

Crisis response revision of Colombia country strategic plan (2017–2020) and corresponding budget increase

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	April 2017– December 2021	N/A	April 2017– December 2021
Beneficiaries	825 000	354 000	1 179 000
Total cost (USD)	109 014 810	43 780 256	152 795 065
Transfer	77 679 915	36 731 730	114 411 646
Implementation	13 757 417	4 134 399	17 891 816
Adjusted direct support costs	10 812 422	242 092	11 054 515
Subtotal	102 249 755	41 108 222	143 357 976
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	6 765 055	2 672 034	9 437 089

Gender marker code: 2A.

I. Rationale

1. Almost 1.5 million people from Venezuela have migrated to neighbouring countries.¹ Colombia is the country most affected by population inflows. As of March 2018, up to 1 million people had entered Colombia, while an additional 500,000 people are expected to arrive by the end of 2018.² This flow of migrants includes Venezuelans, Colombian returnees, Colombo-Venezuelan families and people of other nationalities; this population will hereafter be referred to as mixed migrants.
2. More than two thirds of mixed migrants have “irregular” status and are unable to obtain basic services. New arrivals are increasingly vulnerable to food insecurity. Many migrants lacking formal documentation and support networks choose to stay in the border areas of Arauca, La Guajira and Norte de Santander. Some migrants walk long distances across Colombia to reach other countries in the region.,
3. According to a 2017 WFP assessment, newly arrived migrants had a high level of food insecurity, with approximately 30 percent moderately or severely food insecure. Two thirds of households used crisis-level and 19 percent emergency-level coping strategies. Furthermore, 80 percent of households had no access to health services. Many are still homeless or live in overcrowded multi-risk informal settlements.
4. In February 2018, the Government of Colombia officially requested United Nations support for the development of an integrated response plan covering health, nutrition and education in border areas and other areas with high concentrations of migrants. Through its country strategic plan (CSP), WFP has provided an initial response that includes support for victims of conflict and others (strategic outcome 2, activity 3). Because the projected need for food assistance for the next eight months surpasses the capacity of the current

¹ UNHCR, March 2018.

² Migracion Colombia, UN Response Plan, March 2018.

CSP and the Colombia country office, WFP has activated an internal Level 2 emergency response.

II. Changes

Strategic orientation

5. At the request of the Government and in response to the evolving scale of this crisis, WFP has developed an emergency response plan aligned with the priorities of the Government and the United Nations integrated response plan.
6. With this revision of the CSP, WFP will provide relief assistance to 354,000 people for an initial period of eight months in the three border departments of Arauca, La Guajira and Norte de Santander and in other departments with high concentrations of migrants from Venezuela as prioritized by the Government of Colombia. Beneficiaries will include vulnerable migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities.

Strategic outcomes

7. Under the revision, the strategic outcomes will not change. The only change is an increase in the beneficiary figures and related costs for activities 3 and 4 due to the emergency response.

Beneficiary analysis

8. WFP will increase the number of beneficiaries assisted under activities 3 and 4 by 354,000. Targeted beneficiaries will include the following population groups:
 - **Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees seeking temporary shelter or living on the street:** An estimated 71,500 Venezuelan migrants in the three border departments are homeless and rely on the informal sector to make a living. Each month, WFP and partners will provide 15 days of food assistance to 22,000 Venezuelan migrants in transit centres. Over eight months, 175,000 beneficiaries will be assisted.
 - **Vulnerable mixed migrant families in informal settlements intending to stay in Colombia:** For an average period of three months, WFP will assist 110,000 mixed migrants who have left transit centres or have recently arrived in informal settlements. Vulnerable households with children under 5, school-age children, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), the elderly, people with chronic illnesses or living with disabilities will be prioritized for food assistance.
 - **Indigenous communities hosting a significant number of mixed migrants from Venezuela:** The return of indigenous families from Venezuela to Colombia has heightened the food insecurity of vulnerable host communities. To promote the integration and acceptance of migrants by indigenous and other local communities, WFP will provide three months of food assistance to 80,000 returnees and members of the most vulnerable indigenous communities³ with a high concentration of migrants.
 - **Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls:** Certain migrant children are at high risk of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies that can lead to chronic illnesses and acute malnutrition. To prevent malnutrition, WFP will provide a daily nutritional supplement to approximately 13,500 children and nutritional support women, in addition to the family ration. WFP and its partners will provide nutrition messages to PLWG in transit centres and in communities.
 - **Mixed migrant schoolchildren in La Guajira:** It is estimated that 50 percent of Venezuelan migrants in the border region do not send their children to school and that 7 percent of children are engaged in child labour.⁴ Venezuelan children attending

³ The Wayuu indigenous group of Colombia and Venezuela form one community, sharing the same territory, in which they move without borders or restrictions.

⁴ Food Security and nutrition analysis of migrant population from Venezuela, WFP, November-December 2017.

school in Colombia put an additional strain on the national School Meals Programme. WFP will complement the actions of the Government of Colombia by assisting 30,000 pre- and primary schoolchildren until the end of 2018, including the most vulnerable Colombian children in schools currently targeted by WFP.

TABLE 1: FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY

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CURRENT							INCREASE				REVISED			
Strategic outcome	Activity	Modality	Women/ girls	Men/boys	Total by modality	Total by activity	Women/ girls	Men/boys	Total by modality	Total by activity	Women/ girls	Men/boys	Total by modality	Total by activity
1	2	Cash-based transfers	4 000	3 000	7 000	7 000					4 000	3 000	7 000	7 000
2	3	Food	35 000	34 000	69 000	155 000	6 885	6 615	13 500	324 000	35 000	34 000	69 000	479 000
		Cash-based transfers*	44 000	42 000	86 000		165 240	158 760	324 000		209 240	200 760	410 000	
	4	Food	8 000	7 000	15 000	68 000				30 000	8 000	7 000	15 000	98 000
		Cash-based transfers	27 000	26 000	53 000		14 700	15 300	30 000		41 700	41 300	83 000	
3	5	Food	22 000	21 000	43 000	52 000					22 000	21 000	43 000	52 000
		Cash-based transfers	4 500	4 500	9 000						4 500	4 500	9 000	
	6	Food	125 000	113 000	238 000	238 000					125 000	113 000	238 000	238 000
	10	Food	129 500	129 500	259 000	259 000					129 500	129 500	259 000	259 000
5	9	Food	4 000	4 000	8 000	46 000					4 000	4 000	8 000	46 000
		Cash-based transfers	20 000	18 000	38 000						20 000	18 000	38 000	
Total			423 000	402 000	825 000		179 940	174 060	354 000		602 940	576 060	1 179 000	

* Figures are cumulative figures and take into account beneficiary overlaps among activities.

Transfers

9. Except for the distribution of nutritional supplements to children, WFP will provide value vouchers for all additional beneficiaries under strategic outcome 2 to ensure daily consumption of 2,100 kcal.
10. Value vouchers with a daily value of USD 1.12 for an average of 15 days per month per beneficiary will be given to cooperating partners providing Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees with cooked meals in temporary shelters and community kitchens. Food purchases from WFP contracted retailers, as well as the delivery of hot meals, will be monitored.
11. Where no food preparation services are available, WFP will organize catering services for migrants residing in Red Cross/International Organization for Migration (IOM) shelters. WFP will provide breakfast and lunch with a value of USD 3.60 per person per day, and the Red Cross/IOM will provide snacks and dinner. Migrants residing in these shelters have restricted mobility and are in greater need of protection.
12. Vulnerable migrant families that are living in informal settlements or with indigenous communities and intend to stay in Colombia will be provided a monthly value voucher of USD 32 for a period of three months. The vouchers will be redeemable at WFP contracted retailers in the proximity of beneficiaries.
13. Children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls benefiting from value vouchers will also receive a nutritional supplement of 50 g per day, providing them with vital macro and micronutrients for a minimum period of three months.
14. Schools will receive vouchers valued at USD 35 per school child per month for purchasing food for school meals.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY					
Strategic Outcome	2				
Activity	3				4
Beneficiary type	Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees seeking temporary shelter or living on the streets	Vulnerable mixed migrant families in informal settlements or intending to stay in Colombia	Migrants from Venezuela and host populations residing in indigenous communities with a significant number of migrants	PLWG and children aged 6-59 months	Mixed migrant schoolchildren in La Guajira
Modality	Value vouchers	Value vouchers	Value vouchers	Food	Value vouchers
SuperCereal Plus (g)				50	
Total kcal/day	2 080	2 080	2 080	410	1 000
% kcal from protein	10.5	10.5	10.5	16	13
Cash (USD/person/day)	3.51	1.12	1.12		1.75
Number of feeding days per year	15	30	90	90	147

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE						
Food type/ cash-based transfer (CBT)	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Mixed and blended foods			60.75	60 690	60.75	60 690
Total (food)	14 576.5	11 990 320	60.75	60 690	14 637.25	12 051 010
Cash-based transfers (USD)		31 308 453		30 868 116		62 176 570
Total (food and CBT value)		43 298 773		30 928 807		74 227 580

Supply chain

15. According to a rapid supply chain assessment carried out at the end of 2017, the network of retailers can be expanded to urban and peri-urban areas in Norte de Santander, an area whose strong transport and commercial networks give it a high response capacity. In the La Guajira and Arauca regions, however, road infrastructure and retail capacity are limited. Transport arrangements for reaching distant indigenous communities will be negotiated with local retailers in La Guajira. Continuous price monitoring will detect potential inflationary pressures.

Other considerations

Impact on country office capacity and partnerships

16. WFP has two sub-offices in the border area, implementing CSP activities in the three departments targeted by this revision. Without immediate additional funding, WFP will be unable to ensure the right surge capacity to attend to identified needs arising from this crisis. An additional sub-office in Arauca is being established.

Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

17. WFP and its partners will refine beneficiary targeting mechanisms to reduce exclusion errors. A joint food security assessment by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is planned to take place in June-August 2018. Based on the Government's migrant registry, WFP plans to conduct another general needs assessment in collaboration with its partners before the end of 2018 and will use the results to determine whether a further revision of the CSP is needed. A mid-term decentralized evaluation has also been budgeted for under this revision.

Major risks and consequent mitigation measures

18. Contextual risks and mitigation measures include the following:
- While there have been no direct attacks against United Nations staff, an increased presence could incite actions that impede humanitarian access. The revision provides for an increase in the budget for security staff.
19. Programmatic risks and mitigation measures:
- Given that the first phase of assistance is based on geographic targeting of communities with the highest density of mixed migrants, there is a risk that some of the most vulnerable households will not be reached. The subsequent phase of the operation will target beneficiaries based on vulnerability to food insecurity and socio-economic criteria. A lack of complete data on the nutrition situation of women and children constitutes a further risk to the provision of adequate assistance. Additional capacity at

the country office and sub-office levels will be required to carry out needs and nutritional assessments to rapidly fill data gaps. WFP will also work closely with partners at local level to create synergies in the provision of assistance.

- Once distributions start, protection and security concerns will need to be factored in, including the pull factor of general food assistance and the importance of reducing tensions by taking into consideration the needs of both the local Colombian population and Venezuelan migrants.
- The capacity of WFP’s implementing partners in the three border departments is relatively weak, and specific capacity-building activities will need to be carried out to ensure optimal quality of the assistance they provide.

20. Institutional risks and mitigation measures:

- WFP will need to secure the surge capacity and resources necessary to implement the emergency response, engage with partners and the Government and address current information gaps, or its reputation will be at risk. A Level 2 emergency has therefore been declared and advance funding has been requested, including through the Immediate Response Account.

III. Cost breakdown

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION VALUE ONLY (USD)						
	Strategic Result 1 (SDG Target 2.1)	Strategic Result 2 (SDG Target 2.2)	Strategic Result 3 (SDG Target 2.3)	Strategic Result 4 (SDG Target 2.4)	Strategic Result 5 (SDG Target 17.9)	Total
Strategic outcomes	2	3	4	5	1	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Resilience building	Root causes	
Transfer	35 868 775	668 999	0	181 070	12 885	36 731 730
Implementation	4 134 398	0	0	0	0	4 134 399
Adjusted direct support costs						242 092
Subtotal						41 108 222
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)						2 672 034
Total						43 780 256

TABLE 5: OVERALL COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)						
	Strategic Result 5 (SDG Target 17.9)	Strategic Result 1 (SDG Target 2.1)	Strategic Result 2 (SDG Target 2.2)	Strategic Result 3 (SDG Target 2.3)	Strategic Result 4 (SDG Target 2.4)	Total
Strategic outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Root causes	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Resilience building	
Transfer	23 388 000	58 791 000	24 317 000	2 680 000	5 236 000	114 412 000
Implementation	2 446 000	7 901 000	5 161 000	1 272 000	1 111 000	17 891 000
Adjusted direct support costs	3 587 000	4 391 000	1 884 000	508 000	684 000	11 054 000
Subtotal	29 421 000	71 083 000	31 362 000	4 460 000	7 031 000	143 357 000
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	1 930 000	4 659 000	2 088 000	295 000	466 000	9 438 000
Total	31 351 000	75 742 000	33 450 000	4 755 000	7 497 000	152 795 000