

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Colombia Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

Activities in 2020 were significantly impacted by COVID-19, and the access challenges and socioeconomic impacts posed by it. The pandemic added to existing vulnerabilities of 1.7 million Venezuelan migrants [1], thousands of people forcibly displaced or confined in their communities by illegal armed groups [2], and the effects of a severe rainy season and a devastating hurricane. Thanks to generous donor contributions, WFP managed to reach nearly 1.6 million people, half of them women, meeting 94 percent of its annual target in 2020.

Amidst COVID-19, WFP rapidly implemented a two-track approach to sustain assistance for hundreds of thousands of people, while scaling up to support newly affected populations and transforming assistance modalities to comply with biosecurity measures. A sharp scale-up in Cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance has positioned WFP Colombia in the Top-10 WFP Offices with the highest total CBT transfer value volume. WFP also expanded to new areas, including supporting indigenous and rural populations in the Amazon region for the first time in its history and Venezuelan migrants in Bogotá and other major cities. In coordination with local governments and the Office of the First Lady, WFP contributed to the national contact tracing strategy to curb the spread of COVID-19 and provided food baskets to thousands of families to incentivize compliance with quarantine measures.

WFP supported an expansion of the social protection system reaching over 38,000 Colombians and Venezuelans in extreme poverty with cash transfers and food baskets channelled through existing social programmes. WFP also continued implementing the national school feeding programme on behalf of the Government for over 77,000 children in the remote department of La Guajira. WFP's school feeding for Venezuelan migrants doubled in comparison with 2019, supporting 42,000 children (half girls and half boys), also contributing to social protection in emergencies.

WFP also focused on livelihoods, resilience, and early recovery activities: In support of national efforts for peace and stabilization after the 2016 Peace Accords, WFP continued providing capacity strengthening to 14 cooperatives led by former guerrilla combatants in the process of reintegration, benefitting nearly 2,000 of them, a third of which are women. Under its multiannual Adaptation Fund project, and despite mobility restrictions imposed due to COVID-19, WFP sustained its work with 69 indigenous communities along the Colombia-Ecuador border to build climate change adaptation capacities and improve food security and nutrition.

WFP supported a variety of national priorities through capacity strengthening activities: From the strengthening of national victims-assistance programmes with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare, to contributing to public policies and collaborating with institutions on vulnerability analysis amidst COVID-19. In 2020, WFP established an innovative and proactive strategy to enhance the capacity of local administrations to design and implement food security programmes by deploying food security advisors to its eight field offices, who engaged in dialogue with and provided advice to municipalities and departments regarding food security, including the impact of COVID-19.

WFP continued streamlining gender equality in all its projects, while also implementing gender-specific initiatives: Among other projects, WFP kickstarted an income-generation and empowerment intervention to support 45 women-led farmer associations in areas prone to armed violence. Furthermore, WFP contributed to the creation of the "Safe and friendly space for women and children" at a key border crossing between Colombia and Venezuela in Norte de Santander. These activities aim at contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG) for gender equality.

In 2020, WFP continued making sure its projects were designed to "do no harm", selecting safe distribution places; training cooperating partners on protection standards; and conducting systematic monitoring of protection risks prior to implementation. In some of the most vulnerable areas of the country where communities are affected by violence, such as in Chocó, WFP continued exercising "protection by presence". WFP also completed a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA), the first of the region, aimed at identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks arising from the processing of personal data.

Through its comprehensive work in 2020, WFP effectively contributed to SDG 2 through the provision of assistance in both emergency and non-emergency contexts (SDG-related indicator 2.1). WFP also contributed to SDG 17, with the investment of over USD 8 million in technical assistance and country capacity strengthening (SDG-related indicator 17.9).



1,588,380



50% female

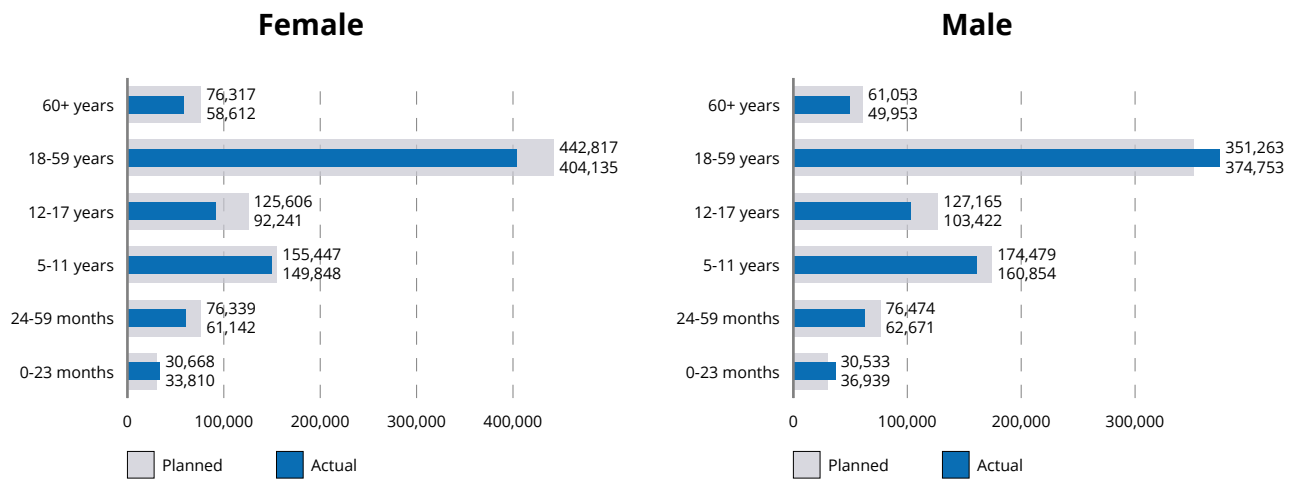


50% male

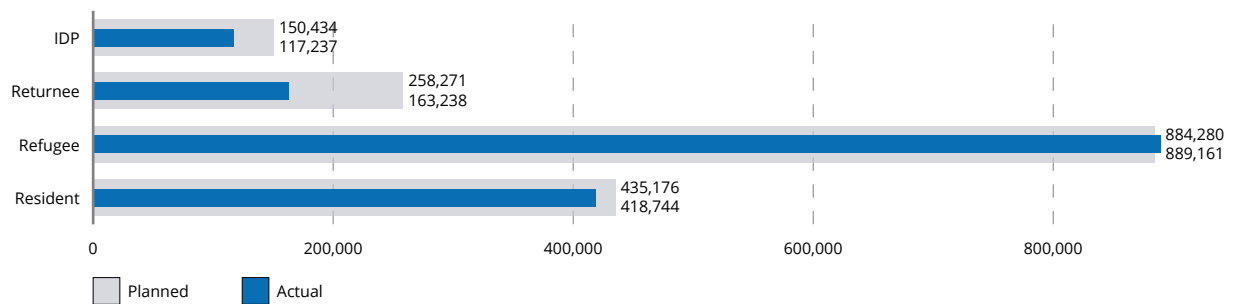
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 81,606 (50% Female, 50% Male)

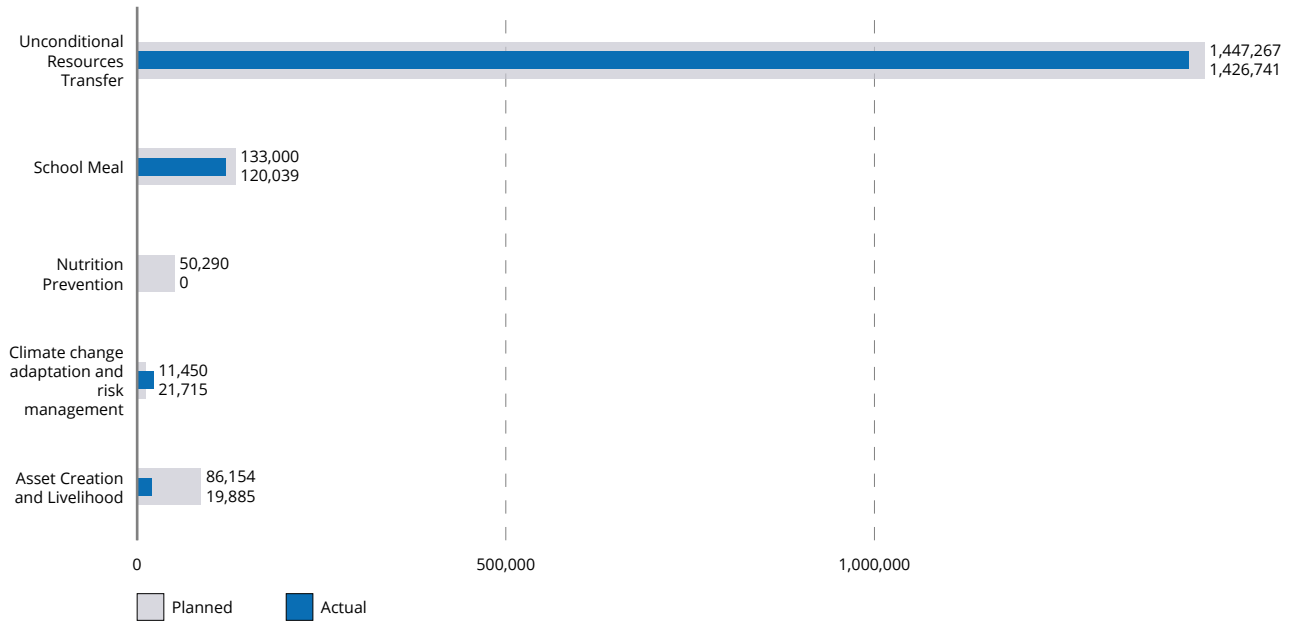
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



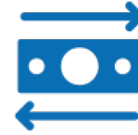
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

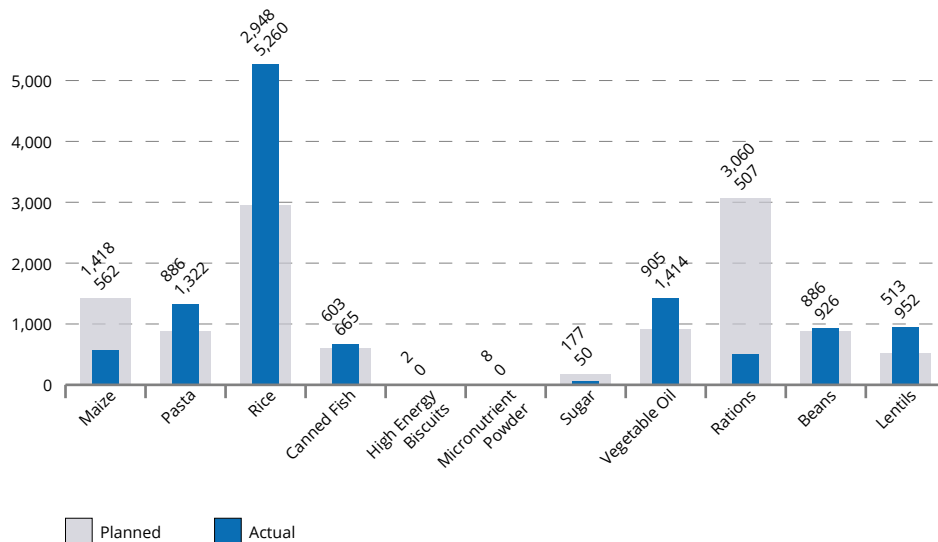


11,657 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 11,405 mt total planned

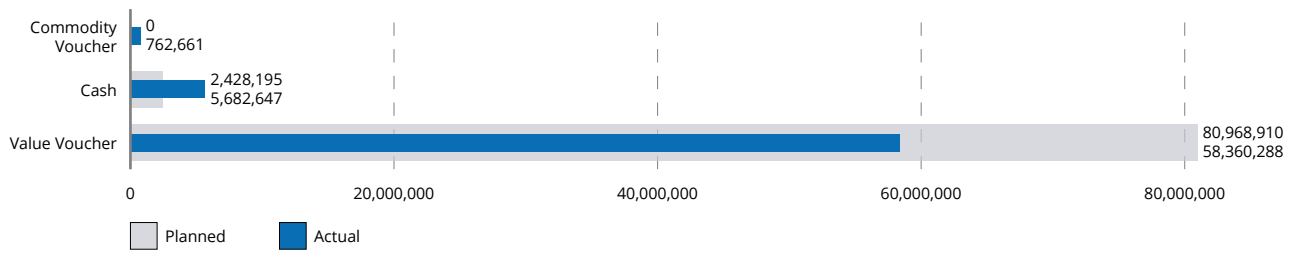


US\$ 64,805,596
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 83,397,105 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



The humanitarian situation in Colombia is complex, with multiple risks affecting populations in parallel. Colombia continues to be the largest host country for Venezuelan migrants, with more than 1.7 million of them staying in Colombia in 2020. The Government has kept an open-door policy towards Venezuelan migration, still the second largest migration in the world. Parallely, Colombia also deals with a sustained upsurge in violence caused by illegal armed groups, which left over 97,000 people forcibly displaced or confined in their communities during the year. Extreme weather events also affected the livelihoods and food security of over 610,000 people.



COVID-19 created new vulnerabilities, particularly due to the loss of income for nearly 50 percent of the labour force dependent on informal jobs [1]. This had a severe impact on food security: as of September 2020, WFP estimated that 52 percent of the population was food insecure, of which 3.5 million in a severe situation [2]. Furthermore, 1.3 million Venezuelan migrants were expected to be in moderate or severe food insecurity [3]. This sharp increase in food insecurity compared to the pre-COVID-19 period takes place in a country where poverty levels were already deepening. According to the latest official figures, 35.7 percent of Colombian families were in poverty in 2019 [4], with an increase of some 660,000 individuals compared to 2018. Food insecurity can be a compounding factor for malnutrition, which already stood at 10.8 percent in 2015 [5].

The situation has also worsened for women in general, with nearly two women per every man unemployed as of October 2020 [6] and reports of intra-family violence increasing by 228 percent compared to 2019 [7], mainly attributable to women losing their sources of income and depending more on their partners. According to WFP's food security surveys, families headed by women faced higher levels of both moderate and severe food insecurity than families headed by men.

Amidst this, WFP implemented a two-track approach, aimed to 1) sustaining assistance to more than 300,000 people supported on a monthly basis before the COVID-19 crisis; and 2) identifying, prioritising, and addressing new needs. WFP expanded its operational presence from 14 to 20 departments, including milestone assistance with cash transfers in Colombia's capital city, Bogotá, and support to rural and indigenous people in the remote Amazon region.

Assistance modalities were also transformed: limits in the size of gatherings meant that most of WFP's community kitchens supporting thousands of migrants every day had to close, and beneficiaries transitioned to assistance with cash-based transfers (CBT), as a safer transfer modality – i.e., biometric registration was suspended and, in its place, a code was sent to beneficiaries via SMS. With the suspension of in-person school activities, WFP rapidly adapted its programmes to provide take-home rations in lieu of on-site meals for more than 118,000 schoolchildren. Support with in-kind food baskets was also scaled-up to meet higher needs of remote populations. In November 2020, WFP provided lifesaving and livelihoods support to over half a million women, men, children, Afro-Colombians and Indigenous populations, a 55 percent increase of monthly beneficiaries compared to pre-COVID-19 levels, with assistance implemented in an inclusive and equitable manner.

Apart from implementing biosecurity measures in all its activities, WFP also developed new procedures and innovative solutions in response to the operational challenges posed by COVID-19, for instance:

- All monitoring activities and vulnerability assessments were shifted to remote methods (phone and web-based) in lieu of in-person interviews.
- Food security assessment methodologies were adapted to facilitate accurate estimations of people in need. WFP created an interactive Geographic Prioritization Index to identify the country's most vulnerable municipalities, which was then paired with household surveys to ensure the most at-risk people were prioritized.
- With the global increase of cash-based transfers and the potential risk of duplication among humanitarian partners, WFP developed a unique solution (algorithm) to be used by humanitarian partners to identify and avoid this, and after a successful exercise in Bogotá, wider usage is expected in 2021.
- As livelihoods and resilience projects were severely affected by COVID-19 mobility restrictions, WFP used remote technology, such as video calls, to continue providing trainings and accompanying families when possible.

In addition, WFP supported new initiatives developed by the Government to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable people. For instance, WFP supported the Government's strategy for contact-tracing and selective isolation (PRASS), which aims at identifying positive COVID-19 cases and their contacts and enabling the proper conditions for isolation. WFP provided food baskets to some of these families to incentivise compliance with quarantine.

WFP's operational setting

Currently, WFP has eight field offices covering operations in 20 Colombian departments. While its main focus is on providing relief support in humanitarian crises, it also implements livelihoods, resilience, school feeding, and social protection activities aimed at contributing to the triple nexus approach, sustaining peace, and mitigating violence, particularly gender based. Capacity strengthening is also a key programmatic pillar, in support of more efficient and effective locally-led emergency responses. All of this falls under the Humanitarian Response Plan, the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan, the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and in close alignment with the National Development Plan (PDN 2018-2022).

WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021 looks forward to delivering on six Strategic Outcomes, namely: **Strategic Outcome 1**, which focuses on providing capacity strengthening to governmental institutions and civil society to enhance effective design and implementation of food assistance programmes; **Strategic Outcome 2**, which directly



contributes to SDG 2 and aims at providing lifesaving assistance to violence- and disaster-affected people, and vulnerable Venezuelan migrants, including emergency school feeding; **Strategic Outcome 3**, through which WFP aims at preventing malnutrition in all its forms; **Strategic Outcome 4**, which looks at promoting sustainable production models for female and male small-holder farmers, including victims of violence, contributing to peacebuilding and stabilization; **Strategic Outcome 5**, which comprises climate resilience activities to help rural communities better recover from shocks and adapt to climate change; and **Strategic Outcome 6**, to provide logistics and procurement services to the Government and humanitarian actors.

Risk Management

2020 was a year of challenges, when risk triggers previously identified by the country office materialized, such as the upsurge in violence by illegal armed groups, which resulted in higher needs and access constraints (mitigated by strong partnerships on the ground, e.g., the Red Cross). Unforeseen risks also emerged, in particular COVID-19, followed by the Eta and Iota hurricanes.

Before the pandemic, WFP Colombia conducted an exhaustive risk assessment, with special focus on fraud and corruption, mapping existing mitigation measures, incorporating additional ones, and keeping a risk register. The identification and mitigation of risks, such as gaps on targeting processes, was key to minimize adverse situations in the context of COVID-19, when WFP rapidly scaled up its operations, coverage, and staff count. As WFP has the largest CBT operation in the region, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were in place to mitigate risks of fraud and manage different delivery modalities, which included segregation of duties.

This was complemented by the Executive Director's Assurance Exercise, led by the WFP Colombia Country Director, which qualified all internal risk control systems in place and the level of compliance. The exercise also allowed for the identification of improvement areas to further enhance operational efficiency and effectiveness.

An oversight mission from WFP's Regional Bureau in Panama was also carried out, and the country office has implemented almost all its recommendations, for example, creating detailed SOPs for key processes.

Finally, one of the good practices for risk management in 2020 was the establishment of a remote monitoring strategy, which combined with in-person monitoring from implementing partners and WFP's Helpline, was key to identify issues early and timely manage them. A Management-led Committee was created and is currently active to manage issues received through the Helpline and requiring escalation.

Partnerships

In 2020, WFP continued implementing its strategic partnership approach based on complementarity with stakeholders, focusing on generating innovative solutions and joint efforts to alleviate food insecurity. WFP focused on meeting the objectives of its 2017-2021 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) while improving its positioning and visibility by securing new partnerships, strengthening relationships with current partners, and expanding its donor base. One of the main challenges faced by WFP in 2020 was the low attention to crises other than the migration emergency by donors, which limited WFP's capacity to allocate resources where they are most needed.

COVID-19 required WFP to sharply increase its response, for which it strengthened relations with traditional donors while exploring new partnerships. WFP was able to secure a new partnership with the Howard G. Buffett Foundation to provide emergency assistance and livelihoods support to violence-affected Colombians and Venezuelans, and through a strong alliance with *Gerencia de Fronteras* (Border Management Agency) it also started negotiations with the World Bank to support Venezuelan migrants with cash transfers amidst COVID-19 and further progress on this is expected in 2021. In this context, a strong network of cooperating partners, retailers, and financial service providers allowed WFP to expand its geographical presence and to scale-up CBT assistance.

Governmental entities responsible for emergency preparedness and response, peacebuilding and stabilization, education, and climate change adaptation and resilience also consider WFP a preferred partner. In 2020, WFP continued to work closely with several governmental authorities and institutions such as the Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Environment, and the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF). WFP's added value lies in its ability to ensure flexible, adaptable, and scalable operational solutions, supported by strong analytical capacity and a broad presence across the country, allowing it to reach the most remote areas and the most fragile contexts efficiently and effectively. In 2020, WFP continued positioning itself as a strategic technical partner of the Colombian Government in the humanitarian and development context.

Exceptional collaboration with national and local institutions includes: a shock-responsive social protection pilot through which WFP collaborated with the National Planning Department (DNP), the Disaster and Risk Management Unit (UNGRD), and the Border Management Agency to further enhance social protection programmes and expand coverage for Venezuelan migrants. WFP provided initial support to the First Lady's efforts in the battle against malnutrition which resulted in a Nutrition Innovation Initiative to be launched in 2021. WFP collaborated with Bogotá's Mayor's Office for the provision of cash transfers to 20,000 Venezuelan migrants in heightened vulnerability due to COVID-19 and provided technical support in targeting and prioritization for their programmes. Through alignment with local and national gender policies, WFP is setting the ground for a stronger gender focus in the coming years.

WFP also focused on strengthening its relationship with the academic sector. WFP is working with the University of Los Andes on a study aiming at identifying the impact of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable, and, advanced the Nutrition Innovation Initiative jointly with the Alliance of Universities for the Human Right to Adequate Food (ALUDHAA).

On inter-agency collaboration, WFP actively participated in the development of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2023. WFP leads the UNSDCF Outcome 1 to support national efforts for peace and stabilization, as well as Outcome 2.1 to contribute to migrants' socioeconomic integration. WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO and UNICEF, which performs as a key communication channel with the Government. As COVID-19 unfolded, WFP created the Logistics Working Group to support more efficient humanitarian logistics processes and established an inter-agency procurement group to ensure joint processes were implemented and biosecurity items purchased.

Looking forward to its new Country Strategic Plan 2021-2024, WFP designed a Partnership Action Plan, which provides a solid roadmap for partnerships and resource mobilization. The plan will kickstart in 2021 and has a special focus on new approaches to expanding the funding base while positioning WFP as a strategic ally for private donors. These strategies include customer-facing campaigns and technical partnerships; in 2020, WFP strengthened its capacity to amplify opportunities in this area through the recruitment of dedicated staff.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, funding received allowed for a rapid expansion of emergency assistance in the context of COVID-19 and enabled WFP to reach 1.6 million of the people most vulnerable to food insecurity (94 percent of its annual target). WFP implemented 71 percent of funds available, and the carry-over for 2021 is due to difficulties in implementing certain livelihoods and resilience activities following COVID-19 mobility restrictions, funding received in the last quarter of 2020, and multiannual funding.

Needs were unevenly resourced, following 2019's trend, with 70 percent of funds dedicated to Strategic Outcome 2, to support Venezuelan migrants, victims of armed violence, and disaster-affected people in Colombia. With donor's interest mainly focused on relief assistance, the following areas did not receive funding: provision of food security and nutritional education (Activity 5), technical assistance for the prevention of malnutrition (Activity 6) and stimulating markets with WFP purchases to small-holder farmers (Activity 8), all of which reached less than 10 percent of the forecast needs.

The flexibility shown by some donors and the availability of WFP's internal funding mechanisms made it possible to quickly respond to Government requests for emergency food assistance, escalating needs resulting from COVID-19, and the devastating rainy and hurricane seasons. However, a persistent challenge for WFP's operations in the country is the extremely low proportion of flexible funding, which would allow WFP to quickly allocate funds where they are most needed and shift assistance modalities in response to the changing context in a more agile way: In 2020, less than one percent of total funding was unearmarked.


























Funding from the Government accounted for 12 percent of the total fundraised in 2020, and it was key for sustaining operations amidst COVID-19, especially those related to the provision of school feeding to over 77,000 schoolchildren in La Guajira, support to a victims' assistance programme from the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF), and the implementation of activities in support of former guerrilla combatants.

UN inter-agency funding also proved effective in allowing WFP to respond to underfunded emergencies, such as displacement and confinement events due to armed violence. WFP, together with other United Nations agencies received funds from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to provide relief assistance in the departments of Chocó, Nariño, and Amazonas, with a focus on contributing to protection and gender equality. For WFP, this represented 5 percent of total funding received to support emergencies not related to the Venezuelan migration.

WFP also counted on multiyear funds for long-term projects secured in previous years, for instance: Funds received from the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to promote rural women's economic empowerment (2019-2023), and resources for the implementation of a bi-national Adaptation Fund project to support climate resilience and food security of indigenous communities along the border between Colombia and Ecuador (2017-2023). Funds from USAID also allowed WFP to provide school meals to over 42,000 migrant boys and girls.

During 2020, funding needs rose compared to 2019, largely due to increased demand for WFP interventions in relation to the migration crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, the rainy and hurricane season, and the upsurge of violence in the country. This challenging context required WFP to increase its operational and emergency response capacity, as well as double its efforts to secure new partnerships and funding opportunities. Good funding levels allowed WFP to sharply scale-up its response during the year; however, needs will remain high, and a forecast 40 percent funding gap for emergency response activities in the first half of 2021 threatens the sustainability of results achieved so far.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.	 6,117,916	 13,600,444	 15,948,320	 9,648,400
02: 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	 138,686,433	 75,472,356	 127,339,783	 91,248,357
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	 7,221,256	 7,921,012	 9,926,187	 8,990,240
04: Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably	 1,153,569	 2,026,648	 831,451	 294,681
05: Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change	 6,603,090	 3,716,430	 10,615,784	 2,559,286
06: The Government, its agencies, different territorial entities and other humanitarian organizations in Colombia have access to effective and reliable supply chain services during crises	 14,838,121	 0	 0	 0
Total:	 174,620,385	 102,736,890	 164,661,525	 112,740,964

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

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.



WFP continued implementing capacity strengthening activities in support of an array of national priorities, from the strengthening of national victims-assistance programmes, to contributing with public policies, supporting social protection programmes, and collaborating with institutions on vulnerability analysis amidst COVID-19. Although these activities have provided valuable inputs to national policies and programmes, the process to enhance these takes time; hence, WFP’s indicator “Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening” has been reported as zero for 2020, and further progress is expected in 2021.

COVID-19 made it clearer that strong local capacities are key for a more efficient, effective, and coordinated response. In 2020, overall good funding for Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) allowed WFP to continue addressing capacity gaps through technical assistance. The majority of funds were earmarked for one programme, and activity 2 of the CSP (to develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models) was less than 40 percent funded, a sustained trend since the start of the CSP in 2017. This impacted WFP’s ability to maximise the benefits of its capacity strengthening activities and did not allow WFP to deliver the planned CBT assistance under this SO.

Strengthening capacities for humanitarian assistance

WFP continued partnering with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) and its *Mobile Units* programme. These 117 emergency assistance teams move across Colombia to provide comprehensive support to victims of violence and migrants in vulnerable situations, adopting an integrated approach by looking at basic needs and improving nutrition. In 2020, over 237,000 people received assistance from mobile units (including 5,800 Venezuelan migrants), 58 percent of which were children and adolescents. An added value from this partnership is the complementarity between WFP and the mobile units: While beneficiaries receive emergency assistance from WFP, mobile units perform nutritional screenings and provide psychological support, and, in many cases, children also received *Bienestarina*, a nutritional complement provided by the ICBF.

WFP’s support was key to further enhancing performance and meeting COVID-19 related needs: One of the main achievements was the expansion of this assistance model for migrants, with the creation of four additional teams dedicated to this population. WFP carried out five virtual workshops on attention and management of COVID-19 cases, mental health for mobile units’ staff, and the use of nutritional screening equipment: 462 professionals participated across all departments.

Through its milestone project to strengthen shock-responsive social protection in Colombia, WFP established and expanded alliances with major national institutions: The Social Protection Agency (*Prosperidad Social*), the National Planning Department (DNP), the Disaster Management Office (UNGRD), and the Border Management Agency (*Gerencia*

de Fronteras). Through these partnerships, WFP contributed to the expansion of existing programmes' coverage for Colombians and Venezuelan migrants in extreme poverty. WFP also aimed at strengthening the social protection system through evidence generation, mapping capacity gaps to be addressed before future shocks, and the facilitation of institutional discussion spaces.

WFP also supported the National Disaster Management Agency (UNGRD) by conducting workshops to strengthen the risk management aspect in local development plans of 20 departments and 16 cities across Colombia.

In 2021, WFP will continue providing more targeted capacity strengthening support, building on lessons learned throughout 2020, such as the importance of close collaboration with institutions at both the national and local level, the realisation of the key role WFP can play to find solutions for operational problems, and the potential opportunities for South-South Cooperation.

Contributing to stronger public policies and programmes

Building on 2019's work to inform the national school feeding policy, WFP developed seven technical documents shared with the Ministry of Education, including a systematic analysis of school feeding and its interaction with sectoral policies and short marketing circuits for school feeding. WFP held two workshops to discuss key aspects of these documents, where over 80 representatives of local and national institutions participated, including from the DNP, the ministries of Agriculture and Health, the Office of the Attorney General, *Prosperidad Social*, and ICBF. Although significant progress was expected for this policy in 2020, the on-set of COVID-19 has delayed its design and approval. Further progress is expected in 2021.

Since 2019, WFP has been collaborating with the National Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization (ARN) to strengthen the livelihoods of former guerrilla combatants through support to productive projects. In 2020, WFP finalised a systematization of reincorporation models conducted over the course of this project, which benefitted nearly 1,800 people from 14 cooperatives led by former combatants. Among other findings, the document highlighted the following: Land ownership is key for the former combatants to develop new livelihoods (mostly based on agriculture); economic and social reincorporation is an opportunity for the reconstruction of the social fabric and reconciliation in communities; the more decision-making power for former combatants on the design and implementation of projects the better. Increased trust built with this project between WFP and the ARN resulted in additional projects to be implemented in 2021.

Finally, WFP started implementing a comprehensive strategy to contribute to stronger local food security policies, tailored to the advantages, needs, and context of every region. WFP established a team of experts across its eight field offices to work on three main pillars: 1) building strong relations and partnerships with local governments; 2) mapping out food security information; 3) and developing nutritional analyses. The food security advisors supported a stronger positioning of WFP as a go-to partner for local authorities and developed analyses on the impact of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition. With this, WFP aims at further strengthening and tailoring its programmes, particularly those related to the triple nexus, shock-responsive social protection, and the reincorporation of former guerrilla combatants. This initiative has become a good practice to contribute to better programming for WFP and local authorities and technical teams in the field. In 2021, WFP will continue advancing on the third pillar (nutritional analyses and assessments) and providing quality technical inputs for local food security policies.

Enhancing institutional food security analysis and targeting capacities

Through a longstanding partnership, WFP and ICBF continued working to achieve a more coordinated and integrated beneficiary targeting for programmes focusing on Colombian and migrant children and adolescents. The first result of this collaboration was a geographical analysis of ICBF's and WFP's programme coverage to identify gaps, complementarities, and potential joint initiatives for children aged 6-59 months. In 2021, collaboration will focus on complementing the exercise through the identification of departments and municipalities most affected by COVID-19, along with the needs of children in these localities and the mapping of other stakeholders to identify synergies and further integration.

WFP also established a capacity strengthening partnership with the District Secretariat for Social Integration of Bogotá, aiming at strengthening their targeting mechanisms, jointly identifying gaps in those processes, and strengthening the existing systems for identification and response to food security and nutrition needs of affected migrant populations in Bogotá.

One of the main challenges for WFP's activities under SO1 was COVID-19 and the limitations imposed by it. Although most of WFP's planned activities were carried out virtually, others requiring field work were delayed. One activity particularly affected by this was WFP's coordination of the National Study on Food Security of Indigenous Populations (ENSANI), which this year was commissioned by the ICBF for two indigenous communities in Cauca classified as having a highest risk of disappearance. WFP advanced on the design of the assessment; however, it could not access these communities in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions. Data collection is scheduled to take place in 2021.



WFP fully integrated gender into the implementation of SO1 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code 3; through Activity 1, WFP differentiated needs of women, girls, boys, and adolescents, including pregnant and lactating women and adolescents, which contributes to closing, and even transforming, gender gaps.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors for planning, implementing and evaluating food and nutrition policies and programmes	3
Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models	3

Strategic outcome 02: 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



This Strategic Outcome (SO) aims at guaranteeing food access for the most at-risk populations in emergencies, representing the bulk of WFP's assistance in Colombia in 2020. SO2 was 91 percent funded, which allowed WFP to provide emergency food assistance through CBT, food baskets, hot meals, and emergency school meals to over 1.48 million people in 20 out of 32 departments. Beneficiaries also received key messages on healthy eating and nutrition. Most funds were earmarked for migrant support; and activities targeting other vulnerable populations, such as victims of armed violence and Colombians affected by COVID-19, received funds well below estimated needs.

Supporting Colombians affected by the COVID-19 crisis

Since the COVID-19 crisis started, WFP received direct requests of assistance for 1.2 million people, prioritising 550,000 of these for immediate support. Flexible and additional funds allowed WFP to reach over 168,000 people (52 percent women). In the context of its broader response, WFP implemented two milestone projects: The provision of assistance in support of the national strategy to track and isolate COVID-19 cases and their contacts (PRASS); and the support to rural and indigenous communities in the Amazon region for the first time in WFP's history, first with food airlifts and later with value vouchers, with a rapid assessment of the market and contracting of qualified retailers.

Responding to the second largest migration crisis in the world

WFP continued providing emergency assistance to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees, and members of host communities under its corporate Level 2 emergency response, reaching over 1.1 million of them. In line with Government priorities, WFP also started implementing two joint initiatives with the ILO to promote the economic integration of migrants, strengthening employability, and supporting migrant-led entrepreneurs for families in Cali and Barranquilla. WFP plans to scale up these initiatives in 2021, building on lessons learned.

COVID-19 severely impacted migrants: Dire living conditions prompted more than 115,000 to return to their home country [1], and the 1.7 million who decided to stay [2] were severely impacted by a loss of income and informal jobs. Over 70 percent of migrants reported their income had decreased after COVID-19 (WFP, 2020) [3].

In response to higher needs and protection risks, migrant beneficiaries increased by 40 percent compared to pre-crisis levels. Cash-based transfers more than doubled, responding to the closure of most community kitchens due to COVID-19 restrictions, which previously attended to the majority of beneficiaries (these were included in existing value voucher or cash programmes following values established by the Minimum Expenditure Basket). This scale-up included 1) the implementation of a shock-responsive social protection pilot which benefitted around 38,000 Colombians and Venezuelan migrants in extreme poverty, who received cash transfers and food baskets through national social protection programmes; and 2) for the first time, the provision of cash transfers to 20,000 migrants in Colombia's capital Bogotá, in collaboration with the Mayor's Office and the Border Management Agency.

Compared to 2019, WFP doubled school feeding assistance, reaching over 42,000 migrant children and adolescents in La Guajira, Norte de Santander, Atlántico, Magdalena, and Cesar. With COVID-19, in-person classes were suspended, and WFP rapidly adapted to provide take-home rations in lieu of on-site school meals from mid-March onwards, for which collaboration with the Ministry of Education and school feeding authorities was key. WFP continued promoting migrant integration, using school feeding as an entry point. Additionally, a Social and Behavioural Change (SBCC) communications strategy was developed based on results from a baseline study conducted by the University of Atlántico to observe integration dynamics between Venezuelan and Colombian students, and a qualitative study with wide community participation. The strategy will be implemented in 2021 as children go back to school. Furthermore, WFP together with Plan International developed ZURI, a booklet aimed at conveying important messages regarding the provision of take-home rations, nutrition, coexistence, healthy eating, and measures to prevent COVID-19.

School feeding contributed to keeping drop-out rates low amidst COVID-19, and at the end of the school year, 79 percent of beneficiary children were still enrolled at school. Values are lower than in 2019, as many children in bordering states left school either to go back to Venezuela or due to other socioeconomic reasons.

Relief assistance for violence and disaster-affected populations

In 2020, over 97,000 people were forcibly displaced or confined [4] due to the actions of illegal armed groups. The trend of civilian massacres in 2020 was also worrying, with 66 verified by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) [5], nearly double the number in 2019. Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities are disproportionately affected, particularly those along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and bordering states. Furthermore, over 610,000 people were affected by disasters [6] (heavy rain, flooding, hurricanes), in areas also facing armed violence or hosting large numbers of migrants.

In this context, in close coordination with local governments and the Unit for Victims' Assistance (UARIV), WFP reached over 150,000 people with CBT and food baskets in 12 out of 32 departments. Nearly half of total assistance was concentrated in the departments of Chocó and Norte de Santander in response to massive confinement events (where people cannot move out of their communities or work their land due to the presence of illegal armed groups). Access to these areas was possible thanks to WFP's good working relations with local governments and strong cooperating partners, i.e., the Red Cross.

In Chocó, WFP scaled up its assistance to reach over 52,000 Afro-Colombian and Indigenous people in confinement. WFP also rapidly deployed to the Catatumbo region, in Norte de Santander, to support 22,000 people confined by an "armed strike" imposed by illegal groups. In support of improved nutrition of violence-affected people, WFP maintained its strong alliance with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare and its Mobile Units programme, through which over 11,000 people received value vouchers in Valle del Cauca, Nariño, Cauca, Chocó, and Córdoba.

Finally, amidst particularly heavy rainy seasons, WFP supported over 32,000 disaster-affected people. In López de Micay, a municipality in the Pacific coast only accessible by sea, river or air, WFP provided timely support to 12,500 flood-affected people, including Afro-Colombian and Indigenous, for two months while local authorities prepared an institutional response. Towards the end of the year, with the landfall of hurricane Iota and heavy rains caused by La Niña, WFP sustained emergency assistance to more than half a million people, ensuring delivery of food by sea, air, and road, and provided additional relief support to over 18,500 people in five of the most affected departments.

WFP helped improve food security but needs remain high

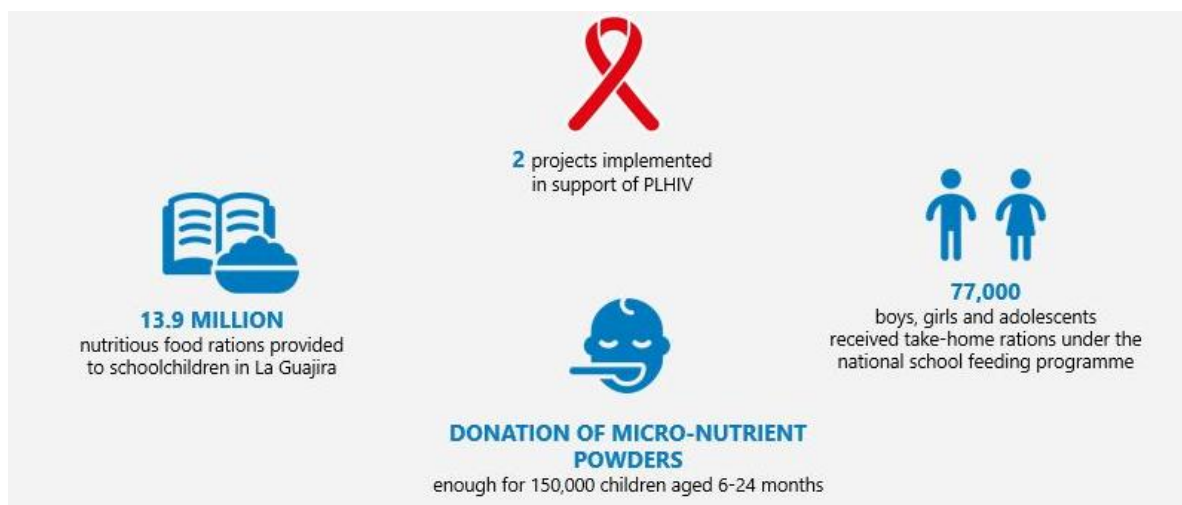
WFP's assistance has been successful in helping targeted beneficiaries cope with the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19; however, continuous assistance will be needed in a context of increasing poverty levels. WFP's beneficiaries have improved their overall food intake, as measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS), which tracks households' food access: The percentage of people with acceptable FCS increased from 73 to 89 percent (in 2019 it was 91.5 percent), and diets became more diverse, with more frequent consumption of higher nutritional value food groups, such as vegetables, fruits, and dairy. At the end of these interventions, 78 percent of families reported to engage in negative coping strategies (i.e., eating less preferred food, cutting food portions, or having less meals a day), down from 97 percent before receiving assistance. However, these levels are still high, showing the significant impact of COVID-19, a higher dependence on food assistance, and a continuous need for support in 2021.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of SO2 as evidenced by WFP's GAM 3. For Activity 3, besides using gender data to inform programmatic decisions, measures to prevent gender-based violence were taken; and in Activity 4 WFP ensured the provision of take-home rations for girls, boys, and adolescents.

WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Implement home-grown school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes	3
Support crisis-affected populations	3

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



This Strategic Outcome aims at further strengthening the capacities of communities and families to prevent malnutrition, focusing on those most vulnerable, including schoolchildren and children aged 6-59 months, women and men living with HIV, and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

In 2020, these activities became increasingly important, as the COVID-19 crisis threatened to set back food security and nutrition progress made over the past years. However, only Activity 10 of the CSP (for the implementation of school feeding on behalf of the Government) was fully funded. Activity 5 (to implement nutritional education initiatives) received less than 10 percent of its budget; and Activity 6 (for the provision of technical assistance to local institutions) did not receive any funds. Given these funding restrictions, WFP used small carry-over balances and tapped into resources from its regional office to advance some of the underfunded activities. Chronic underfunding of these activities means that WFP's footprint for nutrition-specific interventions is severely reduced. This is also the cause for WFP not to be able to provide the planned CBT assistance under these activities.

Through this Strategic Outcome, WFP continued supporting the Government on the implementation of its National School Feeding Programme in La Guajira, the department with the second-highest level of poverty after Chocó. Furthermore, WFP established new alliances with governmental institutions, such as the Office of the First Lady, and strengthened existing ones, for instance with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF). WFP also conducted capacity strengthening projects with vulnerable HIV-positive women and men to improve their livelihoods and contribute to better nutrition and food security.

Implementing school feeding on behalf of Colombia's Government

WFP has been implementing the National School Feeding Programme in all 15 municipalities of La Guajira since 2017. WFP's extensive experience in school feeding operations across the world and its strong monitoring capacities continue to make it a trusted partner for the Colombian Government. Throughout 2020, WFP provided 13.9 million nutritious food rations to over 77,000 girls, boys, and adolescents in 314 schools across the department. WFP also provided over 22,000 non-food items to these schools, i.e., cooking equipment and utensils in support of better, more efficient processes.

School feeding in 2020 was also marked by COVID-19: Early on in the emergency, the national Government set necessary restrictive measures to curb the spread of the virus, including the suspension of all in-person school activities since mid-March. Closely working with local school feeding authorities, and school staff, WFP quickly made the operational and logistic adaptations required to comply with the new set of rules by providing take-home rations in lieu of on-site meals from April onwards. For this, WFP established a logistics hub in La Guajira to manage procurement, storage, preparation, and transport of take-home rations. These quick adaptations have been key to ensure continuity of assistance for these children, whom in some cases rely on school feeding for daily subsistence.

Due to these changes, post-distribution monitoring results consistently indicated beneficiaries were not aware of the scope of the programme and rations received. WFP together with Plan International developed a booklet titled ZURI,

which aimed at conveying important messages regarding programmatic changes and the provision of take-home rations in a simple and effective way. The booklet also included messages on nutrition, coexistence, healthy eating, and measures to prevent COVID-19. Post-monitoring results indicate a positive impact: After distributing the booklet, 25 percent of beneficiaries practiced more sports, 23 percent preferred to eat more fruits, and 16 percent asked their parents to put more colourful vegetables on their plates.

WFP's monitoring indicates that in 2020, school feeding contributed to avoid high drop-out rates: In 2019, in WFP-supported schools 94.7 percent of children who started the school year, finished it; in 2020 it was 87 percent, a valuable result amidst COVID-19 and its burden upon families and children.

Effective institutional alliances to prevent malnutrition

In 2020, WFP continued partnering with key national and local institutions, as well as other UN agencies, to leverage its experience on nutritional education and food security and nutritional capacity strengthening. In the context of COVID-19, joint efforts to prevent malnutrition were increasingly important, as the risk of micronutrient deficiencies grew for families unable to cover their full food needs due to loss of income.

WFP's alliance with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) has been strengthened and expanded throughout the year. Upon a request from the ICBF, WFP contributed to their *Strategy for Home Food Fortification* through the procurement and donation of micro-nutrient powders enough for 150,000 children, these supplements targeted children aged 6-24 months across 192 municipalities along the Atlantic coast, the region with the highest prevalence of anaemia caused by iron deficiencies [1]; distribution started towards the end of 2020 and will carry on until mid-2021. WFP also provided information materials for families to easily track micronutrient consumption and carried out capacity strengthening activities for ICBF's staff distributing the powders.

WFP has developed a strong alliance with the Office of the First Lady of Colombia, who leads national efforts on nutrition. WFP and the First Lady's office have designed a ground-breaking nutrition, innovation, and youth initiative which will culminate in a regional event in 2021. Amidst COVID-19, the First Lady also led the *Ayudar nos hace bien* food assistance initiative for the most vulnerable communities; upon her Office's request WFP enhanced coverage through the provision of food baskets for people isolated due to COVID-19.

Finally, jointly with UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, and UNFPA, WFP continued implementing the 2015-2020 Strategy to Prevent Maternal and Perinatal Mortality of indigenous populations in the departments with the highest mortality rates: La Guajira (35.5 deaths per 100,000 children born alive), Chocó (24 deaths), and Cesar (20 deaths). This strategy was implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, local health authorities, and local indigenous leaders. In 2020, due to COVID-19 and the associated mobility restrictions, WFP prioritised virtual activities, such as technical support for the development of training modules on inter-cultural management for local health authorities; the design of key messages on healthcare provision for pregnant women and new-borns in the context of COVID-19, both in Spanish and the indigenous language *Wayuunaiki* (La Guajira); virtual trainings for midwives, where WFP led the sessions on healthy eating habits for pregnant and lactating women; and a mapping of indigenous eating habits during pregnancy.

Supporting women and men living with HIV

With funds from WFP's Regional Bureau in Panama, WFP Colombia implemented two projects led by and in favour of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) in especially vulnerable conditions. WFP opened a call for project proposals for capacity strengthening of NGOs supporting PLHIV. In September, two projects started in the Sucre department. The first aimed at empowering 120 female leaders in Sincelejo, where WFP provided food kits and biosafety kits to avoid COVID-19 contagion.

The second project aimed at improving the livelihoods of 26 PLHIV through artisanal trainings and support to build a business plan; with capacities strengthened, they are better prepared to achieve better nutrition. This intervention is aligned with the Ministry of Health priorities on HIV support, WFP informed the Ministry and received its approval through the joint HIV Team.

Gender was fully integrated in the implementation of Strategic Outcome 3 as evidenced by WFP's GAM 3, where WFP's contribution to low drop-out rates for both girls and boys is a powerful result to transform existing gender relations.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical support	N/A
Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication	N/A
Implement school meals programmes in response to government requests	3



Strategic outcome 04: Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably



Through this Strategic Outcome, WFP aims to strengthen the production capacities of smallholder farmers in Colombia to enhance their abilities to access markets and have more sustainable livelihoods. Activities are focused on supporting women farmers and victims of armed violence as they strengthen and rebuild their lives. All of the funding received for this Strategic Outcome in 2020 was allocated to Activity 7 (to provide training and technical assistance to smallholder farmers), while Activity 8 (to link smallholder farmers to markets with WFP purchases) remained unfunded, following 2019's trend.

COVID-19 and its associated mobility restrictions greatly impacted the implementation of activities under this Strategic Outcome. In 2020, WFP used a third of the resources available to advance activities in support of women smallholder farmers, as in-person training and missions scheduled were postponed to 2021. This explains lower than planned results for several output indicators. Plans are already in place to implement these activities in 2021.

In Colombia, it is estimated that around 2.2 million people are smallholder farmers, and if their families are included, they represent 80 percent of the rural population [1]. However, family and small-scale farming continues to face challenges related to low levels of land ownership, and a sustained upsurge in armed violence which affects farmlands.

In this context, WFP continued implementing activities under a milestone multiyear (2019-2023) programme funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in support of stronger productive capacities for 45 women-led farmers associations. WFP also finished implementing a Peacebuilding Fund initiative aimed at promoting integrated stabilization actions in ethnic communities of violence-affected areas to strengthen their economic opportunities and trust in public institutions through reconciliation activities, benefitting 895 families in the Chocó department.

Enhancing capacities of rural women in Colombia

According to UNWomen [2], in rural areas of Colombia the wage gap between women and men reaches 33.6 percent, versus 16.4 percent in urban areas. Furthermore, in rural areas, women are five times more likely (35.9 percent) than men (7.8 percent) of not having an independent source of income. The departments of Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño, and Chocó (along the Pacific Coast) have some of the highest numbers of female farmers who are also heads of household [3], these are areas facing some of the highest levels of violence, poverty, and disaster risks. For this reason, WFP is targeting women-led farming associations in these departments to empower rural women, support income generation, and ultimately, improve their and their families' food security and nutrition.

The project is based on three main pillars: food production, markets, and gender equality. In 2020, WFP preselected 96 farmer associations led by women through an open call in all territories and then implemented tailored capacity assessment tools to select the final 45 participant organizations. These associations would then receive trainings and capacity strengthening to improve their capacity to produce and sell crops and livestock. Through the market component, WFP also performed a value chain analysis for all participating associations; based on this, the production of chicken, laying hens, pigs, plantain, tilapia, and fresh cheese was prioritised. Regular price monitoring was carried out for 56 markets and 22 products relevant for the project.

WFP has also started identifying gender dynamics in these territories to better support women to occupy community participation spaces. Through close collaboration with local governments, WFP has identified the following characteristics of the gender equality environment in these departments: All four departments have a public policy for women in place aimed at increasing participation in decision-making, promoting economic independence, and preventing gender-based violence (GBV); all departments count on municipal women roundtables, a significant opportunity to increase participation; and although all departments have GBV assistance procedures in place, these need to be strengthened to increase effectiveness. Results of focus groups conducted with rural women indicated that the main challenges for women's participation include heavy burdens with unpaid domestic work and taking care of children, security concerns from armed violence, fear of reprisals and stigmatization, and limited access to training opportunities. WFP will base 2021 trainings and actions on this participatory process.

A key aspect for the success of this project is the sustained collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (news release in data notes [4]), local authorities, the National Customs Agency (DIAN), and the Presidential Advisory Council for Gender Equality (CPEM). This has allowed WFP to continue implementing some of the planned activities during the pandemic, which has represented the main challenge for the implementation of the project. Amidst COVID-19 many activities were delayed due to mobility restrictions imposed by governmental and ethnic authorities, which impacted access to communities across the country, and the negative impacts of the pandemic on the economy, including the rural sector and smallholder farmers. WFP rapidly adapted and introduced a series of technological solutions to sustain progress, including remote surveys and meetings with rural women.

Rebuilding the livelihoods of violence-affected people

Since 2018, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNWomen, and FAO implemented the "Trust and Peace" project in the departments of Chocó, Guaviare, and Putumayo, aimed at improving the livelihoods of violence-affected and ethnic communities, as well as institutional trust in favour of peace and stabilization after the 2016 Peace Agreement. WFP was the lead agency in Chocó, where its neutrality allowed it to carry out operations to strengthen the livelihoods and food security of rural communities. Humanitarian access in this department is complex; for instance, it concentrated 39 percent of confinement events in 2020 [5], which means communities cannot move out of their areas due to the presence of illegal armed actors.

Through capacity strengthening and training, WFP supported the establishment of 10 community orchards in support of 857 families in Chocó; this allowed families to have continuous access to food in support of better food security and nutrition outcomes. Further to this, 16 training demonstration centres were established in Chocó to share best practices and support more diversified production strategies (training on food storage and handling, how to minimise food losses, and marketing strategies).

With the participation of members of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities, local ethnic authorities, and municipal authorities, WFP prioritised and supported the development of nine community ventures, in close coordination with the local Agriculture Secretariat, the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), and the National Learning Service (SENA). These entrepreneurship ranged from the production of animal feed and organic seeds, to a women's initiative for vegetable production. These initiatives directly supported 534 families, as they strengthened their livelihoods, were able to sell the surpluses to generate income, and counted on a more varied food supply. This project also supported smallholder farmers in Chocó to access markets and secure alliances for the provision of food to supermarkets, and WFP organized food fairs where producers could connect with customers and market their products. These initiatives will continue to be supported through interagency projects in 2021.

Thanks to the positive experiences and results from these interventions, WFP is preparing to implement two new initiatives in support of peace and stabilization. Together with UNDP, WFP will support the economic reactivation of violence-affected populations in Chocó; and jointly with UNFPA, WFP will implement a project to strengthen the livelihoods of women, young people, and the elderly. Leveraging on the 2020's Nobel Peace Prize, WFP will continue making every effort to contribute to national peace and stabilization efforts.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of this SO as evidenced by WFP's GAM 4, with a strong commitment to transforming gender relations and empowering women and girls, there is also a clear participation from communities in the design of activities as well as efforts to prevent GBV

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical support for rural smallholders	4
Stimulate markets with WFP purchases	N/A

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



Activities under this Strategic Outcome support rural ethnic communities to increase their resilience in the face of climate shocks, through capacity development and cash-based transfers to promote the implementation of concrete adaptation measures, ultimately improving the food security and nutrition of targeted populations. During the year, SO5 was well funded, which allowed WFP to reach most of its targets. However, resilience activities were particularly affected by COVID-19, which delayed necessary visits to ethnic communities. Thus, financial execution was lower than expected, as nearly half of all available funds correspond to a multiannual Adaptation Fund Project (2017-2023), significantly affected by the abovementioned challenges. WFP also received funds from the National Reincorporation Agency (ARN) and other donors, which cover operations in support of former guerrilla combatants and members of ethnic communities in 2021.

Territorial initiatives in support of communities' resilience

In Antioquia, through the *Siembra Mujer* project WFP supports 600 women in 52 farms. The farms were established in 2019, and in 2020, WFP supported these women to improve their agricultural production systems for enhanced sustainability and responsiveness to shocks. In Córdoba, WFP reached 650 participants and their families with the delivery of supplies for productive projects, technical assistance, and trainings, reducing their vulnerability to the effects of climate change (prolonged droughts, overflowing rivers) and improving their capacities to adapt to it. The use of agroecological practices had positive effects in terms of reduced dependency on external supplies for production and improved food system resiliency against environmental degradation and climate change. Participating families are now producing vegetables, fruits, and small animals for self-consumption.

In Valle del Cauca, Dagua municipality, WFP supported displaced families, who are highly food insecure and lack access to water. Jointly with the National University, WFP developed an innovative system of "fog catchers", a low-cost water collection system adapted to arid regions. In 2020, WFP implemented this solution for 200 households, also installing 330 water filters, a postharvest plant, and a community water reservoir, together with technical assistance for maintenance, water harvesting and treatment.

In La Guajira, WFP implemented resilience activities that benefitted 2,700 Wayúu indigenous women and men, who received training on handcrafting techniques and good livestock practices. With the equal involvement of women, WFP is promoting economic independence. In Arauca, where Beto, Sikuani, and Saliba indigenous people are displaced by armed violence and affected by extreme weather events, WFP is providing value vouchers to 380 families while training them on the use of eco-friendly food production practices.

Towards the end of 2020, WFP started implementing other food assistance for assets activities to support around 14,000 rural, Afro-Colombian and Indigenous people, who will receive food assistance through value vouchers and capacity-strengthening activities, for which results will be measured in 2021.

For Food Assistance for Assets projects, WFP consulted the targeted communities to identify and understand their priorities and needs and better design each project.

Reintegration of former guerrilla combatants

According to a recent study conducted by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI, 2020) [1], WFP plays an important role in supporting peace efforts in Colombia, contributing to peacebuilding and supporting transitions towards peace. One of the main areas in which the organization is engaged is supporting the implementation of the 2016 Peace Accords signed by the Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). This contributes to preventing the relapse into violence, and WFP's projects also aim at building trust and supporting community reconciliation.

In particular, through a continued partnership with the National Reincorporation Agency (ARN), WFP supports former guerrilla combatants to reintegrate into society after they were demobilized with the 2016 Peace Agreement; these people have developed productive initiatives in transitional areas where they live (ETCR) [2]. WFP continued providing capacity strengthening and improving skills of 14 cooperatives led by former combatants, benefitting nearly 2,000 of them, a third of whom are women.

WFP's post-distribution monitoring suggests these activities have been successful, as 76 percent of participants report to have improved the variety of food consumed, 92 percent consider women have been participating more activity in community affairs since the start of the project, and nearly half said their income has increased. Cooperatives report to have sold 23 MT of meat, and 12.6 MT of fruit, as well as 18,000 eggs, annual sales amount to USD 50,000, surpassing the target for several cooperatives. WFP and the ARN have extended and expanded the scope of their partnership: In 2021, WFP will support four new cooperatives, including in urban and peri-urban areas for the first time.

Binational Adaption Fund project in support of indigenous communities

Since 2017, WFP is implementing a multiannual (2017-2023) Adaptation Fund project in collaboration with the Ministries of Environment from Colombia and Ecuador. The project aims at building climate change adaptation capacities and improving food security and nutrition of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Awá communities. Following its three-pronged approach, in 2020 WFP carried out a seasonal livelihoods consultative process, with the participation of academia, local governments, national institutions, and local leaders, to inform the design of climate adaptation plans. Other studies were conducted, including the identification of traditional resilience practices and a climate variability and water availability study in the Mira river basin. Together with the University of Nariño, WFP developed and implemented a Climate Risk Management Certificate, training 34 Afro-Colombian and 28 Awá people to implement climate risk management practices in their communities.

The project is currently in the community-based participatory planning phase, for the design and implementation of adaptation plans, for which regular contact with communities is needed. Activities planned under this phase were delayed due to COVID-19 and access constraints posed by a spike in armed violence in the area. WFP is in close contact with local and ethnic authorities, and delayed activities will take place in 2021, as access to communities increases. WFP Colombia is also closely coordinating with the WFP Ecuador Country Office to harmonize the implementation of the project, work on lessons learned, and gain further efficiency. The project has included social and environmental safeguards to avoid unintended harm.

WFP contributed to improved food security, however support is still needed

Thanks to WFP's assistance, targeted people improved their overall food consumption, as measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS): At the beginning of WFP's interventions, 75 percent of people had an acceptable FCS and 6 percent had a poor score. After the intervention, the percentage of people with poor FCS decreased to 1 percent and acceptable scores increased to 82 percent. Diet diversity also improved (from 5.4 food groups consumed every day to 6.1), with people eating more varied diets. Although positive, results are more modest than in 2019, potentially due to the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19.

Another key indicator is the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (RCSI), which measures the use of negative coping strategies such as limiting food portions, reducing the number of meals a day, and borrowing food. Before WFP's activities, 98 percent of households reported to have used at least one of these strategies, while at the end, this percentage had decreased to 82. These levels are still considered high. One possible explanation is that with COVID-19, families are more reliant on food assistance and continue using these strategies to make food last longer.

For most projects, technical assistance and food assistance for assets activities could only start in the second half of 2020, and the benefits of assets created and technical assistance provided will only be noticeable in 2021.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of SO5 as evidenced by WFP's GAM 3, highlighting the effort to incorporate men to support gender equality and promote new masculinities and a more equal share of unpaid work as a complement to women's economic empowerment.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Build resilience and enhance livelihoods	3

Strategic outcome 06: The Government, its agencies, different territorial entities and other humanitarian organizations in Colombia have access to effective and reliable supply chain services during crises



The necessary containment measures imposed by the national and local governments to curb the spread of COVID-19 impacted humanitarian operations in Colombia, with the provision of goods and movement of staff becoming more difficult as all local commercial flights were banned from March until August, and new restrictions were imposed on passenger and cargo protocols. Amidst this situation, WFP, as a recognised leader in logistics and service provision, received multiple requests to provide services (transport and procurement) both from national and local governments, as well as other humanitarian partners. WFP identified the potential aggregated demand for these services and modified its Country Strategic Plan in June to add a sixth Strategic Outcome aimed at covering the identified gaps and providing on-demand procurement and transport services for the Government and humanitarian organizations in the country.

Actual demand for these services was lower than forecast, as local logistics services providers adapted to the new normal and procurement processes normalized very fast, which allowed both the Government and humanitarian organizations to cover their transport and procurement needs through existing infrastructure and service providers.

Humanitarian airlifts in support of rural and indigenous populations in the Amazon region

In mid-April, the Government of Colombia called the attention of humanitarian organizations to the increasingly critical situation of the town of Leticia and the Amazon region, dramatically affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to the health crisis, the isolation measures imposed by national authorities immediately impacted on the lives and livelihoods of thousands of rural and indigenous people and communities who lost access to their production and markets. In response to this call for action, WFP immediately deployed its rapid response assessment team, and organized the first humanitarian airlifts to Amazonas, facilitating the delivery of critical inputs by the humanitarian community and the deployment of humanitarian staff to and from the area. WFP later provided assistance to about 5,000 people among the most affected indigenous and ethnic groups in the area, who received food baskets airlifted directly to Leticia, allowing them to cope during a transitional phase, avoiding an exposure to COVID-19, saving lives and protecting livelihoods.

Through these initial airlifts, WFP supported two humanitarian organizations (UNICEF and UNHCR), which transported biosafety material to Leticia when hospital supplies were exhausted in June. Satisfaction surveys from these organizations showed that they were fully satisfied with the service provided by WFP. Organizations highlighted that in the early stages of the crisis, this was the only way to access the area, as Leticia is only accessible by river or plane.

Other initiatives to further strengthen supply chains

In 2020, WFP started two new projects in support of stronger more resilient supply chains: One aimed at establishing a logistics hub in Cali, to support WFP's offices in Ecuador and Perú with logistic processes for imported and domestic cargo, which will further advance in 2021. The other, a logistics preparedness project aimed to further strengthen the national supply chain in support of more efficient locally led humanitarian responses. In 2020, the project was presented to several institutional stakeholders, including the National Risk and Disaster Management Agency (UNGRD). The logistic gaps analyses are ongoing for both the public and humanitarian sector.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Women and girls in Colombia play on an uneven ground. According to a UNWomen's report, women earn 12.1 percent less than men for the same work, and likewise, 3 out of 10 women do not have an independent income compared to 1 in 10 men. Women also carry the burden of unpaid work, accounting for 77 percent of the total value of it in 2019 [1]. Although the impact of COVID-19 was widespread, these intrinsic differences deepened because of the crisis: Nearly two women per every man were unemployed as of November, and care duties increased with COVID-19 [2]. According to the National Observatory for women, filed reports of family violence increased by 228 percent compared to 2019 [3].

In this context, WFP Colombia doubled up efforts to mainstream gender across all its programmes and to implement measures to mitigate these new risks. WFP leads local interagency roundtables to tackle gender-based violence (GBV) in Caquetá, La Guajira, and Nariño. The office conducted webinars to discuss different aspects of the COVID-19 impacts on women and girls. In 2020, WFP co-funded an interagency staff member for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and widely promoted WFP's zero tolerance policy on SEA: Cooperating partners and staff were trained, and beneficiaries received information through virtual means and with flyers attached to food baskets.

WFP also implemented gender-specific programmes to promote economic independence, women's empowerment, and the reincorporation of former guerrilla combatants. WFP is implementing a project to improve the productive capacities of women smallholder farmers in four violence-affected departments. One of this year's main achievements on gender equality refers to the creation of 33 roundtables to improve participation mechanisms for women at municipal, regional, and national level – work will continue until 2023, when WFP expects to have increased these women's participation in public affairs. Through another project, WFP supports former guerrilla combatants to rebuild their lives and integrate to their communities through productive initiatives; over a third of the beneficiaries are women, for which WFP also implements affirmative actions.

Food assistance itself can also contribute to women's equality and protection, WFP leverages its massive food assistance operations to support women and girls. WFP contributed to the creation of the "Safe and friendly space for women and children" at a key border crossing between Colombia and Venezuela in Norte de Santander. There, WFP performs nutritional screenings and education for Venezuelan women and children awaiting to return to their country, complementing efforts from other agencies. Finally, WFP supported a local programme specifically targeting survivors of GBV in Buenaventura, an area heavily affected by armed violence. Through this project, WFP provided value vouchers to 623 people (women and their family) to avoid economic reliance on perpetrators, women also received psychosocial and legal support.

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

In 2020, women, men, boys, and girls in need of humanitarian assistance in Colombia, continued facing multiple protection risks. Populations affected by armed violence continued fleeing their homes, while others were confined in their communities by illegal armed groups. Afro-Colombians and Indigenous were disproportionately affected, making up for 63 percent of people displaced and 58 percent of those confined [1]. Armed violence is increasingly affecting migrants, and death threats targeting them caused massive displacement in the Pacific Coast. Incidents were also registered in the Northern border with Venezuela. COVID-19 mobility restrictions pushed migrants to use illegal border crossings, exposing themselves to human trafficking, forced recruitment, and gender-based violence.

In 2020, WFP continued making sure its projects were designed to “do no harm”, thus selecting safe distribution places; training cooperating partners on protection standards and obligations; and conducting systematic monitoring of protection risks prior to implementation to avoid the perpetuation of existing risks. Hence, WFP ensured that cashing points were safe and without access barriers, travel time and costs minimised, beneficiaries informed about the required documents, and every effort was made so that assistance did not increase discrimination.

WFP collaborated with protection-mandated agencies to leverage food assistance and contribute to protection results. Jointly with UNICEF and UNHCR, WFP provided complementary assistance to migrants in highly vulnerable situations in shelters at border departments. Through its partnership with World Vision, dozens of people were identified as particularly at-risk and referred to assistance pathways.

Some of WFP’s programmes directly contributed to protection outcomes, such as cash transfers, which supported Venezuelan migrants to pay rent and avoid being evicted. WFP’s post-distribution monitoring (PDM) indicates that 42 percent of migrant cash beneficiaries used a portion of their entitlement to cover rent.

WFP’s field offices tackled protection risks in varied ways:

- In **Nariño**, WFP provided hot meals to around 6,000 migrants in shelters every month, among them are victims of human trafficking, women engaged in survival sex, and people with disabilities or chronic illnesses. WFP, jointly with cooperating partners and protection-mandated agencies, refers these cases to existing protection routes.
- In **Chocó**, where many communities are affected by the activities of illegal armed groups, WFP’s proactive presence provides a lifeline to beneficiaries. WFP’s CERF-funded projects in Chocó and Nariño also incorporate strong emphasis on protection.
- In **Norte de Santander**, the second-largest host department for Venezuelan migrants, borders were closed due to COVID-19, which affected children crossing from Venezuela to attend school. WFP collaborated with an array of national and local institutions and played a key role in opening a humanitarian corridor to allow parents to safely cross to Colombia to receive the assigned take-home ration, effectively mitigating the risks of using illegal crossings.
- In **Arauca**, WFP put in place a strategy to support lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex LGBTI people at-risk due to loss of informal livelihoods amidst COVID-19. Leveraging its partnership with the local NGO APOYAR, WFP provided food kits to LGBTI women and later assessed their suitability to be included in WFP’s value voucher programme.

In terms of data protection, WFP finalised the Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) initiated in 2019, the first of the region, which consisted of a thorough analysis to identify, assess, and mitigate risks arising from the processing of personal data. Results from the PIA highlighted the willingness and trust of beneficiaries on WFP’s handling of their personal data and supported WFP to make programmatic changes, such as differentiated communications for people without access to a cell phone. According to the PIA, the preference of 90 percent of people was to receive some form of CBT assistance, which informed the selection of assistance modalities. In addition, WFP signed MOUs with local governments in Arauca, in the framework of its shock-responsive social protection pilot; these MOUs included data sharing and protection considerations.

As a result of WFP’s comprehensive approach to protection, 99.6 percent of beneficiaries said they did not have safety issues while receiving assistance; 97.3 percent did not have challenges to access WFP’s programmes; and 99.6 percent reported programmes to be dignified.

In 2021, WFP will implement a milestone programme to better integrate the needs of people with disabilities in its programming, the project will be implemented by WFP’s partners Humanity & Inclusion.

Accountability to affected populations



In 2020, WFP continued constantly informing beneficiaries about their entitlements and rights, however, communications had to be adapted due to COVID-19 and beneficiaries were mostly informed remotely (48 percent of beneficiaries reported to have been properly informed about WFP's programmes). WFP will further strengthen communication with beneficiaries in 2021. Furthermore, some WFP field offices have implemented oversight committees, where communities, and especially women, actively participate.

WFP's Helpline has been active since 2018 as the main complaints and feedback mechanism, and it proved to be pivotal as a two-way communication channel between beneficiaries and WFP amidst the COVID-19 emergency. It was an extremely important mechanism for WFP to reinforce and complement protection activities by providing key messages to inform beneficiaries about their assistance. It was also key to gather information from beneficiaries on emerging protection risks related to COVID-19 and new assistance modalities. In response to feedback received through the Helpline, programmatic improvements were implemented, such as a communications strategy so beneficiaries would implement self-protection measures against identity fraud. Confidentiality was guaranteed for beneficiaries, with protocols in place for the handling of sensitive information and personal data.

With the COVID-19 crisis, calls to WFP's Helpline reached a peak in June, when over 12,000 calls were received, up from 780 in February. This reinforced the need and catalysed the internal process to further improve WFP's Helpline to make it more efficient and effective. In 2020, WFP started an innovative project to develop a chatbot in collaboration with WFP's regional office in Panama, the chatbot aims at providing beneficiaries with standard information not necessarily requiring person-to-person contact. The chatbot will be fully operational in 2021, further enhancing WFP's accountability.

Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Colombia is one of the few “megadiverse” countries in the world, hosting 10 percent of the world’s biodiversity. This biodiversity is threatened by illegal mining, the degradation of forests, big infrastructure projects, and high levels of deforestation. Between 2000 and 2019 Colombia lost 5.3 percent of its forest. Departments with significant loss are Caquetá, Meta, and Antioquia. Mindful of these challenges and the key role that food security can play for conservation efforts, in 2020, WFP strengthened its collaboration with local governments to implement resilience-building programmes aiming at supporting more sustainable food production systems, improving climate change adaptation, better waste management practices, and reducing the carbon footprint in WFP-supported schools.

In response to a sharp increase in deforestation in Caquetá, a department in the Amazon region, WFP, UNDP, and the Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART) implemented the “Ecologic swap for the Amazon” strategy, through which 100 families received conditional assistance in the form of value vouchers. The condition included the performance of conservation activities which have resulted in 10 hectares of protected rainforest, 10 hectares being reforested, 30 family orchards, and 40 families using eco-stoves.

In Antioquia, WFP is participating in the project “Ecological homes”, led by local institutions and aiming at providing environmental education to peasant families in 25 municipalities affected by climate change and armed violence. As a result, participants collectively identified climate change adaptation actions, and 470 families have strengthened their traditional food production systems.

In Nariño, WFP supported the design of roadmaps for 12 schools (around 2,800 children) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, complemented by a carbon calculator which can be used to make evidence-based plans to decrease carbon footprints. Furthermore, as a way to mainstream positive environmental practices in WFP’s programmes, under WFP’s implementation of school feeding in La Guajira, a waste management process has been put in place to avoid pollution.

Climate change also exacerbates risks that can hinder peace and stability, especially in contexts that are already prone to social tensions and conflicts, such as the Chocó department. Here, WFP integrated climate change resilience into an emergency assistance project which benefitted 1,180 people. Activities aimed at strengthening urban agriculture, preventing crops from flooding as the river overflowed. With this, 400 “agro-canoes” (small floating production units made inside of canoes), were installed, mainly benefiting women by improving their income.

Finally, WFP is putting in place environmental and social safeguards to make sure its activities and programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. In this framework, WFP’s Adaptation Fund project was screened for environmental and social risks, with all activities categorized as low risk. The project works hand-in-hand with 69 Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities along the Colombia-Ecuador border, which in the last decade have experienced increased temperature and rainfall alterations, and more frequent extreme weather events.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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[2] Impacto humanitario y tendencias entre enero y diciembre 2020, OCHA: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/colombia/infographic/impacto-humanitario-y-tendencias-entre-enero-y-diciembre-de-2020>

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[1] Mercado laboral. Información septiembre-noviembre 2020. DANE, 2020:

<https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/mercado-laboral/empleo-informal-y-seguridad-social>

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[5] Encuesta Nacional de Situación Nutricional de Colombia 2015. Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social: <https://www.minsalud.gov.co/Paginas/Gobierno-presenta-Encuesta-Nacional-de-Situacion-Nutricional-de-Colombia-ENSIN-2015.aspx>

[6] Principales Indicadores del Mercado Laboral 2020. DANE, diciembre 2020:

https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/ech/ech/bo_empleo_dic_20.pdf

[7] Observatorio Colombiano de las Mujeres, 2020: <https://www.senado.gov.co/index.php/prensa/lista-de-noticias/1333-las-mujeres-asumen-el-impacto-mas-alto-de-la-pandemia-el-de-las-violencias-y-el-socioeconomico>

Strategic outcome 02

Output indicator A.1. Beneficiaries receive food transfers, Prevention of malnutrition (ACT3): Activities were related to delivering micro-nutrient powders to children up to 59 months and pregnant and lactating mothers. Activities could not be implemented due to unforeseen changes in vouchers' value established by the Colombian Government, which affected the expected outcomes, as beneficiaries had less food on which to use the micro-nutrient powders.

Output indicator A.1. Beneficiaries receive cash-based transfers, Prevention of acute malnutrition and Food assistance for assets (ACT3): Activities were not carried out in 2020.

[1] Press conference Migración Colombia, November 2020:

<https://migravenezuela.com/web/articulo/hay-un-porcentaje-bajo-de-criminalidad-venezolanos/2254>

[2] Distribución de venezolanos en Colombia 2020, Migración Colombia:

<https://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/infografias/distribucion-venezolanos-en-colombia-corte-a-31-de-diciembre>

[3] WFP COVID-19 Impact Assessments. September reports. WFP RBP, 2020:

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[5] Bachelet urges Colombia to improve protection amid heightened violence in remote areas:

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26608&LangID;=E>

Strategic outcome 03

Output indicator A.1. Beneficiaries receive cash-based transfers, Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (ACT5): Activities were not carried out in 2020.

Output indicator A.1. Beneficiaries receive food transfers, Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (ACT5): Activities were not carried out in 2020.

Output indicator A.2. Food transfers (ACT5): Activities were not carried out in 2020.

Output indicator A.1. Beneficiaries receive food transfers, Institutional capacity strengthening activities (ACT6): Activities were not carried out in 2020.

Output indicator A.2. Food transfers (ACT6): Activities were not carried out in 2020.

[1] Encuesta Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición 2015, Ministry of Health: <https://www.minsalud.gov.co/sites/rid/Lists/BibliotecaDigital/RIDE/VS/ED/GCFI/libro-ensin-2015.pdf>

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Perfetti, Balcázar, Hernández, & Leibovich (2013): <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Agriculturapequarioforestal%20y%20pesca/Diagn%C3%B3stico%20Econ%C3%B3mico%20del%20Campo%20Colombiano.pdf>

[2] Mujeres y hombres: brechas de género en Colombia. UNWomen, 2020: <https://colombia.unwomen.org/es/biblioteca/publicaciones/2020/11/mujeres-y-hombres-brechas-de-genero-en-colombia>

[3] Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2015 – Caracterización de los productores residentes: <https://www.dane.gov.co/files/CensoAgropecuario/entrega-definitiva/Boletin-2-Productores-residentes/2-Boletin.pdf>

[4] Lanzamiento del proyecto Oportunidades Pacíficas, Mujeres Rurales. Ministry of Agriculture: <https://www.minagricultura.gov.co/noticias/Paginas/Minagricultura-lanza-proyecto-%E2%80%98Oportunidades-Pac%C3%ADficas-Mujeres-Rurales%E2%80%99-que-fortalecer%C3%A1-organizaciones-de-mujeres-productor.aspx>

[5] Impacto humanitario y tendencias entre enero y diciembre 2020, OCHA: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/colombia/infographic/impacto-humanitario-y-tendencias-entre-enero-y-diciembre-de-2020>

Strategic outcome 05

Output indicator A.1. Beneficiaries receiving food transfers, Climate adaptation and risk management activities (ACT9): Food transfers did not take place as WFP did not receive resources to provide in-kind food under this activity but rather to provide CBT assistance, which target was surpassed.

[1] The World Food Programme's Contribution to Improving the Prospects for Peace in Colombia, SIPRI, 2020: <https://www.sipri.org/publications/2020/other-publications/world-food-programmes-contribution-improving-prospects-peace-colombia>

[2] ETCR: Espacios Territoriales de Capacitación y Reincorporación, these are spaces established by the Government where former combatants have settled after demobilizing.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Mujeres y hombres: brechas de género en Colombia. UNWomen, 2020: <https://colombia.unwomen.org/es/biblioteca/publicaciones/2020/11/mujeres-y-hombres-brechas-de-genero-en-colombia>

[2] Principales Indicadores del Mercado Laboral 2020. DANE, diciembre 2020: https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/ech/ech/bol_empleo_dic_20.pdf

[3] Observatorio Colombiano de las Mujeres, 2020: <https://www.senado.gov.co/index.php/prensa/lista-de-noticias/1333-las-mujeres-asumen-el-impacto-mas-alto-de-la-pandemia-el-de-las-violencias-y-el-socioeconomico>

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[1] Impacto humanitario y tendencias de enero a diciembre 2020. OCHA, 2020: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/infografia_situacion_humanitaria_ene-dic_2020_vf.pdf


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[2] The World Food Programme's contribution to improving the prospects of peace in Colombia, SIPRI 2020, pg. 36. Available at: <https://www.sipri.org/publications/2020/other-publications/world-food-programmes-contribution-improving-prospects-peace-colombia>

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			23.5	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	753,097	736,495	1,489,592	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	799,848	788,531	1,588,379	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect			
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall				
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	8,075,634				

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	820,967	788,592	96%
	female	907,194	799,788	88%
	total	1,728,161	1,588,380	92%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	30,533	36,939	121%
	female	30,668	33,810	110%
	total	61,201	70,749	116%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	76,474	62,671	82%
	female	76,339	61,142	80%
	total	152,813	123,813	81%
5-11 years	male	174,479	160,854	92%
	female	155,447	149,848	96%
	total	329,926	310,702	94%
12-17 years	male	127,165	103,422	81%
	female	125,606	92,241	73%
	total	252,771	195,663	77%
18-59 years	male	351,263	374,753	107%
	female	442,817	404,135	91%
	total	794,080	778,888	98%
60+ years	male	61,053	49,953	82%
	female	76,317	58,612	77%
	total	137,370	108,565	79%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	435,176	418,744	96%
Refugee	884,280	889,161	101%
Returnee	258,271	163,238	63%
IDP	150,434	117,237	78%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	86,154	19,885	23%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	11,450	21,715	189%
Nutrition Prevention	50,290	0	0%
School Meal	133,000	120,039	90%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,447,267	1,426,741	98%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	1,418	562	40%
Pasta	886	1,322	149%
Rice	2,786	5,233	188%



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Canned Fish	603	665	110%
Micronutrient Powder	2	0	0%
Sugar	177	50	28%
Vegetable Oil	878	1,406	160%
Rations	3,060	507	17%
Beans	886	926	105%
Lentils	458	952	208%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	108	27	25%
High Energy Biscuits	2	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	7	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	18	8	45%
Lentils	36	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 05			
Rice	54	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	9	0	0%
Lentils	18	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	75,395,000	50,524,687	67%
Cash	2,428,195	5,682,647	234%
Commodity Voucher	0	762,661	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	4,444,105	7,077,737	159%
Food systems are sustainable			
Value Voucher	1,013,666	757,865	75%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Value Voucher	116,139	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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.					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers					
A: A. Resources transferred	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	9,433,880	7,511,482
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 1.1 Technical support provided for policy development, the design, delivery and evaluation of programmes, and evidence generation	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	489	157
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 1.1 Technical support provided for policy development, the design, delivery and evaluation of programmes, and evidence generation	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4
C: 1.1 Technical support provided for policy development, the design, delivery and evaluation of programmes, and evidence generation	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: 1.1 Technical support provided for policy development, the design, delivery and evaluation of programmes, and evidence generation	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	1

	K.1*: Number of partners supported							
K: 1.1 Technical support provided for policy development, the design, delivery and evaluation of programmes, and evidence generation	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner		3		2
Activity 02: Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models								
Output Category A: Resources transferred								
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	604 536 1,140			
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	116,139		0	
	A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers							
A: Resources transferred	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	518,984		186,260	

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=1	=1	0			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02 : 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

- Crisis Response

Output Results

Activity 03: Support crisis-affected populations

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	1,845 1,635 3,480	7,679 11,006 18,685
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	13,250 11,750 25,000	629 571 1,200
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	580,031 514,368 1,094,399	575,467 559,575 1,135,042
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	14,273 12,655 26,928	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	1,060 940 2,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	187,019 165,849 352,868	147,308 144,391 291,699
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	4,807 4,265 9,072	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	5,170 5,170 10,340	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	11,072	11,622
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	68,061,643	54,052,621
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Resources transferred	A.1.30: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (male)		Food assistance for asset	person	310	319
A: Resources transferred	A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female)		Food assistance for asset	person	330	332
	A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers					

A: Resources transferred	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		Food assistance for asset	US\$	70,000	70,558
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Resources transferred	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Food assistance for training	non-food item	198	198
A: Resources transferred	A.5.37: Number of family sets of kitchen utensils delivered		Food assistance for asset	Number	150	150
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Food assistance for training	unit	100	100
C: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Food assistance for training	training session	52	56
C: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		General Distribution	training session	68	300
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	70	70
D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		General Distribution	Number	2	2
D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	84	84
D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established		General Distribution	garden	6	12
D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built		General Distribution	Number	1	4
D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)		General Distribution	Number	4	4
D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	260	310

D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		General Distribution	Number	2	3
D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed		General Distribution	Number	5	6
D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.83: Number of goats houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	341	341
D: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established		General Distribution	Number	6	5
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		General Distribution	Number	1,720	1,720
E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		General Distribution	Number	1,740	1,740
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media					
E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)		General Distribution	individual	530	531

Activity 04: Implement emergency school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	17,375 17,585 34,960
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	29,760 32,240 62,000	2,175 2,202 4,377
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	3,979 4,027 8,006
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	0 0 0	579 585 1,164
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	288 312 600	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	192 208 400	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	81	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	9,761,552	2,917,374

	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: A. Resources transferred	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	school	388	531
A: A. Resources transferred	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	individual	360	204

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Support crisis-affected populations

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Cash, Food, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	17.8	≤10	≤10	9.7			WFP survey
		Male	17.3	≤10	≤10	8.1			
		Overall	17.7	≤10	≤10	9.2			
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	5.4	=7	=7	6.1			WFP survey
		Male	5.4	=7	=7	6.1			
		Overall	5.4	=7	=7	6.1			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	73.8	≥85	≥85	86.4			WFP survey
		Male	70.2	≥85	≥85	86.9			
		Overall	72.7	≥85	≥85	88.6			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.1	≤10	≤10	10.6			WFP survey
		Male	21.3	≤10	≤10	8.1			
		Overall	20.4	≤10	≤10	7.7			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	6.1	≤5	≤5	3			WFP survey
		Male	8.5	≤5	≤5	5			
		Overall	6.8	≤5	≤5	3.7			

Activity 04: Implement emergency school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Value Voucher									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	78			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥90	≥90	79			
		Overall	0	≥90	≥90	79			

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	- Root Causes
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Output Results

Activity 05: Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	380 380 760	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	92 98 190	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	1,200 1,200 2,400	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	288 312 600	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	162	0

Activity 06: Provide Technical support

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	27,268 27,266 54,534	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	8	0

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	25,528 29,967 55,495
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	28,800 31,200 60,000	23,624 27,732 51,356
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	9,926 11,652 21,578
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	4,800 5,200 10,000	9,187 10,785 19,972
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	0 0 0	23,624 27,732 51,356
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	35

A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,347,323	6,496,064
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Resources transferred	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	School feeding (on-site)	non-food item		20,000	22,603
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Resources transferred	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	school		303	351
A: Resources transferred	A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	school		303	314
A: Resources transferred	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	individual		3	43
A: Resources transferred	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	individual		600	670
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 3.5. Efficient school meals models developed, piloted and handed over to local governments.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	unit		303	799

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Cohort 2020; LA GUAJIRA; Value Voucher									
Retention rate	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	87			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04 : Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) - Resilience Building
increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably

Output Results

Activity 07: Provide technical support for rural smallholders

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers					
A: A. Resources transferred	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	US\$	547,711	233,805
	C.3*: Number of technical support activities provided					
C: 4.2 Smallholder farmers trained and technical assistance provided in business practices, food security and nutrition, gender and awareness of rights	C.3.23: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	115	115
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 4.2 Smallholder farmers trained and technical assistance provided in business practices, food security and nutrition, gender and awareness of rights	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	49	49

Activity 08: Stimulate markets with WFP purchases

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: 4.1. Nutritious foods purchased by CBT beneficiaries from farmers associations and shops	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,800	0

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide technical support for rural smallholders

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Capacity Strengthening									
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	=100,000	=100,000	0			WFP programme monitoring





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 - Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods
 Output Category A: Resources transferred
 Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided
 Output Category D: Assets created
 Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	5,272 4,678 9,950	11,315 10,400 21,715
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	795 705 1,500	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	81	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,013,666	757,865
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: 5.1 Traditional knowledge recovered from women and men supports dietary diversity and livelihoods	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	250	250
A: 5.1 Traditional knowledge recovered from women and men supports dietary diversity and livelihoods	A.1.30: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	person	2,100	2,109
A: 5.1 Traditional knowledge recovered from women and men supports dietary diversity and livelihoods	A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	person	2,100	2,195
	A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers					
A: 5.1 Traditional knowledge recovered from women and men supports dietary diversity and livelihoods	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	3,890,950	1,191,828.9

	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: C. Capacity development and technical support provided	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	unit	175	161
C: C. Capacity development and technical support provided	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	219	175
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.12: Hectares (ha) of fodder banks established		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	40	30
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	12	11
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.138: Number of fish fingerlings distributed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	5,000	39,000
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.153: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (<3000 cbmt)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	76	78
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	2	2
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.21: Hectares (ha) of staple food planted		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	1	1
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	361	355

D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.51: Number of cereal banks established		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	6	6
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	garden	28	19
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	8	6
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	1	1
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	garden	62	78
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	13	7.5
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	40	40
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	128	90
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	37	23
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably	D.1.83: Number of goats houses constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	9	9
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					

E*: E*. Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	0	25
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media					
E*: E*. Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	120	66

Outcome Results

Activity 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	17.5	≤10	≤10	5.9			WFP survey
		Male	15.7	≤10	≤10	6.3			
		Overall	16.8	≤10	≤10	6.1			
Dietary Diversity Score	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	5.5	=7	=7	5.9			WFP survey
		Male	5.2	=7	=7	6.3			
		Overall	5.4	=7	=7	6.1			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	74.2	≥90	≥90	79.8			WFP survey
		Male	77.4	≥90	≥90	84.5			
		Overall	75	≥90	≥90	82			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	19.1	≤9	≤9	19.2			WFP survey
		Male	17	≤9	≤9	13.8			
		Overall	18	≤9	≤9	17			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	6.7	≤1	≤1	1			WFP survey
		Male	5.7	≤1	≤1	1.7			
		Overall	6	≤1	≤1	1			

Strategic Outcome 06 : The Government, its agencies, different territorial entities and other humanitarian organizations in Colombia have access to effective and reliable supply chain services during crises	- Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 11: Provide national transport of goods and purchases of non-food items (NFI), as well as air transport services for passengers and cargo to Colombia Government, its agencies, different territorial entities, and other humanitarian organizations, considering WFP capacities.

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Colombia Government, its agencies, different territorial entities, and other humanitarian organizations have adequate air transport capacity to move staff and cargo for emergency humanitarian response	H.1.44: Number of flights operated		Humanitarian Air Service	flight	35	2
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Colombia Government, its agencies, different territorial entities, and other humanitarian organizations have adequate air transport capacity to move staff and cargo for emergency humanitarian response	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	metric ton	2,500	68
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: Colombia Government, its agencies, different territorial entities, and other humanitarian organizations have adequate air transport capacity to move staff and cargo for emergency humanitarian response	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	200	2
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Colombia Government, its agencies, different territorial entities, and other humanitarian organizations have adequate air transport capacity to move staff and cargo for emergency humanitarian response	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Humanitarian Air Service	partner	5	3

Outcome Results

Activity 11: Provide national transport of goods and purchases of non-food items (NFI), as well as air transport services for passengers and cargo to Colombia Government, its agencies, different territorial entities, and other humanitarian organizations, considering WFP capacities.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Cohort 2020; Colombia;									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP survey



Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Food, Value Voucher	Act 03: Support crisis-affected populations	General Distribution		Overall	65	=65	=65	28	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Cash	Act 03: Support crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	47	≥40	≥40	0	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	13	≤20	≤20	0	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	0	
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Food	Act 03: Support crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	43	≥40	≥40	57	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	27	≤20	≤20	25	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	30	≥40	≥40	18	
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Value Voucher	Act 03: Support crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	53	≥40	≥40	59	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	12	≤20	≤20	10	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	35	≥40	≥40	31	

	Act 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Decisions made by women	Overall	46	≥46	≥46	56
			Decisions made by men	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	8
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	44	≥44	≥44	36

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 03: Support crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	93	=98	=98	99.50	
			Male	92.60	=98	=98	99.70	
			Overall	92.90	=98	=98	99.60	
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Value Voucher	Act 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	86.10	=98	=98	100	
			Male	94.10	=98	=98	100	
			Overall	88.70	=98	=98	100	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 03: Support crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	95	=96	=96	97	
			Male	96.50	=96	=96	97.30	
			Overall	95.50	=96	=96	97.10	
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Value Voucher	Act 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	100	=100	=100	98.90	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.30	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 03: Support crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	96	=95	=95	99.50	
			Male	99.50	=95	=95	100	
			Overall	97	=95	=95	99.70	

Cohort 2020; Colombia; Value Voucher	Act 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods	Climate a daptatio n and risk man agement activities	Female	92	=95	=95	100
			Male	98	=95	=95	100
			Overall	94	=95	=95	100

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactiv ity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 03: Support crisis-affected populations	General Distributi on	Female	27.20	≥60	≥50	38.70	
			Male	28.80	≥60	≥50	44.20	
			Overall	27.70	≥60	≥50	40.30	
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Value Voucher	Act 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods	Climate a daptatio n and risk man agement activities	Female	33.70	≥80	≥80	88.90	
			Male	39.60	≥80	≥80	75.90	
			Overall	35.90	≥80	≥80	84.10	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactiv ity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Cash, Food, Value Voucher			Overall	60	≥70	≥70	66	

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactiv ity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Cohort 2020; Colombia; Capacity Strengthening	Act 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods	Climate a daptatio n and risk man agement activities	Overall	9	=15	=15	0	

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Cover page photo © WFP/Lorena Peña

WFP-assisted girl in La Guajira receives psychosocial and nutrition support through WFP's value vouchers

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/colombia>

Financial Section

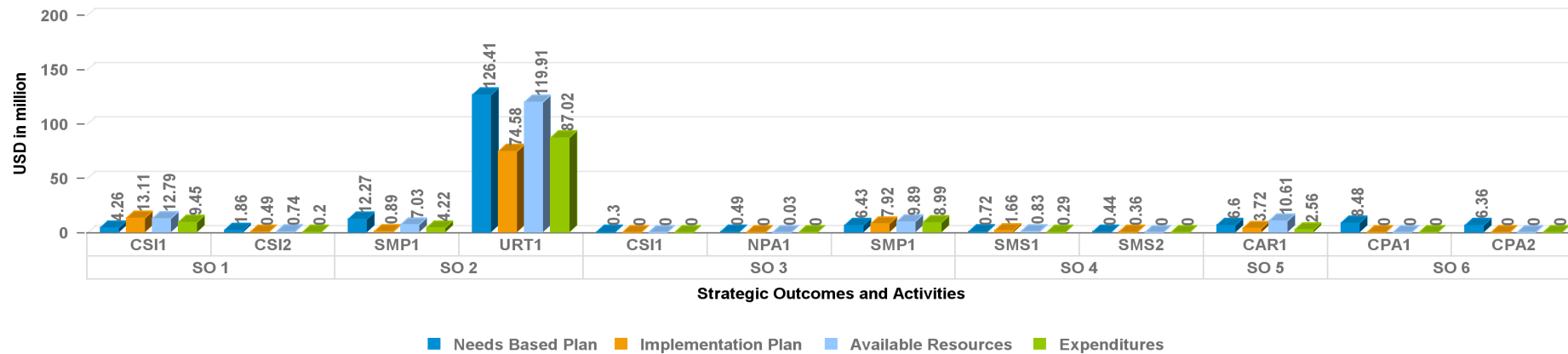
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	
SO 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
SO 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
SO 4	Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably
SO 5	Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change
SO 6	The Government, its agencies, different territorial entities and other humanitarian organizations in Colombia have access to effective and reliable supply chain services during crises
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Build resilience and enhance livelihoods
CPA1	Provide national transport of goods and purchases of non-food items (NFI), as well as air transport services for passengers and cargo to Colombia Government, its agencies, different territorial entities, and other humanitarian organizations, considering WFP capacities.
CPA2	Provide food purchases to Colombia Government, its agencies and different territorial entities according to WFP food procurement processes and procedures.
CS1	Provide Technical support
CSI1	Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes
CSI2	Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models
NPA1	Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication
SMP1	Implement emergency school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes
SMP1	Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests
SMS1	Provide technical support for rural smallholders
SMS2	Stimulate markets with WFP purchases
URT1	Support crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	Implement emergency school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes	12,274,831	892,233	7,028,178	4,223,670
		Support crisis-affected populations	126,411,603	74,580,123	119,913,402	87,024,688
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	398,204	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			138,686,434	75,472,356	127,339,784	91,248,357

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	Provide Technical support	295,216	0	0	0
		Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication	493,351	0	32,307	0
		Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests	6,432,688	7,921,012	9,893,881	8,990,241
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,221,256	7,921,012	9,926,188	8,990,241

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably	Provide technical support for rural smallholders	716,127	1,662,239	831,103	294,682
		Stimulate markets with WFP purchases	437,442	364,409	348	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,153,569	2,026,648	831,452	294,682
4	Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change	Build resilience and enhance livelihoods	6,603,090	3,716,431	10,610,267	2,559,287
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,518	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			6,603,090	3,716,431	10,615,785	2,559,287

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	The Government, its agencies, different territorial entities and other humanitarian organizations in Colombia have access to effective and reliable supply chain services during crises	Provide national transport of goods and purchases of non-food items (NFI), as well as air transport services for passengers and cargo to Colombia Government, its agencies, different territorial entities, and other humanitarian organizations, considering WFP capacities.	8,475,444	0	0	0
		Provide food purchases to Colombia Government, its agencies and different territorial entities according to WFP food procurement processes and procedures.	6,362,677	0	0	0
	Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.	Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes	4,259,068	13,108,547	12,786,336	9,451,908
		Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models	1,858,849	491,897	737,518	196,492

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,424,466	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			20,956,039	13,600,444	15,948,320	9,648,400
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,791,740	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,791,740	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			174,620,388	102,736,892	166,453,269	112,740,966
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,488,188	7,036,079	9,250,818	4,462,702
Total Direct Costs			181,108,576	109,772,971	175,704,087	117,203,668
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,771,743	7,156,913	6,966,032	6,966,032
Grand Total			191,880,319	116,929,883	182,670,119	124,169,700



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

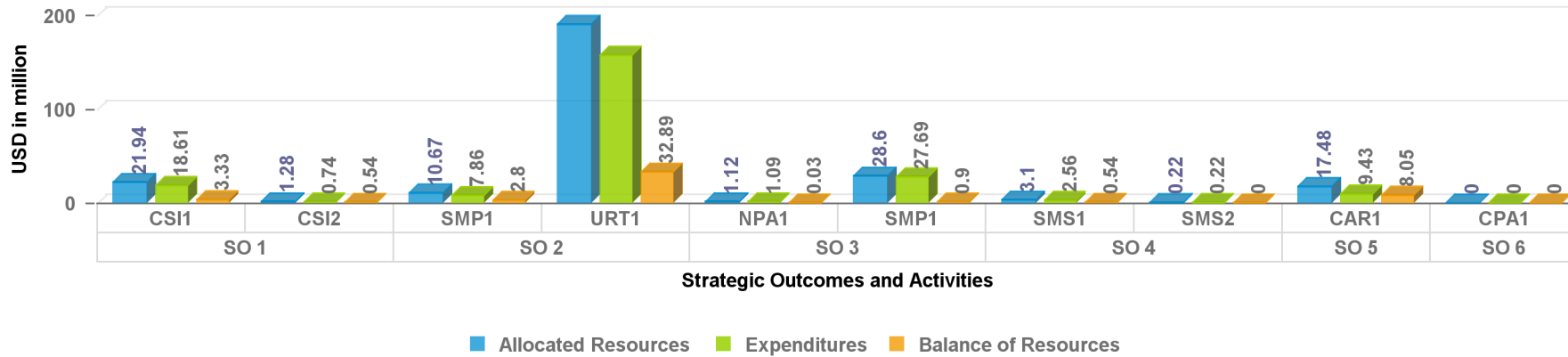
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.
SO 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
SO 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
SO 4	Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably
SO 5	Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change
SO 6	The Government, its agencies, different territorial entities and other humanitarian organizations in Colombia have access to effective and reliable supply chain services during crises
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	Build resilience and enhance livelihoods
CPA1	Provide national transport of goods and purchases of non-food items (NFI), as well as air transport services for passengers and cargo to Colombia Government, its agencies, different territorial entities, and other humanitarian organizations, considering WFP capacities.
CSI1	Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes
CSI2	Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models
NPA1	Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication
SMP1	Implement emergency school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes
SMP1	Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests
SMS1	Provide technical support for rural smallholders
SMS2	Stimulate markets with WFP purchases
URT1	Support crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	Implement emergency school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes	30,608,519	10,666,742	0	10,666,742	7,862,234	2,804,508
		Support crisis-affected populations	235,418,974	189,863,327	432,483	190,295,810	157,407,095	32,888,715

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	Non Activity Specific	0	398,204	0	398,204	0	398,204
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			266,027,493	200,928,273	432,483	201,360,755	165,269,329	36,091,427

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	Provide Technical support	1,227,870	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication	4,889,946	1,122,945	0	1,122,945	1,090,638	32,307
		Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests	38,506,437	28,598,010	0	28,598,010	27,694,370	903,640
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			44,624,253	29,720,955	0	29,720,955	28,785,007	935,947

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably	Provide technical support for rural smallholders	2,247,934	3,097,686	0	3,097,686	2,561,265	536,421
		Stimulate markets with WFP purchases	1,660,391	221,061	0	221,061	220,712	348
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,908,324	3,318,747	0	3,318,747	2,781,977	536,770

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change	Build resilience and enhance livelihoods	13,256,899	17,483,345	0	17,483,345	9,432,365	8,050,980
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,518	0	5,518	0	5,518
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			13,256,899	17,488,863	0	17,488,863	9,432,365	8,056,498
5	Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.	Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes	12,995,787	21,941,142	0	21,941,142	18,606,714	3,334,427

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.	Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models	5,957,874	1,277,759	0	1,277,759	736,733	541,026
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,424,466	0	2,424,466	0	2,424,466
	The Government, its agencies, different territorial entities and other humanitarian organizations in Colombia have access to effective and reliable supply chain services during crises	Provide national transport of goods and purchases of non-food items (NFI), as well as air transport services for passengers and cargo to Colombia Government, its agencies, different territorial entities, and other humanitarian organizations, considering WFP capacities.	8,475,444	0	0	0	0	0

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	The Government, its agencies, different territorial entities and other humanitarian organizations in Colombia have access to effective and reliable supply chain services during crises	Provide food purchases to Colombia Government, its agencies and different territorial entities according to WFP food procurement processes and procedures.	6,362,677	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			33,791,782	25,643,367	0	25,643,367	19,343,447	6,299,920
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,791,740	0	1,791,740	0	1,791,740
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,791,740	0	1,791,740	0	1,791,740
Total Direct Operational Cost			361,608,751	278,891,945	432,483	279,324,428	225,612,126	53,712,303
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			16,253,419	17,108,070	0	17,108,070	12,319,953	4,788,116
Total Direct Costs			377,862,171	296,000,015	432,483	296,432,498	237,932,079	58,500,419
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			23,679,548	16,960,289		16,960,289	16,960,289	0
Grand Total			401,541,718	312,960,304	432,483	313,392,787	254,892,368	58,500,419



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures