In Numbers

USD 79.9 million six-month net funding requirements
329,424 people assisted in June 2021

Operational Updates

- **Scale of WFP’s response**: WFP reached 329,424 of the most at-risk people in June. These include migrants, victims of internal violence, schoolchildren, and disaster-affected people, 51 percent of which are female. During June, WFP managed to continue delivering food assistance to most of its beneficiaries, despite access constraints caused by civil protests.

- **Response to the Venezuelan migration emergency**: WFP supported 257,840 Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees, and members of host communities through cash-based transfers (CBT), in-kind food, hot meals, food kits, and school feeding. For the second half of the year, depending on confirmation of new funding from donors, WFP aims to reaching around 300,000 beneficiaries each month, increasing its monthly assistance plans by 20 percent compared to the first half of 2021.

- **Violence and disaster-affected people**: In June, WFP provided life-saving emergency assistance (in-kind and CBT) to 48,890 people displaced or confined in their communities due to internal violence, or people affected by disasters. This includes people and communities along the Pacific coast, where displacement and confinement has unfortunately been increasing in 2021, especially in the Nariño department (Magüí Payán, Roberto Payán, Tumaco, and Barbacoas).

- **Support to COVID-affected Colombians**: As the number of new infections reached record levels during June, WFP assisted 18,423 Colombians affected by the COVID-19 crisis through in-kind or CBT in the same month in Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño, and Chocó. Most of the June assistance had been planned for May, however distributions were delayed due to access constraints related to social protests in the country.

- **School feeding**: WFP provided school feeding take-home rations to nearly 38,300 Colombian and Venezuelan school children in Barranquilla, Cúcuta, Santa Marta and Valledupar while children in La Guajira were on school holidays. As schools start to reopen, WFP is preparing to adjust its transfer modality.
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2021-2024)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
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<tr>
<td>654.3 million</td>
<td>83.4 million</td>
<td>79.9 million</td>
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### Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome:** Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

**Activities:**
- Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services.
- Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support.

**Strategic Outcome:** The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

**Activities:**
- Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies.
- Provide technical assistance and support for school feeding.
- Provide food and nutrition assistance, including through the strengthening of the social protection system.

### Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

**Strategic Outcome 1:** By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Government.

**Activity:**
- Provide food, technical and production assistance.

**Socio-economic integration of Venezuelan migrants:** WFP has developed a strategy to support the socio-economic integration of Venezuelan migrants, in line with national priorities, especially with the implementation of the Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelans in Colombia. The strategy’s main pillars are fostering entrepreneurship, boosting employability, and asset creation.

**Support to peace efforts:** WFP is a recognized partner of the Government in providing assistance to former FARC combatants in 14 former Training and Reincorporation Spaces (Espacios de Capacitación y Reincorporación – ETCR), with all of its recovery and livelihoods activities focusing on communities with territorial development programmes (Programas de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial – PDET). WFP is currently conducting a needs assessment in 6 former ETCRs to: 1) evaluate the food security and nutrition situation of ex-combatants and neighbouring communities; 2) understand their livelihoods and main needs; and 3) understand gender dynamics and power relations.

### Monitoring

- Until early 2021, WFP implemented two projects jointly with the International Labour Organization (ILO). These projects directly supported 238 people in Barranquilla with training for enhanced employability, and 50 entrepreneurs led by migrants in Cali. Monitoring results showed that participants in Barranquilla used fewer negative coping strategies, like borrowing money to buy food and reducing food portions, with 99 percent of them expecting their monthly income to increase to some extent after the project. To date, 25 people have found formal employment. In Cali, 49 vegetable gardens were created, which the vast majority of participants expect to improve incomes (82 percent) or help save money (80 percent).

- **Market monitoring:** In May and June, WFP monitored the impact of the ongoing national protests and road blockages through a reduced version of the Market Functionality Index (MFI) across the dimensions of product range, availability, prices and resilience. While significant improvements and a return to normality in the areas of product range, availability and resilience were recorded in June, prices continued to be highly affected by the uncertainty of food supply in view of blockades.

### Partnerships

- **Promoting migrant community integration:** Leveraging the potential of school feeding for the delivery of other services and programmes, WFP launched a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy to promote the integration of Venezuelan migrants to their host communities using school feeding as a catalyst. The strategy comprises activities with schoolchildren, school staff, and the wider community, and will be implemented in La Guajira and Norte de Santander in its initial phase. The strategy was developed thanks to generous donations of the USA and Italy.

### Challenges

- **Ongoing social protests and road blockages** across the country continued to partly affect food availability and WFP’s operations in June, however at a lesser extent. Distributions of food and vouchers as well as monitoring activities in certain places were subject to delays, affecting between 10 and 20 percent of WFP’s monthly beneficiaries, primarily in Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño, Chocó and Antioquia. Through humanitarian dialogue, convoys, and alternate routes, WFP gained access to the most affected areas in the Southwest of the country, ensuring an uninterrupted lifeline for thousands of vulnerable populations affected by internal violence, disasters, and the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19.

### Donors

Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Italy, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, USA, the World Bank, private donors, as well as UN CERF, the Adaptation Fund, and the multi-partner trust fund (MPTF).