmes.
- Strengthen cooperating partners' capacities to improve quality and rigor in the beneficiary targeting process.
- Revision and adjustment of needs assessment tools, taking into account dietary habits and food consumption at community level.

Decentralized processes and control procedures:

- Maintain the control points and the existing level of decentralization, since the sub-offices have strengths that allow for an efficient decentralized model.
- Further the central office's support to sub-offices.

Local purchases related to CBTs:

- Establish partnerships with local governments in order to provide transportation to participants so that they can reach the shops and stores where they redeem their vouchers. WFP's participants usually live in remote rural settings, far away from urban areas.

Nutrition education trainings:

- Through support and advice activities, improve sub-offices and cooperating partners' capacities in nutrition training activities aimed at WFP participants.
- Further efforts to share successful experiences and learning materials among peers and adapt or design educational materials tailored to specific contexts and cultures/languages.

Gender equity and women's empowerment:

- Integrate gender-focused actions as central to WFP's activities and projects so that gender focus is no longer only a cross-cutting priority and becomes a proactive strategy for the empowerment of women and gender equity. For this purpose, it was recommended that a mapping of protection risks, as well as a of the review existing tools used to analyse gender and protection in WFP activities, be carried out and to include the identification of GBV risks in targeted communities.
- Strengthen sub-offices and cooperating partners' capacities in implementing in actions to empower women and promote gender equity.

## Cross-cutting commitments

### Progress towards gender equality

The 2015, the UNDP gender development index put Colombia in 97th place out of 161 countries. Compared with men, the participation of women in the labour market is 40 percent less, and income is 68 percent lower. Women have a fundamental role in the construction of peace and in the consolidation of a new society in the post-conflict period. However, their political representation is quite low, given that only 10 percent of mayors, 9 percent of governors, 17 percent of deputies and 21 percent of Congress members are women. The government has registered more than 4 million women as victims of the armed conflict. Gender-based violence (GBV) is one of the most severe expressions of human rights violations in Colombia, with one out of every three women affected. Moreover, men control 59.5 percent of agriculture farms, while women control 24 percent (Agricultural Census, 2015). Only 26.5 percent of women own land.

GBV can increase levels of malnutrition due to reduced access to food (GBV Manual, WFP 2016) and food insecurity often correlates with the frequency of acts of domestic partner violence (International Food Policy Institute, 2014). WFP Colombia contributes to the generation of evidence and is conducting an evaluation on the effects of marketing interventions for women and their economic empowerment as well as its links to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Colombia in partnership with UN Women, Emory University, the Universidad Nacional de Colombia and Plan International. Forthcoming results will have the potential to identify the most effective ways to empower women and drive transformational change in reducing intimate partner violence and promoting gender equality in highly vulnerable populations.

As part of WFP Colombia's gender and protection strategy, WFP has strengthened the capacities of sub-office teams and cooperating partners in gender issues. Training sessions included topics such as gender identity, gender equality, gender-based violence and how to conduct a gender assessment. Participants included 86 women and 28 men; they worked on case studies, exchanging experiences with peers and stakeholders on how to integrate gender into their local and programmatic strategies. Awareness activities on gender equity, women rights and gender-based violence prevention are cross-cutting to all WFP interventions. As a result of training activities, cooperating partners and WFP's staff included and/or improved their use of gender analysis as a tool to introduce the gender focus into planning activities.

Local governments have also been strengthened in their capacity to identify and prevent GBV, deal with cases of GBV and take care of victims in accordance with national regulations. Thanks to the coordinated efforts of WFP, the Mayor's Office of Quibdó in Chocó Department, the National School for Public Administration and UN Women, 50 members of local institutions participated in a certified course entitled "Access to justice for violence-affected women".

The promotion of women's social and economic empowerment is also a priority. In Arauca Department, WFP supported 1,050 women heads of households to establish small businesses based on sewing and dressmaking, food production and production of ecological bags. Most of these participants managed to sell their products in local markets. Additionally, in partnership with the Government of Antioquia, WFP developed activities in support of approximately 300 rural women to improve their food security, incomes, techniques for food production and post-harvest processes, along with strengthening their financial and organizational skills. In the second stage of the project, women will also receive support in marketing their surpluses.

Building on ancestral and traditional knowledge systems, WFP provides peer-to-peer awareness-raising sessions to indigenous communities on women's rights under Activity 3. Community-based solutions are used to mitigate the effects of violence caused by illegal military groups, who involved men in illicit activities and degraded the value of women for not contributing to them. The initiative has shown evidence of positive changes in gender practices and perceptions, such as improvements in feeding girls and boys, in how families and communities value women, and in women and girls' self-esteem. The Government will replicate these sessions amongst other indigenous communities with similar challenges.

Engaging men and women on so-called 'new masculinities' is an initiative developed within the gender strategy and implemented by the Pasto sub-office. Women and their male partners, who are victims of the armed conflict, received training on economic empowerment, the importance of sharing household chores, and awareness of GBV, among other issues. According to participants, the main results of the training were: i) women increased their self-esteem, as they now feel that they are able to lead a business, earn money and that they also contribute to household's income; and ii) men participate more in taking care of children and in household activities, as they consider them to be shared responsibilities. The end of the conflict is a unique opportunity for the country to continue advancing toward the full and effective participation of women in decision-making.

## Protection

Protection and security challenges are largely related to the armed conflict and the presence of armed actors in WFP's areas of intervention. Despite progress on implementation of the peace agreement, the FARC demobilization has led to an increase in territorial disputes among existing armed groups not involved in the peace process. In some regions of the country where WFP has a strong presence, populations still

face security challenges. Forced displacement, confinement, being caught in crossfire, harassment and extortion are still common occurrences. In order to mitigate these risks, cooperating partners familiar with the security situation and with extensive experience in the field were involved in various mitigation measures.

For example, WFP worked with other UN agencies and NGOs at the local level to conduct periodic risk analyses. In Nariño Department, as part of the Humanitarian Local Team, WFP, along with other UN agencies and NGOs, participates in the permanent humanitarian mission in the Awá indigenous territories. The humanitarian team implements special protection measures, given that that Awá people are at risk of extinction as a result of the armed conflict.

Food delivery and training activities are held at an appropriate time in safe locations chosen by the beneficiary communities. Continual sharing and updating of relevant information with community leaders effectively reduce protection issues. WFP's participants usually live in remote rural settings, far from urban areas. Therefore, in some regions, cooperating partners provide transportation to participants so that they can reach the shops and stores where they redeem their vouchers. Thanks to these measures, participants on their way to activities, food delivery or voucher redemption locations did not encounter safety problems. In addition, actions were taken to ensure that the CSP activities would not generate additional workloads without proportional benefits.

WFP carried out an analysis on the most appropriate transfer modality to ensure participants' security and wellbeing. Results showed that cash transfers, compared to in-kind assistance and vouchers, carried a high risk for participants. Moreover, people involved in focus groups and interviews highlighted that women are especially at risk of being a victim of intimate partner violence when it comes to making decisions regarding the use of cash, which is why no cash transfers were made during the reporting period.

Finally, sub-offices and cooperating partners participated in training activities on WFP's protection policy and protection related to gender.

Colombia participated in WFP's Humanitarian Protection Policy Evaluation that covers the 2012-2017 period. Twelve country case studies were undertaken. As part of the analysis, a large number of headquarters-based and remote interviews for key stakeholders inside and outside of WFP took place. The evaluation was intended to serve the dual objective of accountability in terms of demonstrating the actual results achieved and of knowledge generation in identifying and sharing the knowledge and good practices which have been developed. The main recommendations from the evaluation include the following: i) incorporating protection in all activities and allocating the necessary resources to reach cross-cutting results; ii) strengthening feedback mechanisms; and iii) reinforcing staff capacities to implement the protection policy more effectively. Recommendations will be taken into account by WFP Colombia in decision-making and programming.

## Accountability to affected populations

During the project formulation, sub-offices work with cooperating partners to carry out participatory assessments in order to identify the participants' main needs, the project's intervention timeline, and the topics to be covered through training sessions. Men, women, young people, boys and girls participate in these initial needs assessments so that the needs and concerns of each group are captured.

For indigenous communities, cultural practices and community life plans are key variables to be taken into account throughout project implementation. In Cauca Department, for example, the food products that communities purchased at local sales points through voucher redemption were established in accordance with indigenous communities' food preferences.

Before project implementation, all food assistance participants, cooperating partners and stakeholders are informed about WFP's objectives and strategies. At least one member per beneficiary family attends the information sessions, which are often carried out jointly with cooperating partners. These information sessions take place before the beginning of project's activities and are part of the training modules delivered to all WFP participants, along with FSN trainings. In these sessions, participants are informed of WFP's general assistance in the country. WFP's impartiality and humanitarian principles are explained, as well as the intervention's specific targeting criteria, objectives, activities and transfer modalities. Any questions concerning WFP activities are also clarified. By translating this information to fit the language and cultural context of participating communities, WFP aims to facilitate mutual understanding. Approximately 90 percent of the households interviewed had received information regarding the activities in which they participated, along with the criteria associated with different types of WFP assistance.

Involving communities in monitoring and evaluating projects allowed WFP to strengthen methodologies based on community-specific needs. Through focus groups and key informant interviews, WFP assessed participants' satisfaction, specifically in the following areas: quality of food for both in-kind assistance and vouchers, food prices, quality of sale points, and trainings. These exchanges allowed WFP to clarify questions or concerns with community leaders and promote communities' involvement in decision-making in order to improve project efficacy.

Moreover, WFP used community consultations to inform project design strategies. For example, during the development of the binational proposal for the Adaptation Fund with Ecuador, there were at least twenty meetings and workshops with leaders, indigenous and Afro-Colombian organizations, and women organizations, among others.

Furthermore, this citizen participation methodology plays a key role in WFP's School Meals Programme in La Guajira. WFP has conducted several public meetings where citizens can engage in dialogue, discuss issues related to the programme, and propose both corrective and preventive actions. Territorial authorities, representatives of the national Government, citizens, parents, and community leaders have all participated in these meetings.

WFP also reinforced the School Meals Programme's local committees, composed of teachers, students and parents. These committees aim to promote participation, ownership and an adequate oversight of the implementation of the School Meals Programme at the local level. Children participated in the creation of billboards and other promotional materials for the School Meals Programme. Cooks, all of whom were women, started participating in the committees.

In La Guajira, due to the large number of actors, including students, teachers, parents, food providers, food handlers, cooks and government entities involved in the School Meals Programme, the employment of a feedback mechanism was essential. Therefore, a grievance mechanism was launched, including a hotline and an institutional e-mail for informational inquiries, complaints and suggestions. A technological platform facilitates a timely and effective information management system.

Given that 500 schools located in rural communities participate in the programme, in the first stage of School Meals Programme, WFP received multiple complaints and suggestions on food distribution timelines, schedules and frequency of distributions, as well as on the menus served in schools. Requests for general information on the programme were also received. Based on this feedback, improvement actions were implemented, such as adjusting the food delivery route plan in isolated areas and increasing information dissemination on menus and meals. These measures enhanced the efficiency of school feeding programme's implementation.

## Capacity strengthening to increase resilience to climate shocks

The Colombia Country Strategic Plan included a new activity focused on adaptation to climate change and resilience building. WFP Colombia is currently completing a number of projects in this area under Activity 9. Some of the projects incorporate a component on capacity strengthening geared toward enhancing the scientific knowledge base of climate impacts at the watershed level and providing training on climate change adaptation to key stakeholders in the country.

With the aim of incorporating this knowledge into the implementation of concrete adaptation measures at the local level, WFP is currently carrying out research in the River Camarones watershed in La Guajira Department. Around 59 percent of the local population in the department are food insecure. Additionally, La Guajira has the largest land surface experiencing desertification in Colombia, which dramatically threatens the traditional way of life of different ethnic groups. In 2015, a WFP study found that desertification threatens 92 percent of the land area in the department, increasing the frequency and intensity of droughts. La Guajira has already suffered from a prolonged drought due to El Niño from 2014 until early 2016, which affected water availability for human use, animal consumption and agriculture.

This lack of rain has negatively affected the food and nutrition security of vulnerable families by decreasing food availability and access to clean water sources. A compounding effect is the increased risk of water-borne illnesses and the ingestion of harmful chemicals concentrated in these shrinking water resources. The selected watershed is located at the crossroads of these phenomena, in the transition zone between the area in northern La Guajira heavily affected by desertification and the forest ecosystems of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Actions to increase the adaptation capacities of local authorities and communities are important to prevent further desertification in the area affected by soil degradation.

The study conducted in 2017 incorporated information on the prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition, current and future climate change scenarios at regional and local levels, the impact of extreme climatic events in the area, erosion, salinization, desertification, water supply for human consumption, agriculture and conservation purposes, and perception of local communities about climate threats and sustainable natural resources management. Results are being organized in a compendium of indicators that will allow for further monitoring of the status of communities and ecosystems at the watershed level. This compendium will be handed to local environmental authorities in the department. Additionally, the study has provided inputs for the preparation of a Risk Management Plan in the department and has been used as a basis for piloting a project aimed at promoting sustainable fishing, hunting and agriculture practices in the region.

On the other hand, training exercises for key stakeholders were aimed to address the lack of information about climate threats in rural areas vulnerable to climate impacts. According to a survey conducted in 2016 by Colombia's Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies, more than 71 percent of the population living in rural areas prone to climate impacts are have little knowledge or are not informed at

all about the impacts of climate change and climate variability. Trainings have taken place in five departments: Antioquia, Cauca, Córdoba, La Guajira and Norte de Santander, using a Training of Trainers focus and a gender- and ethnic-sensitive approach. Modules included key concepts on environmental degradation, gender, natural resources management and the planning and implementation of concrete climate change adaptation measures.

Local governments, NGOs and WFP cooperating partners participated in the seminars, building capacities at the local level, as well as implementing adaptation measures while mainstreaming gender and climate change in local development plans. Trainings have also been useful for identifying new partnership opportunities in areas such as the implementation of early warning systems, the promotion of sustainable production practices, food distribution and consumption, and women's empowerment.

Positive results have allowed local partners to start replicating trainings at the community level. Participating communities in Norte de Santander have started the design of reforestation actions aimed to recover highly-degraded soils, while other communities are working with a WFP cooperating partner in watershed protection actions. Similarly, communities severely affected by droughts in La Guajira are identifying reforestation options to protect critical areas for water provision in local micro-watersheds.

## Difference we make – story of Liliana

The Embera-Katío people are one of 34 indigenous peoples that were declared by the Constitutional Court of Colombia in 2009 at risk of physical and cultural disappearance due to the armed conflict. Some of these indigenous communities live in the south of Córdoba Department, where the presence of armed groups and illicit coca crops have led to high levels of violence that threaten their livelihoods, which are primarily centred around agriculture, hunting and fishing. The Embera are currently facing high levels of food insecurity, as well as mobility restrictions.

Liliana Gutierrez and her family belong to an indigenous Embera Katío community who were forced to leave their territory a few years ago, after several members of the community were murdered. Liliana, her three children, her mother and brother relocated to the municipality of Tierralta. WFP provided crucial food assistance to Liliana's family, along with 300 other indigenous families, and carried out income-generating and food production activities that were carefully designed to preserve their culture and traditions. This initiative is a good example of the development-peace nexus.

Together with 90 other women from the community, Liliana participates in fish farming activities. What the women produce is used for their own consumption and is also sold at local markets. The resources they earn from the sales are invested in supplies for fishpond maintenance and fish food. "We are learning to produce fish food. I used to go to the river to fish, and I didn't know what fish to eat, I only knew the baiting hooks that I used," Liliana explains.

Her family has set up a home garden where they grow traditional Embera crops. Through the recovery of traditional seeds, communities have recovered traditional species and ancestral agricultural practices. Trainings on food security and healthy habits are delivered in the Embera language and are adapted to the communities' needs and context. "We learn that it is very important to have a good diet, especially for our children," Liliana adds.

Once a month, Liliana's family redeems vouchers at a local supermarket, where they have access to a variety of healthy foods, including those that they traditionally consume. "Now at home we are consuming milk, vegetables and meat, and at the same time we keep our traditions as Embera people and eat plantains and rice. We have to eat well and maintain our customs."

With the voucher provided by WFP, Liliana has access to food and can save money to meet other household needs. "Today we are able to produce our own food, and the most important thing is that when the project ends, its benefits will continue. I have learned to grow fish that we can eat and also sell. As Embera people, we have always produced food. Thanks to WFP, we are recovering our culture," Liliana concludes



Embera-Katio communities participating in livelihood recovery activities in the rural municipality Tierralta, Córdoba Department.

## Management performance and value for money

For WFP Colombia, 'value' is about making the best choices in converting resources into inputs and ensuring that those inputs are transformed into the best possible outputs in order to achieve the intended results. Value for money is a concept that we intuitively contemplate in our everyday work and WFP Colombia always operates with due attention to considerations of effectiveness, economy, efficiency and equity. This is reflected in WFP's corporate policies and guidelines, and WFP Colombia risk management and management performance, all of which are predicated on the principles of value for money, and ensures accuracy and reliability of the financial and operational data. The WFP Colombia Country Strategic Plan reinforces results-based management in order to achieve our focus on the effectiveness of the programmes and in achieving results.

As the humanitarian agency with the greatest presence and coverage in Colombia, WFP prioritizes assistance to the most vulnerable populations, helping them to improve their food security and nutrition,



recover their livelihoods and strengthen resilience while creating protective environments that contribute to the construction of peace. These populations, many of whom are ethnic minorities, live in marginal areas that are difficult to reach. These areas are also affected by the presence of illegal armed groups and limited or non-existent institutional capacity. For WFP Colombia, leaving no one behind means investing in logistical capacity to reach the most vulnerable, carry out direct implementation when there are no cooperating partners and work hand in hand with the institutions at the central or regional level to build capacities locally. WFP works closely with public, private or community-based organizations so that they gradually improve their capacity to respond.

In 2017, WFP worked to establish more alliances with the Government of Colombia at the national and territorial levels. In 2017, agreements were signed with the departmental governments of Putumayo and Antioquia, as well as with the Ministry of Education. In addition, strengthened collaboration with UARIV led to a timely response to emerging humanitarian crises, as was the case in Chocó Department. In more than half of the intervention areas, WFP prioritized comprehensive actions, combining humanitarian assistance with activities focused on the prevention of gender violence and on building resilience to enhance the impact of these interventions. Where possible, WFP's food assistance was linked to smallholder farmers' associations through CBTs.

These actions highlight the cost-effectiveness of WFP's decentralized structure in Colombia, with seven sub-offices covering 13 departments. This structure also allows for greater coordination with local governments and other UN partners and agencies, improves WFP's reputation with communities and allows for a more flexible response. Joint actions with local governments and work with cooperating partners whose objectives are aligned with those of WFP made for more efficient processes and interventions. These partners contribute their capacity in providing services and care to victims of violence, and only one out of 40 partners asked WFP to pay for their services in 2017.

Within WFP Colombia, efficient and participatory processes were established between support units, which include Finance, Monitoring, Supply Chain, IT, Technical Assistance, to ensure the quality of assistance projects through the Cooperating Partner Committee. As a result, CSP activities were completely aligned with CSP objectives and activities. The design of each project responds to the results of a needs assessments, and there is a greater integration of the gender and protection approach. Additionally, the partners' evaluation process was improved, which was highlighted as an achievement in the decentralized evaluation carried out in 2017.

## Risk management

Two main identified risks for WFP Colombia in 2017 were related to the country context. The first risk was the uncertainty surrounding the peace process. Increased insecurity in some territories have caused fear and scepticism regarding the implementation of the peace agreement. This situation may lead to a lack of resources from donors for post-conflict funding. In addition, some donors may perceive that Colombia has no humanitarian needs and that as a middle-income country, it does not need donor support. Therefore, there might be scarce resources from traditional donors to respond to humanitarian needs. Faced with this situation, WFP designed and implemented a mobilization strategy for the post-conflict stage that encompassed strengthening partnerships with the private sector, leveraging local resources with territorial governments at regional and municipal levels, working with new donors, and accessing the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund.

The second risk was the security situation. Most of the areas where the FARC operated are now being disputed by other armed groups, which has led to a complex security environment. Most areas where WFP operates are affected, which could potentially cause accidents for staff members or damage to WFP assets. Measures carried out to mitigate this risk included: Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliance in all targeted regions; analysing security threats at the departmental level with United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) locally; and staff trainings in security matters. Although at the end of the year the overall risk level was low, WFP staff working in the Quibdó sub-office in Chocó Department experienced mobility restrictions on several occasions throughout the year due to civic strikes and social protests in response to increased levels of violence in the region. Roadblocks also affected WFP's operations in the field.

Risk Register Summary 2017		
Main Risks	Risk category	Risks at the end of the year
Possible scarcity of resources from donors	Contextual	Low
Possible staff accidents or damage to WFP assets.	Contextual	Low

## 2017 Project Implementation

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) started in July 2015 and ended in March 2017. The Colombia Country Strategic Plan was approved by the Executive Board in February 2017. Therefore, the first quarter of the year was a transition period in which, while projects that had started in 2016 were ending, WFP Colombia engaged in a planning phase to prepare for CSP implementation.

In order to tailor activities to the specific context of targeted areas, sub-office strategic plans were developed. Negotiations took place with local governments and other strategic partners in search of complementary interventions for the implementation of the CSP. At the central level, WFP Colombia engaged in the planning and resources allocation process for the CSP. The preparation included a review of the local information system to adapt it to the new framework and the adjustment of the monitoring plan, among other activities.

### Activities implemented from January to March 2017

**Strategic Objective 1:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

**Outcome 1:** Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

**Activity:** General food assistance to victims of violence or communities affected by natural disasters, using in-kind food transfers and cash-based transfers (relief component).

In response to the increasing level of violence in the Pacific region of the country, WFP Colombia assisted 600 families through in-kind distributions the rural municipality of Alto Baudó in Chocó Department. WFP coordinated activities with UARIV and other partners such as the Red Cross and local authorities to reach affected families, the majority of whom were indigenous and Afro-Colombian, in a timely and effective manner. Targeted groups included displaced families living in remote areas with poor food markets. Therefore, in-kind assistance was provided.

WFP supported 900 vulnerable indigenous families in La Guajira in the framework of a joint intervention with FAO and UNICEF, which aimed to improve food security and the rehabilitation of agrarian livelihoods. WFP assisted 3,280 people, 65 percent of whom were women, belonging to 26 communities to strengthen the capacities and resilience of Wayúú communities severely affected by an El Niño-related drought. The project started in 2016 and ended in March 2017. In 2017, assistance was provided from January-March through vouchers in order to promote diet diversification and the consumption of foods with high nutritional value. Participating families were involved in the selection of the products that could be purchased in order to ensure both social and cultural acceptability.

Furthermore, WFP completed the construction of a “Biotienda,” or an agricultural community store, which is part of its resilience-building strategy for indigenous communities. The strategy aims to enhance communities’ capacities to manage drought risk and reactivate production systems. This store allows communities to access sufficient amounts of healthy food at fair prices and contributes to sustainable development by selling products cultivated in community gardens. Additionally, communities are able to access drought-resistant native seeds in times of crisis and store fodder to ensure that they have food for their livestock throughout the year.

Activities had a positive impact on food and nutrition security in participating families, according to results of the 2016-II - 2017-I Cohort. Families increased their consumption of foods with high nutritional value, including sources of protein and iron, such as eggs, legumes and milk, and sources of vitamins and minerals, such as fruits and vegetables, especially foods that provide vitamin A. At the end of the project, these foods were consumed three to four days per week on average, and five days per week in the case of legumes. At the beginning of the intervention, the frequency of consumption of these foods was one day or less per week. Regarding dietary diversity, the percentage of households consuming seven food groups during the week went from 2 percent to 63 percent between the beginning and end of the intervention.

Finally, the proportion of households who had to resort to negative coping strategies, such as reducing the number of meals per day and the size of the portions, decreased from 83 percent to 20 percent. This reduction shows a significant improvement in access to and consumption of food, which in turn contributes to improving families’ food security.

**Strategic Objective 2:** Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings or following emergencies

**Outcome 1:** Adequate food consumption reached or maintained by targeted households during the assistance period

**Activity 1:** Food Assistance for Assets (recovery component)

Activities included projects that started in 2016 and reached completion in the first quarter of 2017. Actions were focused on strengthening livelihoods and building the resilience of vulnerable families. Approximately

2000 families participated in Food for Assets-related activities, including the construction of community and family gardens and the improvement of fish ponds, among others. These efforts have also contributed to the recovery livelihoods of victims of the armed conflict in Colombia.

**Activity 2:** Food assistance for training (recovery component)

Participants of livelihoods recovery activities in Arauca, Caquetá and La Guajira Departments received training on agricultural and livestock production, organizational skills, small business management and marketing, peace building, human rights, citizen participation, and gender-related issues. WFP also offered trainings on healthy lifestyles and eating habits, good practices on food handling, hygiene and safe water, and nutrition for children under five years old and pregnant and lactating women. A total of 800 families participated of these activities.

**Activity 3:** School meals (recovery component)

During last stage of WFP assistance to boarding schools in the department of Putumayo and the School Feeding Programme in Caquetá, WFP assisted more than 25,000 students by covering 30 percent of the students' daily nutritional requirements. CBT was the selected transfer modality, mainly due to the need to diversify children's diets. It was also selected because it serves as a mechanism to promote the purchase of food produced by local smallholder farmers. Vouchers were redeemed by school directors in previously-defined food stores.

Transfers supported the local purchases strategy implemented by WFP Colombia with the aim of generating a greater impact and increasing programme execution efficiency. Foods were sourced from local smallholder farmers in the region, allowing students to eat diversified and nutritious meals at their schools.

The programme contributed to raising awareness on the relevance of good nutrition, physical activity and personal hygiene and also promoted healthy lifestyles among students, teachers and families.

Households assisted under the recovery component increased their intake of fruits and dairy products, which are sources of minerals, proteins and vitamins, from two to three times per week as a result of livelihood recovery activities led by WFP. Additionally, the proportion of families who reduced the number of daily meals to cope with stress factors decreased from 51 percent to 13 percent. Similarly, the proportion of households who reduced portion sizes to cope with similar factors decreased from 59 percent to 16 percent. The food assistance provided to the boarding schools was the last phase of the hand-over process from WFP to the local institutions. Since the intervention was carried out in a short period of time, there was no follow-up of outcomes indicators.

# Country Strategic Plan data

## 1. Resource inputs from donors

Colombia Resource Inputs from Donors				
Donor	Contribution Reference Number	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (MT)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USAID	10025933	BEANS	14.90	
USAID	10025933	BEANS	67.50	
USAID	10025933	BEANS	37.80	
USAID	10028717	RICE	11.80	
USAID	10028717	RICE	15.32	
USAID	10025933	VEGETABLE OIL	0.15	
USAID	10028717	VEGETABLE OIL	10.01	
USAID	10028717	VEGETABLE OIL	90.29	
USAID	10028717	RICE	968.85	
USAID	10028717	BEANS	159.35	
USAID	10028717	LENTILS	39.30	
GERMANY	10030395	RICE		20.00
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-01	BEANS		83.00
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-02	BISCUITS		18.58
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-03	CANNED FISH		4.50
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-04	DRIED WHOLE MILK		72.00
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-05	IODISED SALT		7.75
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-06	LENTILS		83.00
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-07	MAIZE		37.00
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-08	MAIZE MEAL		55.00
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-09	PASTA		6.00
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-10	RICE		105.00
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-11	SUGAR		42.50
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-12	UHT MILK		53.73
COL GOV	COL-C-00072-13	Veg.Oil		49.68
Grand Total			1,415.25	637.739

## 2. Beneficiary data

Colombia Annual Country Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned Male	Planned Female	Planned Total	Actual Male	Actual Female	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Male	% Actual v. Planned Female	% Actual v. Planned Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>139,471</b>	<b>132,988</b>	<b>272,459</b>	<b>102,717</b>	<b>101,491</b>	<b>204,208</b>	73.6%	<b>76.3%</b>	75.0%
<b>By Age Group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	26,651	26,651	53,302	9,189	8,577	17,766	34.5%	32.2%	33.3%
Children (5-18 years)	93,209	88,990	182,199	73,923	69,431	143,354	79.3%	78.0%	78.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	19,610	17,348	36,958	19,604	23,484	43,088	100.0%	135.4%	116.6%
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>139,471</b>	<b>132,988</b>	<b>272,459</b>	<b>102,717</b>	<b>101,491</b>	<b>204,208</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>76.3%</b>	<b>74.9%</b>

By Residence Status	Planned Total	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Total
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	41,048	46,968	<b>114.4%</b>
Returnees	9,144	6,126	<b>67.0%</b>
Residents	222,267	151,114	<b>68.0%</b>
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>272,459</b>	<b>204,208</b>	<b>74.9%</b>

## Colombia Beneficiaries by Strategic Outcome, Activity and Modality

### Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 2: Access to food - Victims of violence, marginalized communities and vulnerable ethnic populations have adequate access at all times to nutritious foods and diversified diets and are supported in establishing or enhancing their livelihoods**

Activity	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Act 3. Support crisis-affected populations	30,000	28,640	<b>58,640</b>	40,739	30,210	<b>70,949</b>	135.8%	105.5%	<b>121.0%</b>
Act 4. Implement home-grown school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes	6,750	12,375	<b>19,125</b>	0	16,715	<b>16,715</b>	0.00%	135.1%	<b>87.4%</b>

### Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 3: End Malnutrition - Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas**

Activity	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Act 10. Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests	113,000	113,000	<b>113,000</b>	101,666	101,666	<b>101,666</b>	90.0%	90.0%	<b>90.0%</b>
Act 5. Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication	18,000	2,575	<b>20,575</b>	0	1,711	<b>1,711</b>	0.00%	66.4%	<b>8.3%</b>
Act 6. Provide Technical support	44,334	0	<b>44,334</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.00%	0.00%	<b>0.00%</b>

### Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

**Strategic Outcome 5: Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change**

Activity	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Act 9. Build resilience and enhance livelihoods	3,000	12,240	<b>15,240</b>	0	13,167	<b>13,167</b>	0.00%	107.6%	<b>86.4%</b>

### Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 1: Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.**

Activity	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Act 2. Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models	0	1,545	<b>1,545</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.00%	0.00%	<b>0.00%</b>

## Colombia Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food									
Strategic Outcome 2: Access to food - Victims of violence, marginalized communities and vulnerable ethnic populations have adequate access at all times to nutritious foods and diversified diets and are supported in establishing or enhancing their livelihoods									
Act 3. Support crisis-affected populations	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People receiving resource transfers	30,000	28,640	<b>58,640</b>	25,087	10,388	<b>35,475</b>	83.6%	36.3%	60.5%
<b>Total Participants</b>	30,000	28,640	<b>58,640</b>	25,087	10,388	<b>35,475</b>	83.6%	36.3%	<b>60.5%</b>
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	30,000	28,640	<b>58,640</b>	40,739	30,210	<b>70,949</b>	135.8%	105.5%	<b>121.0%</b>
Act 4. Implement home-grown school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	4,050	7,425	<b>11,475</b>	0	15,385	<b>15,385</b>	0.00%	207.2%	134.1%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	2,700	4,950	<b>7,650</b>	0	1,330	<b>1,330</b>	0.00%	26.9%	17.4%
<b>Total Participants</b>	6,750	12,375	<b>19,125</b>	0	16,715	<b>16,715</b>	0.00%	135.1%	<b>87.4%</b>
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	6,750	12,375	<b>19,125</b>	0	16,715	<b>16,715</b>	0.00%	135.1%	<b>87.4%</b>
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition									
Strategic Outcome 3: End Malnutrition - Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas									
Act 10. Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	79,100	79,100	<b>79,100</b>	79,299	79,299	<b>79,299</b>	100.3%	100.3%	100.3%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	33,900	33,900	<b>33,900</b>	22,367	22,367	<b>22,367</b>	66.0%	66.0%	66.0%
<b>Total Participants</b>	113,000	113,000	<b>113,000</b>	101,666	101,666	<b>101,666</b>	90.0%	90.0%	<b>90.0%</b>
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	113,000	113,000	<b>113,000</b>	101,666	101,666	<b>101,666</b>	90.0%	90.0%	<b>90.0%</b>
Act 6. Provide Technical support	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People participating in institutional capacity strengthening activities	44,334	0	<b>44,334</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Total Participants</b>	44,334	0	<b>44,334</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.00%	0.00%	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	44,334	0	<b>44,334</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.00%	0.00%	<b>0.00%</b>



**Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable**

**Strategic Outcome 5: Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change**

<b>Act 9. Build resilience and enhance livelihoods</b>	<b>Planned (Food)</b>	<b>Planned (CBT)</b>	<b>Planned (Total)</b>	<b>Actual (Food)</b>	<b>Actual (CBT)</b>	<b>Actual Total</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (Food)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (CBT)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (Total)</b>
People participating in climate adaptation and risk management activities	3,000	12,240	<b>15,240</b>	0	4,648	<b>4,648</b>	0.00%	38.0%	30.5%
<b>Total Participants</b>	3,000	12,240	<b>15,240</b>	0	4,648	<b>4,648</b>	0.00%	38.0%	<b>30.5%</b>
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	3,000	12,240	<b>15,240</b>	0	13,167	<b>13,167</b>	0.00%	107.6%	<b>86.4%</b>

**Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs**

**Strategic Outcome 1: Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.**

<b>Act 2. Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models</b>	<b>Planned (Food)</b>	<b>Planned (CBT)</b>	<b>Planned (Total)</b>	<b>Actual (Food)</b>	<b>Actual (CBT)</b>	<b>Actual Total</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (Food)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (CBT)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (Total)</b>
People participating in institutional capacity strengthening activities	0	1,545	<b>1,545</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Total Participants</b>	0	1,545	<b>1,545</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.00%	0.00%	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	0	1,545	<b>1,545</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.00%	0.00%	<b>0.00%</b>

## Colombia Nutrition Beneficiaries

**Strategic Result: 2: No one suffers from malnutrition**

**Strategic Outcome 3: End Malnutrition - Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas**

**Act 5. Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication**

**Malnutrition prevention activities**

Act 5. Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Children (24-59 months)	1,728	247	1975.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children (5-18 years)	0	0	0	0	1,027	1026.6	0		
Children (6-23 months)	1,152	165	1316.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children (6-59 months)	0	0	0	0	684	684.4			
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	144	21	164.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	576	82	658.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>3600</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>4,115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1711</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332.2%</b>	<b>41.6%</b>
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>18000</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>20,575</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1711</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66.4%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>

### 3. Annual distributions – cash-based transfers and food<sup>1</sup>

<b>Colombia Annual Food Distribution (mt)</b>			
<b>Commodities</b>	<b>Planned distribution (MT)</b>	<b>Actual distribution (MT)</b>	<b>% Actual vs. Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Access to food - Victims of violence, marginalized communities and vulnerable ethnic populations have adequate access at all times to nutritious foods and diversified diets and are supported in establishing or enhancing their livelihoods</b>			
Beans	0.000	232.882	
Lentils	391.948	8.600	2.19%
Rice	1,170.002	675.792	57.76%
Vegetable Oil	193.050	106.960	55.41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,755.000</b>	<b>1,024.234</b>	<b>58.36%</b>
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 03: End Malnutrition - Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas</b>			
Beans	91.530	15.579	17.02%
Biscuits	0.000	17.000	
Canned Fish	40.680	1.662	4.09%
Dried Whole Milk	0.000	67.700	
High Energy Biscuits	0.877	0.000	0.00%
Iodised Salt	10.170	6.272	61.67%
Lentils	272.429	44.570	16.36%
Maize	0.000	26.681	
Maize Meal	152.550	45.459	29.80%
Micronutrient Powder	5.300	0.000	0.00%
Pasta	0.000	5.924	
Rice	895.951	77.309	8.63%
Sugar	122.040	31.870	26.11%
Uht Milk	1,017.000	51.163	5.03%
Vegetable Oil	180.630	37.042	20.51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,789.157</b>	<b>428.231</b>	<b>15.35%</b>
<b>Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change</b>			
Lentils	30.150	0.000	0.00%
Rice	90.000	20.000	22.22%
Vegetable Oil	14.850	0.000	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>135.000</b>	<b>20.000</b>	<b>14.81%</b>
<b>Total Country</b>	<b>4,679.157</b>	<b>1,472.465</b>	<b>31.47%</b>

<sup>1</sup>SO2: The beneficiary population had a greater preference for beans than for lentils, and the provision of this food was feasible. SO3: At the request of the government, it was necessary to modify the planned food basket of the school feeding programme, with the aim of diversifying children's diets. SO5: The most appropriate modality to assist targeted beneficiaries was CBT.

<b>Colombia Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)</b>			
<b>Commodities</b>	<b>Planned distribution (USD)</b>	<b>Actual distribution (USD)</b>	<b>% Actual vs. Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Access to food - Victims of violence, marginalized communities and vulnerable ethnic populations have adequate access at all times to nutritious foods and diversified diets and are supported in establishing or enhancing their livelihoods</b>			
Cash	3,757,440.00	0.00	0.00%
Value Voucher	576,000.00	2,157,582.71	374.58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,333,440.00</b>	<b>2,157,582.71</b>	<b>49.79%</b>
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 03: End Malnutrition - Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas</b>			
Cash	247,200.00	0.00	0.00%
Value Voucher	2,542,500.00	1,925,602.13	75.74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,789,700.00</b>	<b>1,925,602.13</b>	<b>69.03%</b>
<b>Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change</b>			
Cash	791,040.00	0.00	0.00%
Value Voucher	384,000.00	1,068,410.70	278.23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,175,040.00</b>	<b>1,068,410.70</b>	<b>90.93%</b>
<b>Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 01: Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.</b>			
Cash	148,320.00	0.00	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,320.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total Country</b>	<b>8,446,500.00</b>	<b>5,151,595.54</b>	<b>60.99%</b>

## 4. Output indicators

<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>				
<b>Strategic Outcome 2: Access to food - Crisis-affected populations, including victims of violence, natural disasters and shocks, marginalized communities and vulnerable ethnic populations have adequate access at all times to nutritious foods and diversified diets, and are supported in establishing or improving their livelihoods</b>				
<b>Activity 3: Support crisis-affected populations</b>				
<b>Detailed Indicator</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target Value</b>	<b>Actual Value</b>	<b>% Achieved</b>
Number of people trained	individual	2,200	2,225	101.1%
Number of people trained in hygiene and sanitation	individual	447	588	131.5%
Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	3,900	2,761	70.8%
Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	2,870	3,871	134.9%
Number of people trained (Skills: Environmental protection)	individual	357	470	131.7%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	2,500	2,351	94.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	100	30	30.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	2	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	10	10	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	130	86	66.2%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	250	287	114.8%
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	6	9	150.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	4	4	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	36	6	16.7%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	24	24	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	12	12	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	50	60	120.0%
Hectares of previous community orchards improved	Ha	3	3	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	3	3	100.0%

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	4	0	0.0%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	25	6	24.0%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	15	15	100.0%
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	2	2	100.0%
Number of community gardens established	garden	290	394	135.9%
Number of family gardens established	garden	1,800	2,070	115.0%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	20	20	100.0%
Number of houses constructed/rehabilitated	house	1	1	100.0%
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	445	544	122.2%
Number of local chicken houses constructed	unit	3	3	100.0%
Number of plant nurseries constructed/rehabilitated	unit	7	10	142.9%
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	4,593	5,076	110.5%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	4,186	6,027	144.0%
<b>Activity 4: Implement home-grown school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes</b>				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	125	125	100.0%

**Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition**

**Strategic Outcome 3: End Malnutrition - Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas**

**Activity 10: Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests**

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	515	523	101.6%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	16	16	100.0%
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	815	886	108.7%

**Activity 5: Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication**

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of people trained	individual	0	120	
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	4,300	4,380	101.9%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	3,900	4,008	102.8%

**Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition**

**Strategic Outcome 4: Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably**

**Activity 7: Provide technical support for rural smallholders**

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	120	299	249.2%

**Activity 8: Stimulate markets with WFP purchases**

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	1,000	935	93.5%

<b>Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b>				
<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change</b>				
<b>Activity 9: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods</b>				
<b>Detailed Indicator</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target Value</b>	<b>Actual Value</b>	<b>% Achieved</b>
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	130	210	161.5%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	60	120	200.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	72	44	61.1%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	29	29	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	5	5	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	30	72	240.0%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	70	60	85.7%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	1	1	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	15	0	0.0%
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	12	26	216.7%
Hectares of previous community orchards improved	Ha	39	39	100.0%
Kilometers (km) of live fencing created	Km	4	4	100.0%
Kilometers of previous live fences maintained	Km	11	20	181.8%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	1	1	100.0%
Number of community gardens established	garden	30	53	176.7%
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	5	6	120.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	50	50	100.0%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	34	0	0.0%
Number of Local Goats houses constructed	unit	840	740	88.1%
Number of plant nurseries constructed/rehabilitated	unit	1	1	100.0%
Number of school gardens established	garden	34	0	0.0%
Number of water filters distributed to households	unit	73	90	123.3%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	40	158	395.0%
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	930	447	48.1%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	900	829	92.1%



**Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs**
**Strategic Outcome 1: Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.**
**Activity 1: Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes**

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6	6	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	8	8	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	1,135	4,008	353.1%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	27	27	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	4	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	50	50	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	12	12	100.0%
Number of partners supported	partner	4	4	100.0%

**Activity 2: Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models**

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of partners supported	partner	1	1	100.0%

## 5. Outcome indicators

### Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 2: Access to food - Crisis-affected populations, including victims of violence, natural disasters and shocks, marginalized communities and vulnerable ethnic populations have adequate access at all times to nutritious foods and diversified diets, and are supported in establishing or improving their livelihoods**

### Activity 3: Support crisis-affected populations

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0	0	91	83	86	≥70	≥70	≥70	≥70	≥70	≥70
Dietary Diversity Score	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	=7	=7	=7	=7	=7	=7
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	8	3	5	21	11	14	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	43	52	49	72	77	75	≥70	≥70	≥70	≥70	≥70	≥70
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	31	46	41	43	57	53	≥65	≥65	≥65	≥65	≥65	≥65
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	5	10	8	0	2	1	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	2	1	1	0	0	0	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	18	12	14	5	5	5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	87	87	87	79	87	85	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	55	48	50	28	23	25	≥30	≥30	≥30	≥30	≥30	≥30
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	51	42	45	52	38	42	≥30	≥30	≥30	≥30	≥30	≥30
Food Expenditure Share	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	67	65	66	62	53	56	≤50	≤50	≤50	≤50	≤50	≤50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	3	0	1	34	21	25	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	42	30	34	16	22	20	≤25	≤25	≤25	≤25	≤25	≤25
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	33	38	37	11	12	11	≤15	≤15	≤15	≤15	≤15	≤15
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	22	31	28	39	44	43	≤25	≤25	≤25	≤25	≤25	≤25
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12			79			97			≥90			≥90

### Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 03: End Malnutrition - Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas**

#### Activity 10: Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Retention rate	La Guajira	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12			0			97.5			≥96			≥96

**Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition**

**Strategic Outcome 4: Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably**

**Activity 7: Provide technical support to rural smallholders**

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Colombia		Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0	0	30	50	80	≥50	≥50	≥50	≥50	≥50	≥50

**Activity 8: Stimulate markets with WFP purchases**

Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Colombia	Food	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12			0			1.04			≥2			≥2
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**Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable**

**Strategic Outcome 05: Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change**

**Activity 9: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods**

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0	0	90	84	87	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
Dietary Diversity Score	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	=7	=7	=7	=7	=7	=7
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	13	10	12	27	22	24	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	73	72	72	99	96.3	97.5	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	64	66	65	91	90	91	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	7	7	7	1	2	2	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	1	0	1	0	1.2	0.6	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	4	2	3	0	0	0	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	80	82	81	72	76	74	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	26	28	27	1	2.4	1.9	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	32	32	32	9	10	9	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20

Food expenditure share	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	63	66	65	48	48	48	≤50	≤50	≤50	≤50	≤50	≤50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	2	11	7	47	35	41	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	18	22	20	22	24	23	≤25	≤25	≤25	≤25	≤25	≤25
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	33	36	35	8	12	10	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	46	31	38	23	28	26	≤35	≤35	≤35	≤35	≤35	≤35
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12			84			98			≥90			≥90



Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12			0			100			=100			=100
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12			0			72			≥60			≥60

**Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs**

**Strategic Outcome 1: Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.**

**Activity 1: Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes**

**Activity 2: Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models**

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along All Pathways (Full CCS portfolio)	Colombia		Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.06 CSP end Target: 2021.12			0			94			≥90			≥90
Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 1 (Policies and legislation)	Colombia		Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.06 CSP end Target: 2021.12			0			100			≥90			≥90

Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 4 (National programme design and delivery)	Colombia	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.06 CSP end Target: 2021.12			0			93			≥90			≥90
	Not Applicable													

## 6. Cross-cutting indicators

Protection															
Cross cutting result: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity															
Activity 3: Support crisis-affected populations, Activity 9: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods															
Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Collection and Target Dates	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0	0	97	98	97	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100

## Accountability to affected populations

**Cross cutting result: Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

### Activity 3: Support crisis-affected populations, Activity 9: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods,

Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Collection and Target Dates	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Colombia	Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	61	61	61	92	91	91	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80

## Gender

**Cross-cutting result: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**

### Activity 3. Support crisis-affected populations

Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Collection and Target Dates	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men	Colombia	Food	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	1	-	-	28	-	-	≥40	-	-	≥40
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men	Colombia	Food	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	=30	-	-	=30

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women	Colombia	Food	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	1	-	-	62	-	-	=30	-	-	=30
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Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Collection and Target Dates	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall

**Activity 3: Support crisis-affected populations, Activity 9: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods**

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	1	-	-	38	-	-	≥40	-	-	≥40
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	1	-	-	12	-	-	=30	-	-	=30
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women	Colombia	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	1	-	-	50	-	-	=30	-	-	=30

## 7. Procurement

Country Strategic Plan			
Commodities	QTY MT		
	Local	Regional/International	Total
BEANS	83		83.00
BISCUITS	18.66		18.66
CANNED FISH	4.5		4.50
DRIED WHOLE MILK	72		72.00
IODISED SALT	7.75		7.75
LENTILS		83.00	83.00
MAIZE	37		37.00
MAIZE MEAL	55		55.00
PASTA	6		6.00
RICE	229		229.00
SUGAR	42.5		42.50
UHT MILK	53.94		53.94
VEGETABLE OIL	49.68		49.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>659.03</b>	<b>83.00</b>	<b>742.03</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>11%</b>	

# Protracted relief and recovery operation 200708 data

## 1. Beneficiary data

<b>PRRO 200708 Beneficiaries (January-March 2017)</b>									
<b>Beneficiary Category</b>	<b>Planned (male)</b>	<b>Planned (female)</b>	<b>Planned (total)</b>	<b>Actual (male)</b>	<b>Actual (female)</b>	<b>Actual (total)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (male)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (female)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (total)</b>
Total Beneficiaries	30,427	35,719	66,146	30,252	30,251	60,503	99.40%	84.70%	<b>91.50%</b>
<b>By Age Group:</b>	<b>Planned (male)</b>	<b>Planned (female)</b>	<b>Planned (total)</b>	<b>Actual (male)</b>	<b>Actual (female)</b>	<b>Actual (total)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (male)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (female)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (total)</b>
Children (under 5 years)	3,857	4,408	8,265	2,420	2,420	4,840	62.70%	54.90%	<b>58.60%</b>
Children (5-18 years)	14,447	15,881	30,328	19,967	19,361	39,328	138.20%	121.90%	<b>129.70%</b>
Adults (18 years plus)	12,123	15,430	27,553	7,865	8,470	16,335	64.90%	54.90%	<b>59.30%</b>
<b>By Residence Status:</b>	<b>Planned (male)</b>	<b>Planned (female)</b>	<b>Planned (total)</b>	<b>Actual (male)</b>	<b>Actual (female)</b>	<b>Actual (total)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (male)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (female)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned (total)</b>
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	3,432	4,028	7,460	1,513	1,513	3,026	44.10%	37.60%	<b>40.60%</b>
Returnees	-	-	-	272	333	605	-	-	-
Residents	26,996	31,690	58,686	27,299	29,573	56,872	101.10%	93.30%	<b>96.90%</b>

### PRRO 200708 Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality (January-March 2017)

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	7,332	7,588	14,920	13,140	505	13,645	179.20%	6.70%	<b>91.50%</b>
School Feeding (on-site)	11,040	11,040	11,040	3,263	28,437	31,700	29.60%	257.60%	<b>287.10%</b>
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	8,073	12,020	20,093	8,068	4,687	12,755	99.90%	39.00%	<b>63.50%</b>
Food-Assistance-for-Training	8,073	12,020	20,093	1,595	808	2,403	19.80%	6.70%	<b>12.00%</b>

### PRRO 200708 Participants by Activity and Modality (January-March 2017)

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	1,833	1,897	3,730	2,975	125	3,100	162.30%	6.60%	<b>83.10%</b>
School Feeding (on-site)	11,040	11,040	11,040	28	28,437	28,438	0.30%	257.60%	<b>257.60%</b>
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	2,018	3,005	5,023	2,094	2,584	4,678	103.80%	86.00%	<b>93.10%</b>
Food-Assistance-for-Training	2,018	3,005	5,023	349	420	769	17.30%	14.00%	<b>15.30%</b>

**PRRO 200708 Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition) (January-March 2017)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	1,828	1,902	3,730	1,054	2,046	3,100	57.70%	107.60%	<b>83.10%</b>
<b>Total participants</b>	1,828	1,902	3,730	1,054	2,046	3,100	57.70%	107.60%	<b>83.10%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	6,713	8,207	14,920	6,550	7,095	13,645	97.60%	86.50%	<b>91.50%</b>
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	5,630	5,410	11,040	13,840	13,297	27,137	245.80%	245.80%	<b>245.80%</b>
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	664	637	1,301	-	-	-
<b>Total participants</b>	5,630	5,410	11,040	14,504	13,934	28,438	257.60%	257.60%	<b>257.60%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	5,630	5,410	11,040	16,167	15,533	31,700	287.20%	287.10%	<b>287.10%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,311	2,712	5,023	2,199	2,479	4,678	95.20%	91.40%	<b>93.10%</b>
<b>Total participants</b>	2,311	2,712	5,023	2,199	2,479	4,678	95.20%	91.40%	<b>93.10%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	9,042	11,051	20,093	6,123	6,632	12,755	67.70%	60.00%	<b>63.50%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	2,311	2,712	5,023	338	431	769	14.60%	15.90%	<b>15.30%</b>
<b>Total participants</b>	2,311	2,712	5,023	338	431	769	14.60%	15.90%	<b>15.30%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	9,042	11,051	20,093	1,130	1,273	2,403	12.50%	11.50%	<b>12.00%</b>



## 2. Annual Project Food Distribution

<b>Food Distribution (USD)</b>			
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Planned Distribution (mt)</b>	<b>Actual Distribution (mt)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned</b>
Beans	158	97	61.40%
Rice	376	130	34.50%
Vegetable Oil	80	54	67.50%
Wheat Flour	70	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>41.10%</b>

<b>Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)</b>			
<b>Modality</b>	<b>Planned (USD)</b>	<b>Actual (USD)</b>	<b>% Actual v. Planned</b>
Cash	243,577	0	0.00%
Value Voucher	1,423,260	637,105	44.80%
<b>Total Country</b>	<b>1,666,837.00</b>	<b>637,105.00</b>	<b>38.20%</b>

### 3. Outcome Indicators

SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH surveys, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=0	0.00	1.00	2.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Surveys, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=1	3.00	4.00	3.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=7	6.20	5.90	6.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Surveys. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Surveys. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=7	5.80	6.09	6.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=80	0.00	72.00	57.00
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=80	0.00	69.00	67.00
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=0	1.00	1.00	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster	=0	0.00	0.00	2.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=2	12.00	5.00	2.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>  <i>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster</i>	=3	14.00	2.00	3.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>  <i>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster</i>	=7	6.10	6.40	6.70
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>  <i>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster</i>	=7	5.80	6.30	6.40
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>  <i>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster</i>	=80	0.00	68.00	73.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.06, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster</i>	=80	0.00	69.00	62.00
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.06, HH Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Sample: 25 communities, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP survey, Sample: 25 communities</i>	=80	0.00	81.00	80.00
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Data source: Schools reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Information was collected by WFP monitors at the end of the school year directly in the targeted schools</i>	=95	93.00	88.00	-
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
<i>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Data source: Schools reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Information was collected by WFP monitors at the end of the school year directly in the targeted schools</i>	=95	89.00	85.00	-
<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
<i>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.06, Sample size: 10 percent of schools, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Sample size: 10 percent of schools, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Sample size: 10 percent of schools</i>	=16	13.00	15.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs</b>				
<b>NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Interviews and Surveys, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Interviews and Surveys, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Interviews and Surveys</i>	>1.40	1.40	3.00	-
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<b>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <i>Project End Target:</i> 2016.06, <i>Base value:</i> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, <i>Previous Follow-up:</i> 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring</b>	=1.06	13.00	1.00	-
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	=10	46.00	100.00	-

## 4. Cross-cutting indicators

Gender				
Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</b>	=50	36.00	38	44.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, <b>Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</b>	=50	36.00	38	44.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
COLOMBIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</b>	=50	36.00	38	44.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations				
Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>	=80	0	78	89
<i>COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03</i>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>	=80	0	78	100
<i>COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03</i>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>	=80	0	78	88
<i>COLOMBIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03</i>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>	=90	81	100	98
<i>COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03</i>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>	=90	81	100	95
<i>COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03</i>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>	=90	81	96	100
<i>COLOMBIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03</i>				





Cover page caption: Embera-Katío communities participating in livelihood recovery activities in the rural municipality of Tierralta, Córdoba Department  
Cover page photo: WFP\Claudia Pineda

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