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# Colombia

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2021

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# Overview

In February 2021, the WFP Executive Board approved the new country strategic plan (CSP) for Colombia, covering the period from 1 March 2021 until 31 December 2024 at a cost of USD 654.3 million. This report thus only covers the final two months- January and February 2021- of the previous CSP covering the period from 1 April 2017 until 28 February 2021.

During early 2021, the humanitarian situation in Colombia continued to be affected by three major factors, notably the increase in internal violence and displacement affecting local communities and ethnic groups; the continued pressure posed by the presence of 1.8 million migrants from Venezuela in Colombia; and the impact of natural hazards and climatic events. COVID-19 further aggravated this situation and the food security and nutrition of Colombians and Venezuelan migrants in the country. As of January 2021, WFP estimated that 48 percent of the Colombian and 71 percent of the migrant population were in a situation of food insecurity [1]. The socio-economic impact of the health crisis disproportionately affected vulnerable people such as Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities who are often also the main victims of armed violence and organized crime, massive displacements as well as extreme weather events.

Faced with increasing humanitarian needs in 2021, the WFP office in Colombia had to swiftly refine its targeting modality and focus its assistance on priority vulnerable groups under the six strategic outcomes of its CSP in accordance with available resources. During the first two months of 2021, WFP assisted 458,337 people, including Colombians affected by internal displacement, community confinement or COVID-19, migrants, former combatants engaged in the peace process, vulnerable rural women, communities impacted by natural hazards, and schoolchildren, among others. The beneficiaries consisted of 30 percent women, 33 percent men, 18 percent girls, and 19 percent boys. Under activity 6, for the provision of technical assistance to local institutions, WFP had planned to address malnutrition through food-for-training programmes, but this activity did not receive any funds.

WFP used a variety of transfer modalities to achieve the CSP goals, including cash-based transfers, in-kind food baskets, and kits, as well as hot meals served in community kitchens. Programme modalities were also adjusted to the restrictions imposed by COVID-19. For example, since February 2021, WFP resumed activities through the distribution of take-home school rations to 66,400 Colombian and 16,500 migrant children in La Guajira and Barranquilla (50 percent girls and 50 percent boys) as an incentive for them to continue learning while schools remained closed. In addition, 52,200 people with confirmed or suspected cases of COVID-19 were supported during their isolation periods (35 percent women, 31 percent men, 16 percent girls and 18 percent boys), and 18,000 vulnerable people received support to build sustainable and resilient livelihoods (30 percent women, 26 percent men, 22 percent girls and 22 percent boys) [2]. Capacity strengthening activities continued with various national institutions, local administrations, Indigenous communities, women-led farmer associations, and cooperatives led by former guerrilla combatants in the process of reintegration. In addition, two pilot projects with the International Labour Organization for the socio-economic integration of migrants were completed in February, benefiting 400 people. WFP also started supporting the Colombian Government on the implementation of the Temporary Protection Status, and the strengthening of national social protection services.

An important, ground-breaking initiative was launched by the WFP country office in partnership with Colombia's First Lady, the Innovation for Nutrition, which promotes innovative approaches to food security and nutrition at the national and regional level. WFP's work in promoting gender equality was recognized through the obtention of the Gender and Age Marker score of 4 [3]. WFP programmes consistently mainstreamed gender, environment, and accountability to affected populations, including exercising protection through presence in its projects [4].

Through its comprehensive work, WFP effectively contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (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 1.8 million in technical assistance and country capacity strengthening (SDG-related indicator 17.9).

# 458,337

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



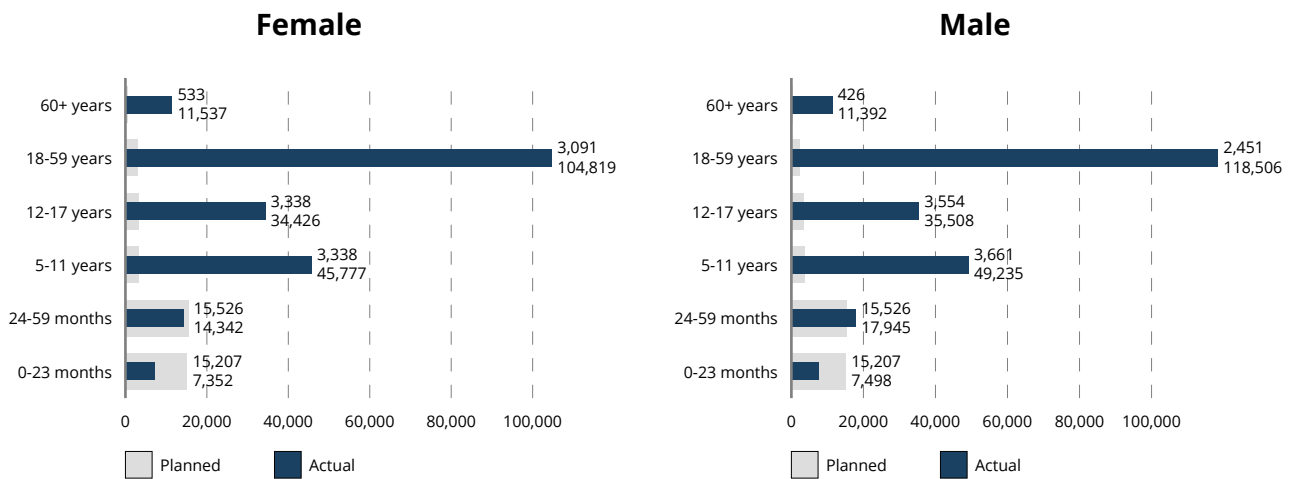
48% female



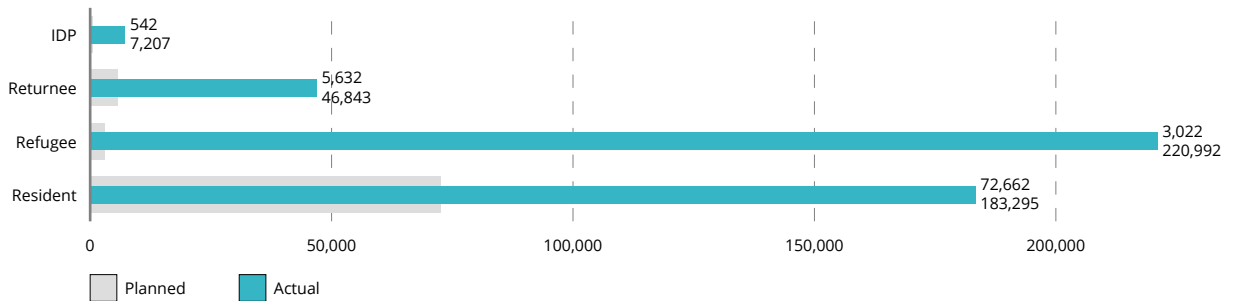
52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 18,333 (48% Female, 52% Male)

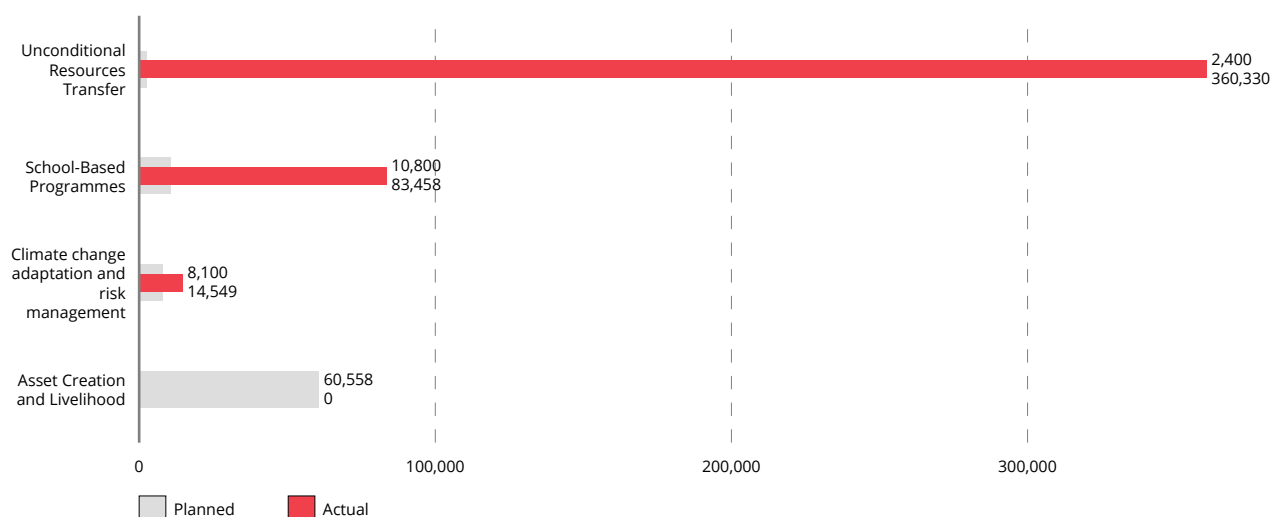
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



103,429

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 62,400 total planned  
( 48,612 Female, 54,817 Male)



323,338

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 19,458 total planned  
(157,058 Female, 166,280 Male)



31,570

**total actual Commodity Voucher beneficiaries in 2021**

of 0 total planned  
(16,100 Female, 15,470 Male)

## Total Food and CBT



1,825 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 27 mt total planned



US\$ 9,008,916

**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 471,352 total planned

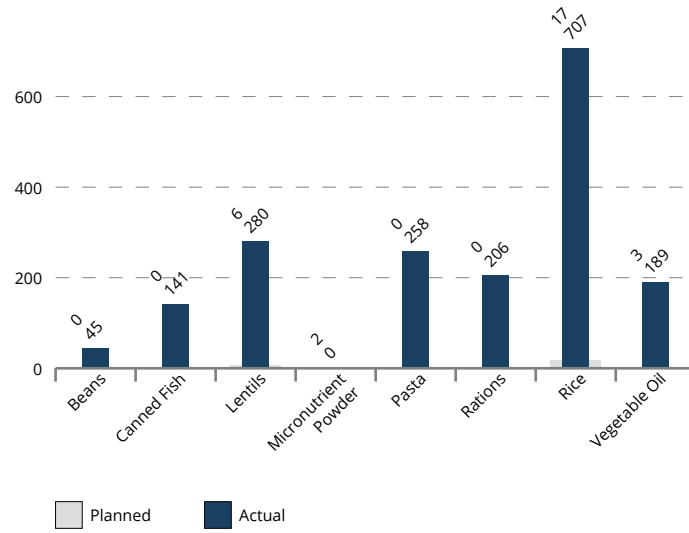


US\$ 619,039

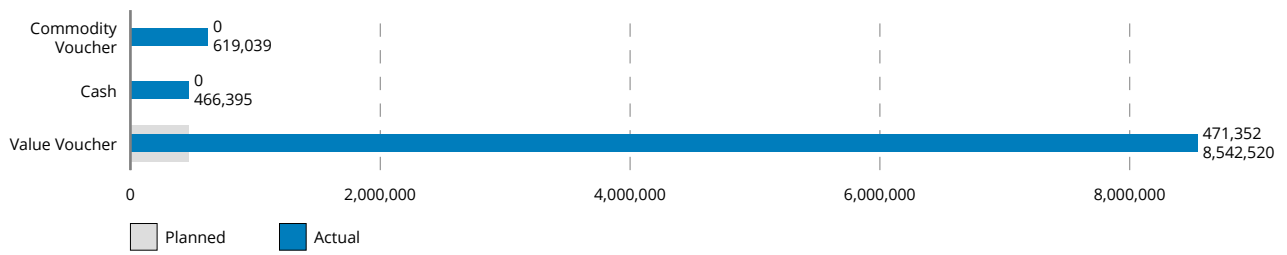
**total actual Commodity vouchers transferred in 2021**

of \$US 0 total planned

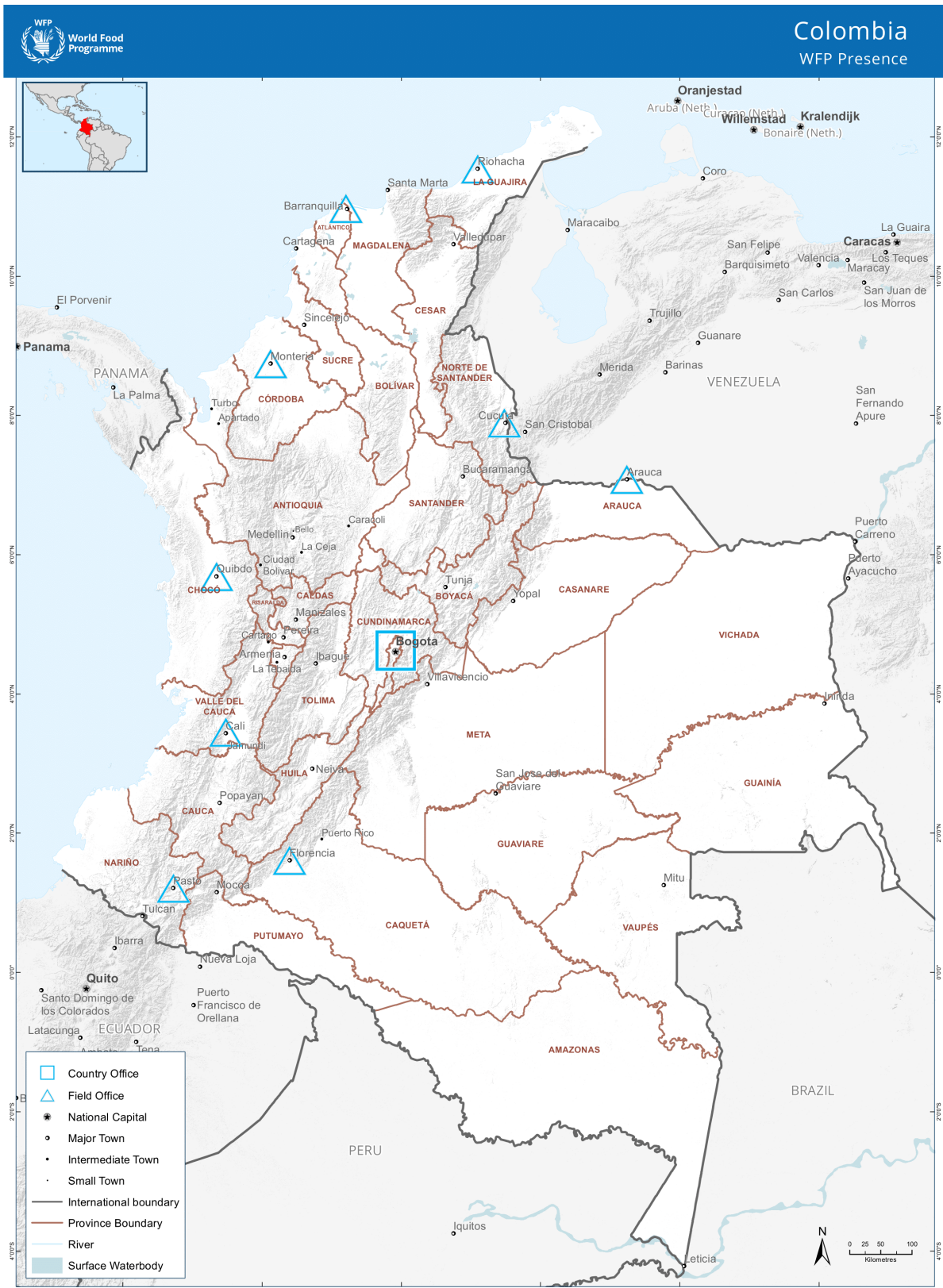
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



Date Created: 17 Feb 2022 - Contact: [hq.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hq.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org) - Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit  
 Map Reference: COL\_PRES\_WFPpresence\_A3P\_20220217  
 Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries; UNMap - Populated places; GeoNames  
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Multiple and often overlapping affectations continued to impact the lives and livelihoods of a high number of people in Colombia and aggravate their humanitarian needs. Migration, displacement, and confinement due to armed violence as well as the impacts of natural hazards are some of the main causes of existing and new vulnerabilities. As of January 2021, severe food insecurity affected 1.7 million Colombians (3 percent, compared to 6 percent in August 2020), while

another 45 percent presented signs of moderate food insecurity. In addition, it was estimated that 1.2 million Venezuelan migrants (71 percent of the total residing in Colombia) were in a situation of moderate or severe food insecurity (continuing the trend of 73 percent from August 2020) [1]. At the same time, between January and February 2021 there were 675 recorded events of violence affecting more than 39,000 people, the majority of whom were Indigenous and Afro-descendent communities. There were also 93 disasters related to natural hazards which affected 21,700 people [2]. These early numbers already indicated an upward trend which continued in the course of 2021.

Furthermore, the COVID-19 crisis led to rising unemployment levels and increased humanitarian assistance needs. This crisis primarily affected women and girls and had a strong impact on those relying on informal or daily jobs (some 60 percent of the population). Women and girls also assumed the majority of the additional unpaid care work. Overall, the pandemic contributed to a deepening of food insecurity across urban and rural areas. According to WFP data from January 2021, during the previous months, the socio-economic crisis induced by COVID-19 has severely impacted the food security of many Colombian households. This was mainly due to reduced access to a healthy and nutritious diet caused by loss of employment and a reduction in family income and wages.

In this context, since the end of 2020, WFP managed to sustain about two-thirds of its heightened assistance to respond to regional migration, support to people affected by armed violence and its consequences or the impact of natural hazards, ethnic populations, former guerrilla combatants, smallholder farmers and in particular, women living in rural areas. WFP also continued supporting the Government's COVID-19 contact tracing and isolation strategy. The findings of monitoring exercises were shared and discussed with the participating mayors' offices to continuously improve their targeting processes. By February 2021, WFP achieved the registration of more than 500,000 people with all its field offices across Colombia in its beneficiary management system which further facilitated the distribution and monitoring of cash-based transfers.

In terms of supply chain, the significantly reduced availability of freight vehicles due to COVID-19 resulted in delays in some deliveries. However, since the logistics sector was one of the first to resume operations without restrictions, they progressively normalized.

WFP continued to use adapted methods for conducting needs assessments remotely, following the health and safety protocols advised by the World Health Organization to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. This challenge provided an opportunity for WFP to leverage its existing know-how on remote data collection methods through phone interviews and web-based surveys to inform the food security and nutrition needs among the affected population and facilitate accurate estimations of people in need of food assistance.

These revised methods served to inform national food security estimates through the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster and the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) along with the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan. WFP worked closely with other United Nations agencies to strengthen their capacity in food security analysis. As a result of coordinated technical support, the HNO exercise found a significant increase in the number of people in need of food assistance in comparison to the previous year, increasing from 2.4 million to 6.3 million for Colombians, and from 2.9 million to 3.4 million for Venezuelan migrants.

Adapting to the new environment and making use of secondary data, WFP created a Geographic Prioritization Index (GPI) for targeting using mapping, based on the need to prioritize the country's municipalities for assistance. The data sources for the construction of the GPI were selected based on the availability of information at the municipal level and were based on a range of indicators that considered different socio-economic elements such as poverty, migratory influx, level of informal work, unsatisfied basic needs of the population, and access to potable water, among others.

## Risk Management

In the first two months of 2021, the implementation of WFP's operations directed at vulnerable communities in Colombia was hampered by several factors. Food price volatility was identified as a probable moderate financial risk WFP could face in Colombia, causing a slight deficit of 5 percent of the budget foreseen for local food purchases. In addition, the pandemic posed significant challenges as most employees of the country office continued working from home and mobility restrictions continued due to new peaks of recorded infections which limited the number of missions carried out in the field. As a result, in-person monitoring exercises and community assessments were limited to remote activities which delayed the implementation of some interventions and reduced the ability for WFP to assess the situation in the field through on-site observations and interviews.

Cash-based transfers remained the primary modality to support vulnerable populations across the country. In hard-to-reach areas affected by extreme weather events and armed violence, the number of people assisted through the in-kind modality in response to limited purchasing opportunities was reduced due to access challenges. WFP thus continued its cooperation with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute on its mobile units programme for providing



integral support of rural populations. Increasing levels of violence also created significant risks to WFP field operations and personnel. For this reason, contingency plans across all its field offices were developed to enable employees of WFP and cooperating partners to be aware of their roles and responsibilities during an emergency. In addition, the increasing needs were identified as a risk factor particularly if insufficient additional funding could be mobilized in the future.

# Partnerships

During January and February 2021, WFP continued to work with existing and new partners in anticipation of a new country strategic plan for Colombia. While most of the funding was provided by the United States of America, a variety of governments and other partners allocated valuable additional contributions to WFP Colombia, which enabled the implementation of a wide range of activities.

WFP also continued efforts to diversify partnerships, including with international financial institutions. Following the signature of an agreement with Western Union in February 2020, WFP successfully distributed USD 6 million of cash-based transfers to 42,000 households one year later. In collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund's Better Than Cash Alliance, WFP led an initiative to support the digitization of humanitarian payments in the framework of the migration response and the prioritization of Colombia's social protection and other protection processes in the region. The overall objective is to inform the operation in Colombia, but also other realities at the regional level, and to involve the financial sector through pilot projects in the next phase. WFP also actively participated in the consolidation of working plans for protection and child protection subgroups within the platform of the Inter-agency Group for Mixed Migration Flows to ensure food security and nutrition needs of targeted children are addressed. In this context, WFP co-led the food security group, supported the cash working group, and further strengthened partnerships with humanitarian protection actors to ensure that food assistance and protection programmes are mutually reinforcing. WFP also participated in the United Nations Common Cash Statement.

Another achievement was the establishment of the initiative Innovation for Nutrition in partnership with Colombia's First Lady. This strategy aims to strengthen food security and nutrition in Colombia and promote an active response to address malnutrition in the Latin America and the Caribbean region. To strengthen local food systems, WFP signed an agreement with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture for the implementation of demonstration plots with biofortified seeds. The implementation has progressed in socialization and awareness-raising on the benefits and advantages of biofortified seeds, training and soil sampling, and prioritization of production units. WFP also partnered with dedicated organizations to promote gender equality, such as the secretariats for women in Buenaventura, Riohacha and Maicao as well as *Ayudando con misericordia amor y regocijo* in Arauca and Afro-descendant Women's Association in Northern Cauca.

In addition, WFP worked on establishing partnerships within the framework of economic integration with the International Labour Organization to complement joint initiatives for entrepreneurial development and employability of people living below the poverty line. These activities targeted highly vulnerable groups and focused on the outskirts of cities or in rural areas. Two pilot projects were completed in February, one benefitting 167 Venezuelan migrants in Cali (55 percent women, 45 percent men) and 238 migrants, Colombian returnees, and the host community members in Barranquilla. Furthermore, in February 2021 WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with international non-governmental organizations that have response activities to the Venezuelan migratory flows as well as in conflict-affected areas and emergencies caused by weather-related disasters to identify possible beneficiary duplications. This mechanism allowed WFP and its partners to ensure better coordination of response activities.

# CSP Financial Overview

At the time of closure of the Colombia country strategic plan (CSP) 2017-2021, WFP's needs-based plan was funded at 66 percent. The limited funding situation prevented WFP from achieving all objectives, especially in the areas of peacebuilding and development. Throughout the implementation of the 2017-2021 CSP, underfunding negatively impacted the implementation of activities 2 (innovative food and nutrition models), 5 (food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication), 6 (technical support to local governments) and 7 (technical support to local governments) for which less than 10 percent of the projected needs were covered. This was mostly due to differing donor priorities for the country.

Activity 3 (support to crisis-affected populations), at the center of WFP's operations in Colombia, was the only one receiving adequate levels of funding. While this activity was the most funded, it was still insufficient to cover all humanitarian needs recorded in the country during the implementation of the 2017-2021 CSP. In addition, due to significant funding shortfalls in early 2021, WFP had to significantly reduce the number of beneficiaries served under this activity during the first quarter of the year based on careful analysis before undiminished attention was resumed under the new CSP for 2021-2024 once additional funding was received.

Activity 4, aimed at school feeding support to migrant children and host communities, had a healthy level of funding which allowed WFP to reach children and adolescents in the departments of Norte de Santander, La Guajira, Atlántico, Magdalena, and Bolivar.

















As in previous years, most of the funds received were earmarked, leaving WFP with a merely limited capacity to respond to emerging needs. The share of flexible funds in total multilateral contributions was below one percent. In the first two months of 2021, the payment through the Immediate Response Account, received at the beginning of the regional migration response in 2018, was finalized.

In 2021, the projects to assist populations in need due to displacement and confinement in conflict zones continued. These actions were financed by United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund funding which contributed to food assistance to the population affected by displacement and confinement in the departments of Chocó and Nariño and to Indigenous populations in the department of Amazonas that were highly affected by COVID-19.

Funding was approved to improve internal and external emergency preparedness activities for implementation under the new country strategic plan.

## 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.	5,907,153.0	2,181,425.0	1,999,857.0	1,890,228.0
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	1,084,744.0	30,877,147.0	13,522,590.0	13,408,510.0
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	59,060.0	0.0	1,015,374.0	972,730.0
04: Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably	770,723.0	329,907.0	24,288.0	24,288.0
05: Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change	1,399,242.0	1,196,861.0	1,228,467.0	1,227,976.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	<b>9,220,922.0</b>	<b>34,585,340.0</b>	<b>17,790,576.0</b>	<b>17,523,732.0</b>

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 2,547,061.0	 387,356.0	 2,201,877.0	 2,173,117.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 11,767,983.0	 34,972,696.0	 19,992,453.0	 19,696,849.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 764,919.0	 2,273,225.0	 -2,021,870.0	 -2,021,870.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 12,532,902.0	 37,245,921.0	 17,970,584.0	 17,674,979.0

# 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.



**150,000 children** between 6 and 24 months received micronutrient powders



**52 associations** benefitted from capacity strengthening in food security, nutrition, and livelihoods

Under this strategic outcome, WFP aims to contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition by engaging with Government institutions at the national level and strengthening the capacities of local governments and civil society organizations to implement respective programmes that are accountable. Corresponding activities consist of technical assistance on the planning, implementation, and evaluation of food and nutrition policies and programmes that are sensitive to the needs of women, children aged 24 to 59 months, adolescents, and ethnic groups. For this purpose, WFP partnered with national, civil, and academic organizations.

In the first two months of 2021, WFP continued supporting the National Family Welfare Institute (ICBF, for its Spanish acronym) in its programme 1,000 days to change the world, as well as in the provision of micronutrient supplementation benefitting 150,000 children aged 6 to 23 months. WFP provided additional support to the ICBF on assistance to migrants and its mobile units programme, through which ICBF reached virtually all of Colombia's departments, including several hard-to-reach municipalities, to provide psychosocial and nutritional support to boys and girls in vulnerable regions.

Another key intervention that achieved significant results is the project Peaceful Opportunities Rural Women funded by the Republic of Korea. In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, this project allowed the capacity strengthening for the economic empowerment of 45 rural women-led organizations, where 89 percent of the beneficiaries are women. Furthermore, under a strategy for ecological households, WFP joined efforts with USAID and the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Central Antioquia to support 52 associations including 644 women from the department of Antioquia with strengthening their capacities in food security, nutrition, and livelihoods. In coordination with the Governorate of Antioquia, WFP contributed to the establishment of a productive agroecological farm for each of these associations which served as a gateway for income generation opportunities enabling 477 beneficiaries to become economically independent, while preserving ancestral practices and social interaction. Civil society organizations and local government entities consistently participated in technical seminars and trainings implemented as part of this project, which contributed to strengthening their capacities to coordinate actions in favour of the specific needs of rural women.

Meanwhile, WFP consolidated the mapping of local food security and nutrition stakeholders and supported the development of departmental and local food security plans, with particular emphasis given to seven municipalities territorially focused development plans prioritized by the Government [1], and the incorporation of food security components into planning activities. This was notably implemented in Caquetá where WFP reached an agreement with the Governor's Office to support the evaluation and potential adjustments of the local food security and nutrition public policy for the next decade. To this end, WFP through its field office in Florencia will provide documents on food security and nutrition diagnostics as well as on mapping the relevant actors in the territory.

WFP also continued its project to enhance logistical emergency preparedness in Colombia, in coordination with the Government, the humanitarian and the private sectors. To strengthen institutional capacities, a series of bilateral meetings were held with several external stakeholders to identify and prioritize gaps and challenges at the national level. This intersectoral exercise provided WFP with key data that will be shared in its new logistics preparedness website, aiming to reduce the existing information gap between the sectors and establish a solid base for the following National Preparedness Workshop, which will focus on the subsequent strategy development and action planning.

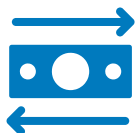
Under this strategic outcome, WFP faced limitations to provide in-person training sessions to national, regional, and local government counterparts and women associations supported by small agricultural programs, since all of them were carried out using online platforms to comply with COVID-19 restrictions. These restrictions also had a negative impact on the capacity strengthening activities for improved livelihoods and resilience; as a consequence, technical accompaniment, follow-up or extension services had to be reduced. Furthermore, when restrictions were lifted, plans had to be developed to resume activities and, in some cases, to replant or recover assets. Under activity 2, WFP had planned to develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models, including food for training activities, but this activity did not receive any funds. Despite the shortfalls in funding and limitations induced by the pandemic, WFP was able to carry out capacity strengthening activities with government counterparts and civil society organizations, both at the national and local levels. In addition, WFP incorporated gender and age-related considerations into the implementation of activities under this strategic outcome by addressing the needs of women, girls, boys, and adolescents as well as population groups with specific needs such as Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.

In anticipation of the new country strategic plan, WFP started a series of virtual events under the initiative Innovation for Nutrition in partnership with Colombia's First Lady. The ground-breaking initiative aims to promote innovative approaches to food security and nutrition not only at the national level but throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

### 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	4
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



**225,331 crisis-affected beneficiaries** assisted with cash-based transfers



**103,429 people** supplied with in-kind food assistance

Under this strategic outcome, WFP attempts to ensure that people affected by shocks and protracted humanitarian crises have access to food and nutritional diets. Activities are focused on regions of the country where people are most affected by armed conflict, weather-related disasters as well as vulnerable groups such as Venezuelan migrants, indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, and victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Previous evaluation planning and established protocols with government partners were adopted before carrying out any implementation strategy, which included vulnerability and mapping assessments, security and risk management, and context evaluations.

Key activities implemented in 2021 also included the support to crisis-affected populations by delivering unconditional cash-based transfers and food assistance linked to local markets while advancing gender equality. This way, WFP increased women's access to economic resources to promote their independence and decision-making. During the first two months of 2021, WFP assisted around 300,000 vulnerable migrants from Venezuela, including those in transit with hot meals and ready-to-eat food rations, establishing distribution points on the most frequent routes, and adapting its interventions to better serve this mobile population. Furthermore, WFP assisted migrants, host communities and victims of armed violence and natural hazards with cash and voucher interventions, worth USD 23 (COP 90,000) for three months, through local retailers and Western Union as a service provider and provided in-kind assistance in areas of Norte de Santander and Alta Guajira with limited market functionality. To strengthen early recovery and livelihoods of vulnerable beneficiaries, WFP also implemented Food Assistance for Assets and Food Assistance for Training activities. During the reporting period, projects were completed in La Guajira and in Valle del Cauca, where support was given to a pilot project on economic integration with migrants through entrepreneurship.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP also implemented emergency school feeding activities in vulnerable areas not covered by the government, targeting children at risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups and those affected by displacement. In this framework, WFP supported the national government by reducing the gap of migrant children having access to school feeding. The programme began with the start of the school year in January, and by February, WFP had reached 16,500 migrant children and adolescents, distributed equally between girls and boys, in the department of La Guajira and the city of Barranquilla. In Norte de Santander, preparations were initiated to start providing school meals to the migrant population and Colombian returnees in educational centres of the Secretary of Education of the Municipality (SEM, for its Spanish acronym) of Cúcuta. To this end, WFP renewed its partnership with the SEM, and conducted assessments to identify school feeding operators and technical workshops. Through this collaboration, it is expected that by the end of 2021, school feeding coverage in Cúcuta will reach 11,300 migrants and Colombian returnee children and adolescents.

Another key activity implemented under this strategic outcome was a pilot project on shock-responsive social protection in the Arauca department. This joint intervention between WFP, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management and local government entities benefitted communities living in conditions of extreme and moderate vulnerability across the region impacted by the effects of the pandemic. WFP implemented the delivery of humanitarian assistance through cash-based transfers to 14,500 families and in-kind food to 679 persons who had limited opportunities in purchasing products, reaching 15,404 women, 14,081 men, 3,367 girls and 3,582 boys. An additional 15,800 people were supported by WFP's Government counterparts. The intervention achieved its established goals across all seven municipalities of the Arauca department. Furthermore, while the Amazon department faced the highest COVID-19 contagion and death rates, WFP rolled out an emergency response aimed at 14,000 Indigenous community members in the municipalities of Leticia y Puerto Nariño throughout 2021.

As part of the school feeding strategy to prevent violence, xenophobia, and discrimination, WFP has been pursuing a social and behavioural change strategy since 2019 which was adapted to the context of COVID-19. During the reporting period, a creative agency was contracted to implement the strategy under the theme What does equality taste like?



Through the campaign, WFP aims to achieve equality in the school environment, strengthening the experience of food as a means to promote protection, inclusion, and transformation as prevention of all types of discrimination. Through virtual and face-to-face activities, school feeding provides an opportunity to improve the inclusion of migrant children within host communities. The strategy was created through a participatory process with the community and will be implemented in the second half of 2021 in the cities of Riohacha (15 schools), Cúcuta (15 schools), Santa Marta (10 schools) and Barranquilla (10 schools), aiming to reach 10,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Given the devastating impact of Hurricane Iota in the San Andres and Providencia department in November 2020, WFP conducted a multifunctional assessment mission to analyse the situation, identify priorities, needs, and plans for complementary support to the Government response. However, no additional support was requested from the United Nations system.

Some of the lessons learned by WFP during the reporting period include the need to adopt a differential approach for the specific needs of vulnerable populations (including women, children, adolescents, and persons living with disability), the significant loss of labour activities as a result of the pandemic. Additionally, there were important lessons learned in terms of coordination with government counterparts and other humanitarian agencies from the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations. WFP has been a key player in the planning and implementation of the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan through the Inter-agency Group for Mixed Migration Flows coordination platform, leading several working groups at the national and local level such as the Food Security and Nutrition Sector and the Cash-Based Transfer Subgroup. WFP has also played a key role in the Humanitarian Response Plan and Local Coordination Teams, assisting government agencies in the implementation of territorially focused development plans' projects and emergencies caused by natural hazards. Overall, this has provided more visibility to the organization, its missions, and activities implemented on the ground.

### **WFP helped improve food security**

The food consumption score (FCS) is an indicator to measure the diversity and frequency of food consumed over the previous seven days. WFP's monitoring data indicate that the overall food consumption of violence-affected people both receiving emergency and livelihoods support improved. At the beginning of this intervention, 81 percent of the beneficiaries had an acceptable FCS. Diets were often based on cereals and sugars, and the most consumed protein source was eggs, while higher nutritional value foods, like fruits, vegetables, and dairy were not regularly consumed. In the last follow-up in 2021, after WFP's interventions under this strategic outcome, the percentage of people with acceptable scores increased to 97 percent. The diet diversity indicator also improved from 5.8 food groups consumed to 6.3 groups (the target for this indicator is 7 food groups consumed).

At the end of these interventions, 82 percent of families reported engaging in negative coping strategies (i.e. eating less preferred food, cutting food portions, or having fewer meals a day), down from 98 percent before receiving assistance.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Support crisis-affected populations</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Implement home-grown school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes</b>	<b>4</b>

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



**66,440 children and adolescents** benefitted from alternative take-home rations



**Strengthened partnership** with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare to improve food security data analysis

This strategic outcome aims to prevent all forms of malnutrition to achieve zero chronic malnutrition by 2025. To this end, actions undertaken include the promotion of nutritious diets and sustainable consumption in rural areas, and support for the implementation of school meals programmes at the local level [1].

At the national level, WFP monitored the food security and nutrition in Colombia, supported the analysis of food security data collected by the National Family Welfare Institute mobile units, and explored ways in which to better support this national institution in its efforts to prevent and address malnutrition. The most prevalent issues are anaemia and deficiencies of iodine, vitamin A and zinc [2].

Since 2017, the Colombian Government has requested WFP to directly implement the school feeding programme in the department of La Guajira and its 15 municipalities. WFP provided assistance to children and adolescents from the first day of the school calendar and, thanks to the successful management of targeting processes by local governments, 66,400 children and adolescents were reached through alternative take-home rations when the new school years started in February while schools were still closed due to the COVID-19-related restrictions [3].

Some of the major milestones include the identification of boys and girls at risk of malnutrition, mainly micronutrient deficiencies, the identification of programmes to address malnutrition, and assistance through food vouchers. In addition, the coordination of activities with the security focal point ensured the optimal completion of scheduled deliveries, as well as immediate attention to new developments with some beneficiaries during the redemption process. Furthermore, WFP's participation in the public school feeding space convened by the different certified territorial entities of each department enhanced accountability, in addition to various operational committees carried out by the different municipal administrations.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication	3
Provide technical support	N/A

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



**Two projects prepared** for the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peacebuilding for implementation during the new country strategic plan



**45 women-led smallholder farmers' organizations** supported with developing and implementing capacity strengthening plans

This strategic outcome addresses resilience building through the strengthening of production capacities of smallholder farmers in Colombia. The aim is to enhance the access to markets for women farmers and victims of armed violence to achieve more sustainable livelihoods, in collaboration with relevant public and private partners.

WFP supported the development and implementation of capacity strengthening plans for 45 women-led smallholders' organizations, promoted the productivity of the associates, and contributed to the management of partnerships at municipal, departmental, regional, and national levels with commercial establishments, agro-industry, public and private entities. Preparations for a market study were also conducted to inform marketing strategies of farmer organizations, based on an analysis of political, economic, social, technological, legal, and ecological factors which provides the possibility to have an approximate understanding of the environment, and its influence on the targeted areas and gender equity.

Furthermore, WFP signed an agreement with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture to promote sustainable food systems through the implementation of ten demonstration plots with biofortified crops. The partnership serves to raise awareness of the benefits and advantages of biofortification, offer training and soil sampling, and prioritize production units.

At the beginning of 2021, WFP prepared two projects in collaboration with other agencies to support the peace process in Colombia with USD 4.5 million from the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peacebuilding. This included the development of their methodologies and approaches to reach 2,700 direct beneficiaries (51 percent women). One project will address the economic reactivation in the department of Chocó with the national Agency for the Renovation of the Territory [1] and the United Nations Development Programme by strengthening agricultural livelihoods, establishing community shops and road infrastructure in prioritized municipalities. The other project focuses on strengthening the livelihoods of women, youth, and the elderly across six municipalities in the departments of Bolívar, Cauca, Córdoba, and Nariño to promote peacebuilding and sustainable development of rural areas.

## 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



Livelihoods of **2,229 ex-combatants** strengthened (40 percent women)



**69 indigenous communities'** capacities strengthened in climate change adaptation

In support of rural ethnic communities, WFP aimed to increase resilience to crises and climate change by implementing integrated activities on the management of natural resources, adaptation measures, and strengthening livelihoods. WFP's activities under this strategic outcome were mainly financed with resources from the Adaptation Fund and the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization.

Under a multi-year Adaptation Fund project, WFP continued to provide food security and nutrition support to 69 Indigenous communities along the Colombia-Ecuador border, aiming to reach 19,900 beneficiaries (two-thirds Afro-descendant, one-third Awá), while strengthening their climate change adaptation capacities. One of the main challenges during the first quarter of 2021 was the establishment of good relations with the new governing boards in the respective community councils. However, this essential participatory process for completing the design and implementation of adaptation measures could not take place as planned due to COVID-19 restrictions. In January, a technical prioritization methodology was designed for the 46 adaptation measures that were part of the project portfolio, and which were identified throughout 2020 using community-level exercises. This methodology includes a multi-criteria prioritization matrix, which was partially developed in February based on information from various sources, including territorial policy documents. In addition, a participatory workshop format was developed as part of WFP's Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) to technically evaluate the measures with specialized staff from relevant national and other institutions. The prioritization workshop was scheduled for March. In February, WFP carried out livelihood consultations with Indigenous Awá communities in the department of Putumayo and reached an agreement with the relevant governors to begin collecting information on participatory community planning in their villages under the 3PA. The methodological approach identified local priorities for climate change adaptation despite COVID-19 mobility restrictions. Additionally, WFP completed the final validation of the contents of digital learning materials on disaster risk management, known as Riesgofami, based on workshops held with Afro and Awá communities. Following a review using a gender lens, WFP developed mock-ups and prepared the registration of the product with the following modules:

- basic concepts of risk management;
- disaster risk reduction and territory;
- disaster risk reduction, climate change and security food and nutrition;
- institutional strengths and capacities in the disaster;
- early Warning Systems and risk management plans from the community;
- risk management plans from the community.

At least 2,500 people mainly former guerrilla combatants and members of ethnic communities benefitted from additional projects in support of peacebuilding, women's economic empowerment and climate change adaptation in Chocó, Cauca, Arauca, Norte de Santander, Caquetá and La Guajira. These projects are aligned with the Government's priorities in the implementation of the peace accords, specifically in the following pillars: economic reactivation (Pillar 6), right to food (Pillar 7) and community reconciliation (Pillar 8). In Norte de Santander, WFP continued to partner with the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization to support over 2,200 ex-combatants (40 percent women) in strengthening their livelihoods, self-sufficiency, access to markets, and overall levels of productivity and competitiveness. In the municipality of Guapi in Cauca, WFP and its cooperating partner Pastoral Social worked with women with an agricultural vocation, many of them are victims of violence and displacement from rural to urban and peri-urban areas, to establish gardens with vegetables and herbs.

**WFP contributed to improving food security**

The overall food consumption for beneficiaries under this strategic outcome improved. At the beginning of this intervention, 87 percent of the corresponding beneficiaries had an acceptable food consumption score. At the level of coping strategies, the most used were reduction of the portion size, and the number of meals consumed, as well as the purchase of food of lower quality. In the last follow-up in 2021, after WFP's interventions, the percentage of people with acceptable scores increased to 95 percent. At the end of these interventions, 59 percent of families reported engaging in negative coping strategies (i.e., eating less preferred food, cutting food portions, or having less meals a day), down from 81 percent before receiving assistance.

Finally, it is important to mention that one of the purposes of the interventions related to strategic outcome 5 was to improve communities' adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks. The creation of assets such as community gardens or agricultural production generated benefits for participating communities. Of the assisted households, 72 percent reported that assets created led to the diversification of agricultural production and increased household incomes, which in turn contributed to improving food security.

## 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



**75,900 food kits** assembled for beneficiaries in Alta Guajira



**Transition to logistical emergency preparedness** under the new country strategic plan

This strategic outcome was added to WFP's country strategic plan in June 2020 in response to demands for support during the pandemic to overcome procurement and transport challenges of goods, key personnel, and services.

During the reporting period, WFP continued managing its warehouses located in strategic points across Colombia. These storage facilities accommodate donated and locally procured food, as well as non-food items, before transporting them to areas in need. At the beginning of 2021, the assembling of 75,900 food kits in boxes allowed for agility in the logistics operations of WFP's cooperating partners for distribution to beneficiaries in the Alta Guajira region.

Following the adjustments of the different stakeholders to the pandemic, there was no further demand for WFP's support beyond its regular activities under this strategic outcome in January and February 2021. However, the outcomes of the logistical emergency preparedness project across multiple sectors are likely going to contribute to its objectives under the new country strategic plan thanks to the approval of additional funds.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In the global context of COVID-19, the United Nations Secretary-General has called for putting women at the center of pandemic mitigation to preserve the progress made in women's access to rights over the past decade. In 2020, the unemployment rate of women doubled from 12.3 percent in 2019 to 24.9 percent and the number of calls to report domestic violence cases on the dedicated national helpline increased by 123 percent. Gender inequalities have deepened during the pandemic as a result of the restrictions and isolation measures taken by the national government. In addition to the economic impact of dependence on informal and poorly paid work, there has been an increase in the double and triple burden of work carried out by women and girls (paid work, unpaid domestic work, care for children, the elderly, the disabled and sick - including those who contract the virus), and an increase in gender-based violence (GBV) against them within their families [1].

In the first months of 2021, gender actions were therefore focused on strategic planning with field offices for the new CSP, building the internal processes to ensure that all projects include specific budgets for fostering gender equality. One of WFP's flagship projects in Colombia, seeking to promote peaceful opportunities for women in rural areas in partnership with the Republic of Korea, included 89 percent women among 1,700 participants. In collaboration with Government counterparts at the departmental level, the project also identified participatory gender mechanisms and public policies. In Norte de Santander, WFP partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the provision of comprehensive care in protection spaces for children and adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls, single mothers and their children, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning people as well as victims of gender-based violence.

WFP actively supported the design and approval of the work plans of the Gender roundtable of local coordination committees such as in Caquetá and La Guajira. WFP also played a crucial role in the inter-agency gender group, the GBV sub-group and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse task force, ensuring adequate monitoring of inter-agency interventions to continue efforts aimed at closing gender gaps.

# 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**

Despite the challenges due to COVID-19, WFP remained committed to advancing protection and accountability to affected populations through three focus areas which include information provision, consultation, and community and feedback mechanisms (CFMs). In this context, beneficiaries received information remotely in a safe and dignified manner and irrespective of their age, gender, or other characteristics. The *wayuunaiki* (communication material) was adapted with an ethnic focus for the department of La Guajira.

Protection of vulnerable populations and leaving no one behind continued to be of key importance considering the various risks they are exposed to. This includes irregular access to land, particularly in areas with the presence of illegal armed groups, safe transit, access to documentation and regularization procedures, and the procedure to request refugee status for migrants. Other concerns related to child protection needs (especially for unaccompanied and separated children) included gender-based violence and risks related to trafficking and smuggling. Xenophobia and border closures forced migrants to use irregular crossing points which exposed them to additional risks. WFP has conducted, in collaboration with Humanity Inclusion, an initial evaluation of WFP's progress, challenges, and opportunities in the inclusion of disability as a good initiative ensuring the corporate commitments and integration of disability inclusion through its programme activities.

WFP Colombia's CFM was created in 2018 in the context of the emergency response to the mixed migratory flow of migrants from Venezuela to provide information and guidance on the assistance provided in the departments of Norte de Santander, La Guajira, Arauca, and Nariño. The CFM has since been operated by two service providers. In early 2021, preparations started for the contracting of a third provider and a dedicated CFM Coordinator. About 78.4 percent of the 4,206 requests received during the reporting period by telephone, WhatsApp, or email were processed and 22 percent were escalated to other units or WFP offices (such as the Office of the Inspector General) for management or better follow-up. The findings of the CFM are presented internally monthly for programme implementation improvement and to close the response cycles for the beneficiaries.

In the first two months of 2021, WFP conducted systematic monitoring of protection risks in close coordination with its field offices to design and implement timely mitigation measures. Protection assessments were conducted ahead of emergency response interventions considering factors such as beneficiary preferences, opportunity costs, physical barriers, lack of identification documentation, lack of technology, and insecurity. With the Indigenous communities of the Betoy, Sikuaní and Saliba ethnic groups, WFP conducted several workshops on topics such as self-care, personal development, prevention of violence and alcoholism, leadership strengthening and community development to promote their governance and empower women. This ensured that the assistance provided did not perpetuate or create protection risks for beneficiaries. WFP also developed community-based participatory planning processes under the binational Adaptation Fund project with Awá and Afro-descendant communities along the border between Colombia and Ecuador.

To advance in the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), WFP arranged with the Office of the Resident Coordinator and the International Organization for Migration at the beginning of 2021 for the continuity of the contract of the PSEA inter-agency coordinator for Colombia until September. WFP also participated in the construction of the PSEA inter-agency standard operating practices and initiated a special accompaniment to the local coordination team of Arauca, to ensure the dissemination of the policy among all agencies, partners, and beneficiaries.

Furthermore, WFP enhanced its partnerships with protection actors to ensure that food assistance and protection programmes are mutually reinforcing. To this end, WFP was able to contribute to the elaboration of the 2021 work plans for protection of the Inter-agency Group for Mixed Migration Flows and the round table on migrant and refugee children. In addition, WFP shared observations and recommendations on the Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelan migrants with the Government in view of supporting its implementation. WFP insights further contributed to inform a government strategy on migrants in transit (referred to as walking migrants).

As a result of WFP's comprehensive approach to protection, 99.6 percent of beneficiaries reported having no safety issues while receiving assistance, 96 percent did not face challenges to access WFP's programmes, and 99.6 percent reported programmes to respect their dignity.



# Environment

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

From January to February 2021 alone, the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance reported at least 93 extreme weather events which affected more than 21,000 people across Colombia with vulnerable Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities being the most impacted. In addition, particularly elevated levels of deforestation were recorded in the departments of Caquetá, Meta, and Antioquia. In this context, one of WFP Colombia's overarching priorities remained to achieve zero hunger by 2030 while meeting the highest social and environmental safeguard standards. To this end, the promotion of sustainable food production systems, environmental protection and climate change adaptation were key components of most of WFP interventions in support of national development plans, especially in the field of resilience-building activities.

For the past three years, WFP has been implementing a multi-annual binational project funded by the Adaptation Fund (2017-2023) to build climate change adaptation capacities and improve food security and nutrition of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Awá communities in the departments of Nariño and Putumayo in Colombia and in Ecuador. The project team actively participated in monthly meetings with the Ministry of Environment. As of February 2021, it was assessed that the beneficiaries involved in this project had already developed a greater awareness of the effects of climate change as well as on gender equality. Screening of the project for compliance with environmental and social policies was underway and completed later in the year.

In Caquetá, WFP continued to implement a project aimed at strengthening the capacities and livelihoods of about 1,500 targeted beneficiaries facing the adverse effects of climate change through the establishment of adaptation plans or the identification of traditional resilience practices, among others. Through this project, the beneficiaries receive support from WFP and municipalities to improve their food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and community assets. In return, beneficiaries had ensured the protection of ten hectares of forests, engaged in reforestation activities and in the use of sustainable agricultural practices to advance environmental protection. In February, 100 families prepared the logistics and plant material (1,000 seedlings) for the subsequent reforestation of the Morrocoy stream basin in the municipality of El Doncello. In the southern region of the Córdoba department, WFP continued to implement projects in support of climate-smart territories, also aimed at mitigating the consequences of climate change through the recovery of ancestral practices, climate-smart agriculture and improved environmental management (reforestation, restoration of soils and crop diversification).

Lastly, in late 2020, the Colombian Government announced its intention to reactivate glyphosate fumigations for crops of illicit use in the framework of the war on drugs. Considering the risks that glyphosate presents to human health (including carcinogenic), ecosystems and the livelihoods of vulnerable communities (Indigenous and Afro-descendant), WFP joined other organizations of the United Nations country team in advising against the initiative through a joint letter in early 2021.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] WFP Colombia, Results of COVID-19 Impact Assessments on Food and Nutrition Security in Colombia, 23 March 2021

[2] The targets set at the beginning of the CSP were higher than what could be achieved during the short period in 2021. Boys and girls benefitted as being part of the households reached.

[3] WFP presence and assistance in remote areas can contribute to deter abuses of human rights.

[4] Gender and Age Marker codes for this reporting period will be reflected in the ACR covering the period of March to December 2021.

Kindly note that the total beneficiaries from this reporting period for CO01 cannot be added to those for CO02 as there is an overlap of 242,819 beneficiaries. The number of unique beneficiaries from January to December 2021 is 1,561,664.

The country does not have information on the SDG 17 indicator.

## Context and Operations

[1] WFP Colombia, Results of COVID Impact Assessments on Food and Nutrition Security in Colombia, 23 March 2021

[2] OCHA, Monitor Colombia, as of 7 January 2022, available at: <https://monitor.salahumanitaria.co/#>

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Municipalities with territorially focused development programmes (PDETs, for its Spanish acronym) were created by Decree 893 in 2017 as a 10-year subregional program for the comprehensive transformation of the rural sphere to facilitate the implementation of reform instruments in Colombia's territories most affected by armed violence, poverty, illicit economies and institutional weakness. PDET serves as a planning and management instrument for implementing the sectoral plans and programs within the framework of the Comprehensive Rural Reform and the relevant measures established in the final peace agreement from November 2016.

Actual figures are 0 because no CBT was implemented. Follow-up indicator in 2019 and 2020 does not apply

## Strategic outcome 02

Actual figures are 0 due to change in modality of intervention from on-site to take-home ration while schools remained closed due to COVID-19.

Measurement of the indicator on the retention rate of schoolchildren is done on an annual basis. For the reporting period of January and February 2021, no data is thus available.

Follow-up indicators in 2019 and 2020 do not apply.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Activity 6 (for the provision of technical assistance to local institutions) did not receive any funds. Therefore, WFP did not reach any people in this activity.

[2] According to the last national survey on the nutritional situation in Colombia from 2015.

[3] Measurement of the indicator on the retention rate of schoolchildren is done on an annual basis. For the reporting period of January and February 2021, no data is thus available.

Follow-up indicators in 2019 and 2020 do not apply.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Agencia de Renovación del Territorio

Measurement of the indicator value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems requires further progress in projects. For the reporting period of January and February 2021, no data is thus available.

Follow-up indicators in 2019 and 2020 do not apply.

Gender and Age Marker score is only available for the new country strategic plan, CO02.

## Strategic outcome 05

Food transfer activities were not implemented during the reporting period.

Follow-up indicators in 2019 and 2020 do not apply.

Gender and Age Marker score is only available for the new country strategic plan, CO02.

## Strategic outcome 06

There were no activities with the Government or other agencies during the reporting period. The outcome and output indicators were thus not measured.

Follow-up indicators in 2019 and 2020 do not apply.

Gender and Age Marker score is only available for the new country strategic plan, CO02.

## **Progress towards gender equality**

[1] United Nations, Policy Brief: The impact of COVID-19 on Women, 2020.

Follow-up indicators in 2019 and 2020 do not apply

## **Protection and accountability to affected populations**

Follow-up indicators in 2019 and 2020 do not apply

## **Environment**

The indicator was not measured during the two-month reporting period.

Follow-up indicators in 2019 and 2020 do not apply

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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) to improve their food security	Number	215,418	242,918	458,336	
									Number	177,354	199,994
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	177,354	199,994	377,348	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
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\$	1,796,197			

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	40,825	240,084	588%
	female	41,033	218,253	532%
	total	81,858	458,337	560%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	15,207	7,498	49%
	female	15,207	7,352	48%
	total	30,414	14,850	49%
24-59 months	male	15,526	17,945	116%
	female	15,526	14,342	92%
	total	31,052	32,287	104%
5-11 years	male	3,661	49,235	1345%
	female	3,338	45,777	1371%
	total	6,999	95,012	1358%
12-17 years	male	3,554	35,508	999%
	female	3,338	34,426	1031%
	total	6,892	69,934	1015%
18-59 years	male	2,451	118,506	4835%
	female	3,091	104,819	3391%
	total	5,542	223,325	4030%
60+ years	male	426	11,392	2674%
	female	533	11,537	2165%
	total	959	22,929	2391%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	72,662	183,295	252%
Refugee	3,022	220,992	7313%
Returnee	5,632	46,843	832%
IDP	542	7,207	1330%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	60,558	0	0%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	8,100	14,549	179%
School-Based Programmes	10,800	83,458	772%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	2,400	360,330	15013%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	45	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Canned Fish	0	141	-
Lentils	6	280	4,973%
Pasta	0	258	-
Rations	0	206	-
Rice	17	707	4,208%
Vegetable Oil	3	189	6,813%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Micronutrient Powder	2	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	387,944	7,520,977	1,939%
Cash	0	466,395	-
Commodity Voucher	0	619,039	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	0	734,440	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Value Voucher	77,935	287,103	368%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Value Voucher	5,473	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<b>Strategic Outcome 01: Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.</b>					<b>Root Causes</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 02: Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models</b>						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	84	0	
			Male	74	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,473	0	

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 01: Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	636	108,160
			Male	564	117,171
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>225,331</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	16,100
			Male	0	15,470
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,570</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	636	48,612
			Male	564	54,817
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>103,429</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	11	1,825
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	41,565	7,779,510
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	619,039
Activity 04: Implement emergency school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	6,105
			Male	0	6,105
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,210</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2,880	0
			Male	3,120	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	2,404
			Male	0	2,404
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,808</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,920	0
			Male	2,080	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	230	0
			Male	250	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	154	0
			Male	166	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	14	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	346,378	207,862

Output Results				
Activity 03: Support crisis-affected populations				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Resources transferred				
Food assistance for asset				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	106,000	106,188.92
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.30: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (male)	person	25	25
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female)	person	26	26
C: 2.1 Targeted recipients have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner				
Food assistance for asset				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	100	100
E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered				
Food assistance for asset				
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)	individual	100	100

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Support crisis-affected populations								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	21	≤10	≤10	15			WFP survey
	Male	19	≤10	≤10	8			WFP survey
	Overall	20	≤10	≤10	13			WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.8	=7	=7	6.4			WFP survey
	Male	5.7	=7	=7	6.1			WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	=7	=7	6.3			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	80	≥85	≥85	97			WFP survey
	Male	85	≥85	≥85	96			WFP survey
	Overall	81	≥85	≥85	97			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤15	≤15	3			WFP survey
	Male	10	≤15	≤15	4			WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤15	≤15	3			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤5	≤5	0			WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	0			WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤5	≤5	0			WFP survey
<b>Activity 04: Implement emergency school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source

<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female		≤20	≤20	0		Secondary data
Drop-out rate	Male		≤20	≤20	0		Secondary data
	Overall		≤20	≤20	0		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	78	≥80	≥80	0		Secondary data
Retention rate	Male	79	≥80	≥80	0		Secondary data
	Overall	79	≥80	≥80	0		Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: End Malnutrition - Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas</b>						Root Causes
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 06: Provide Technical support</b>						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	30,200	0	
			Male	30,200	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2	0	
<b>Activity 10: Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests</b>						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	19,693	
			Male	0	19,694	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,387</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	12,985	
			Male	0	14,068	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,053</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	734,440	

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 10: Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> LA GUAJIRA - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Retention rate	Overall	87	≥90	≥90	0			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably				- Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 08: Stimulate markets with WFP purchases					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F: 4.1. Nutritious foods purchased by CBT beneficiaries from farmers associations and shops					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	1,800	1,361	

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide technical support for rural smallholders								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥100,000	≥100,000	0			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	=0	=0	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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	4,293	7,712
			Male	3,807	6,837
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>14,549</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	1,060	0
			Male	940	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	77,935	287,103

Output Results				
Activity 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 5.1 Traditional knowledge recovered from women and men supports dietary diversity and livelihoods				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	1,000,000	1,003,462.21
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	individual	600	600
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.30: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (male)	person	115	115
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female)	person	500	529
C: C. Capacity development and technical support provided				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	120	123
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	22	22
D: 5.2 Assets created to build resilience and incomes for women and men equitably				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	4	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.21: Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	7	7
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	780	788
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	4	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	10	10

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	8	8
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	1	1
E*: E*. Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	individual	54	54

Outcome Results								
Activity 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10	≤10	≤10	4			WFP survey
	Male	13	≤10	≤10	3			WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤10	≤10	4			WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6.2	=7	=7	6.5			WFP survey
	Male	6.1	=7	=7	6.9			WFP survey
	Overall	6.2	=7	=7	6.6			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	91	≥90	≥90	93			WFP survey
	Male	82	≥90	≥90	100			WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥90	≥90	95			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≤9	≤9	2			WFP survey
	Male	16	≤9	≤9	0			WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤9	≤9	1			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤1	≤1	5			WFP survey
	Male	3	≤1	≤1	0			WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤1	≤1	4			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	72			WFP survey

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 03: Support crisis-affected populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	49	≥50	≥50	41			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	8	≤7	≤7	8			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	43	≤43	≤43	51			WFP survey
Activity 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	64	≥65	≥65	66			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	4	≤20	≤20	1			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	32	≤15	≤15	32			WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

### Activity 03: Support crisis-affected populations

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	92	≥95	≥95	100			WFP survey
	Male	94	≥95	≥95	99			WFP survey
	Overall	93	≥95	≥95	99			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97	≥97	≥97	97			WFP survey
	Male	97	≥97	≥97	92			WFP survey
	Overall	97	≥97	≥97	96			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99.5	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99			WFP survey
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	100			WFP survey

### Activity 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	89	≥95	≥95	100			WFP survey
	Male	89	≥95	≥95	100			WFP survey
	Overall	89	≥95	≥95	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.9	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Overall	99.3	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	97			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99			WFP survey



## 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

### Activity 03: Support crisis-affected populations

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	66	≥70	≥70	66			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	42	≥80	≥80	86			WFP survey
	Male	48	≥80	≥80	89			WFP survey
	Overall	44	≥80	≥80	87			WFP survey

### Activity 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020-2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	79	≥85	≥85	93			WFP survey
	Male	84	≥85	≥85	97			WFP survey
	Overall	81	≥85	≥85	94			WFP survey

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 09: Build resilience and enhance livelihoods								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cohort 2020 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥15	≥15	0			-

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Ledimar, an 8-year-old Venezuelan migrant, enjoys WFP's school feeding support in Riohacha, La Guajira.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

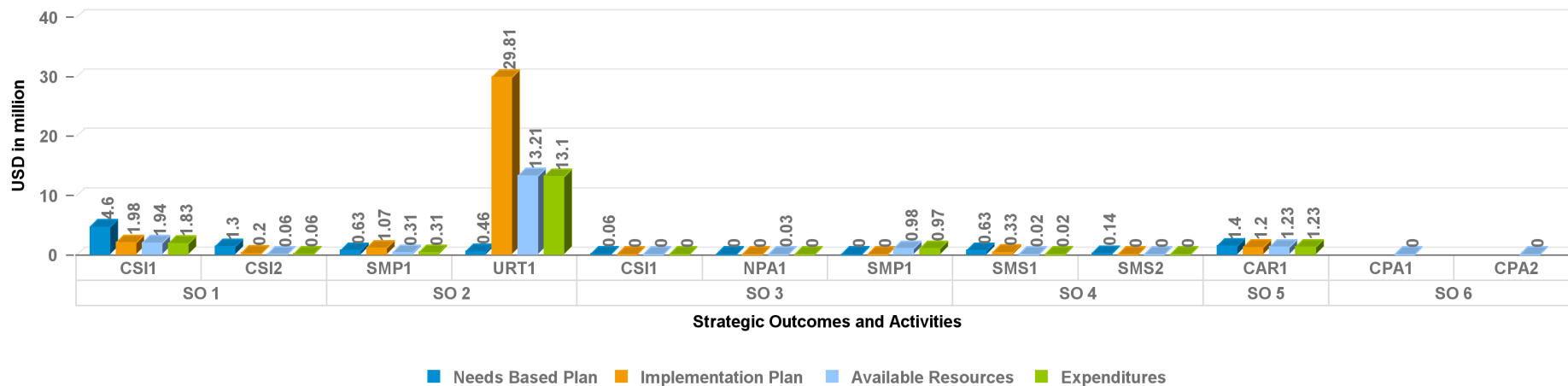
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual 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
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Build resilience and enhance livelihoods
CSI1	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 2021 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	627,708	1,070,001	309,306	309,262
		Support crisis-affected populations	457,035	29,807,146	13,213,284	13,099,248
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,084,744</b>	<b>30,877,147</b>	<b>13,522,590</b>	<b>13,408,510</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	59,060	0	0	0
		Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication	0	0	30,701	0
		Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests	0	0	984,673	972,730
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>59,060</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,015,374</b>	<b>972,730</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	628,423	329,907	24,288	24,288
		Stimulate markets with WFP purchases	142,300	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>770,723</b>	<b>329,907</b>	<b>24,288</b>	<b>24,288</b>
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	1,399,242	1,196,861	1,228,467	1,227,976
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,399,242</b>	<b>1,196,861</b>	<b>1,228,467</b>	<b>1,227,976</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes	4,603,357	1,976,984	1,936,244	1,828,081
		Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models	1,303,796	204,441	63,613	62,147
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,907,153</b>	<b>2,181,425</b>	<b>1,999,857</b>	<b>1,890,228</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>9,220,922</b>	<b>34,585,340</b>	<b>17,790,577</b>	<b>17,523,732</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,547,061</b>	<b>387,356</b>	<b>2,201,877</b>	<b>2,173,117</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>11,767,983</b>	<b>34,972,696</b>	<b>19,992,454</b>	<b>19,696,849</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>764,919</b>	<b>2,273,225</b>	<b>-2,021,870</b>	<b>-2,021,870</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>12,532,902</b>	<b>37,245,921</b>	<b>17,970,584</b>	<b>17,674,979</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

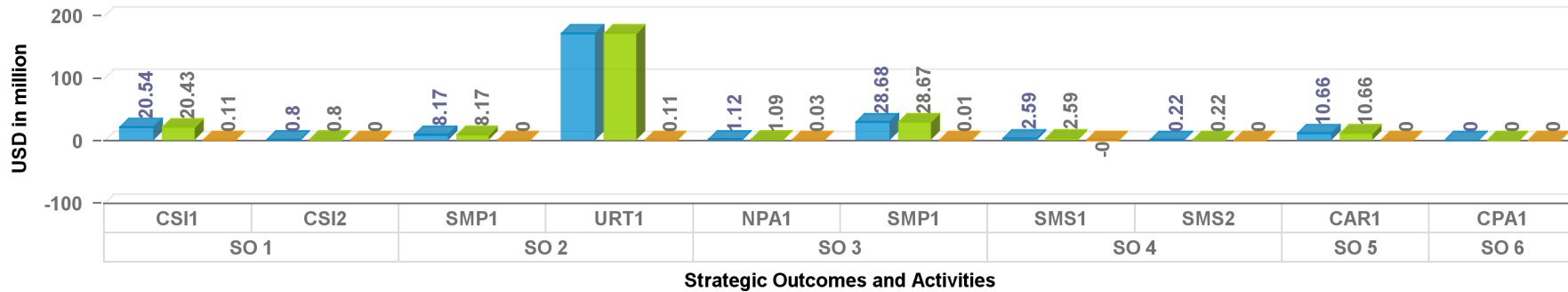
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2021 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	31,236,227	8,171,539	0	8,171,539	8,171,495	44
		Support crisis-affected populations	235,876,010	170,620,379	0	170,620,379	170,506,343	114,037

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>267,112,237</b>	<b>178,791,919</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>178,791,919</b>	<b>178,677,838</b>	<b>114,081</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests	38,506,437	28,679,043	0	28,679,043	28,667,100	11,943
		Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication	4,889,946	1,121,339	0	1,121,339	1,090,638	30,701
		Provide Technical support	1,286,930	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>44,683,313</b>	<b>29,800,382</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,800,382</b>	<b>29,757,738</b>	<b>42,644</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	2,876,357	2,585,553	0	2,585,553	2,585,553	0
		Stimulate markets with WFP purchases	1,802,691	220,712	0	220,712	220,712	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>4,679,048</b>	<b>2,806,265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,806,265</b>	<b>2,806,265</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	14,656,140	10,660,765	0	10,660,765	10,660,274	491
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>14,656,140</b>	<b>10,660,765</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,660,765</b>	<b>10,660,274</b>	<b>491</b>
5	Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.	Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models	7,261,670	800,346	0	800,346	798,880	1,466

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors to plan, implement and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programmes	17,599,143	20,542,958	0	20,542,958	20,434,795	108,163
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 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
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>39,698,935</b>	<b>21,343,304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,343,304</b>	<b>21,233,675</b>	<b>109,629</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>370,829,673</b>	<b>243,402,635</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>243,402,635</b>	<b>243,135,790</b>	<b>266,845</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>18,800,480</b>	<b>14,521,897</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,521,897</b>	<b>14,493,137</b>	<b>28,760</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>389,630,154</b>	<b>257,924,532</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>257,924,532</b>	<b>257,628,928</b>	<b>295,605</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>24,444,467</b>	<b>14,966,530</b>		<b>14,966,530</b>	<b>14,966,530</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>414,074,620</b>	<b>272,891,063</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>272,891,063</b>	<b>272,595,458</b>	<b>295,605</b>

This donor financial report is interim



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## Columns Definition

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### 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