



World Food
Programme

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Colombia

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2024

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Overview

Multiple, and often overlapping, crises affected the food security and nutrition of an increasing number of vulnerable people in Colombia in 2021. These included: migration flows from Venezuela and other parts of Latin America and the Caribbean, insecurity and internal violence perpetrated by non-state armed groups, disasters related to extreme weather events, the lasting socio-economic consequences of the pandemic, and months of nationwide protests and social unrest.

WFP is the frontline humanitarian actor in Colombia, responding to migratory flows and the dramatic impact of rising internal violence and displacement. WFP Colombia supports migrants, host communities, school children, rural and ethnic communities, displaced and confined communities, and ex-combatants, placing special emphasis on empowering women and girls. During the reporting period, WFP Colombia reached 1.3 million people in need, 99.6 percent of its target. An average of 380,000 people per month (48 percent of them women and girls) benefitted from WFP's operations through a broad range of activities. These ranged from emergency assistance in the form of cash-based transfers to in-kind food, school feeding, hot meals served in community kitchens and food rations for migrants in transit, socio-economic integration, support of livelihoods and early recovery, resilience building, social protection, as well as the promotion of innovative approaches to food security and nutrition. During the second quarter of the year, when road blockages related to the protests and social unrest resulted in access challenges and supply chain disruptions, WFP reverted to airlifts of life-saving emergency assistance to affected areas and negotiated humanitarian corridors. This allowed WFP to continue providing lifesaving support to people cut off from any assistance, particularly in Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño, Chocó, and Antioquia.

In Colombia, WFP is working with the Government and other partners along the nexus linking humanitarian assistance, development and peacebuilding. A focus on capacity strengthening promotes the sustainability of results achieved in the medium and long term. This approach is well reflected in the new country strategic plan launched in March 2021, which was classified with a Gender and Age Marker score of 4 in recognition of the country office's strong commitment to promote gender equality, mainstream gender-sensitive analyses and approaches throughout its activities, and close gender gaps in partnership with local organizations. WFP supports the Government in implementing the Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelan migrants and promoting their socio-economic integration through employment and entrepreneurial projects. Additionally, WFP has been contributing to the national programme in response to COVID-19 [1], and the national programme for victims of violence and migrants in vulnerable situations led by the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare and its mobile units. WFP is also promoting the strengthening of national emergency preparedness and social protection systems and capacities. WFP Colombia launched a ground-breaking Innovation for Nutrition initiative (I4N) with Colombia's First Lady, in the context of which Colombia has established a Regional Innovation Hub for Latin America and the Caribbean. Together with partners, WFP has continued to provide leadership to interagency mechanisms on cash-based transfers, food security and nutrition, and logistics. WFP is leading a project on the deduplication of beneficiaries amongst humanitarian organizations through a digital solution known as the Unique Identifier.

The Colombia country office managed to secure WFP's first direct contribution from the World Bank for a partnership to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the pandemic for vulnerable migrants from Venezuela and host community members. A mission to Washington, D.C., together with WFP's partner, the Presidential Office of Migration of Colombia, served to consolidate existing partnerships and explore future opportunities with the Inter-American Development Bank, USAID, the United States of America's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, and the World Bank to meet the growing needs in the country.

The country office underwent an internal audit of its operations and started to address the proposed actions in the last quarter of 2021. Furthermore, WFP's activities in Colombia were part of a case study of WFP's centralized evaluation of peacebuilding in 2021 and finished a decentralized evaluation on school feeding at the end of the year. The findings and recommendations will be considered for 2022.

1,346,146

Total beneficiaries in 2021



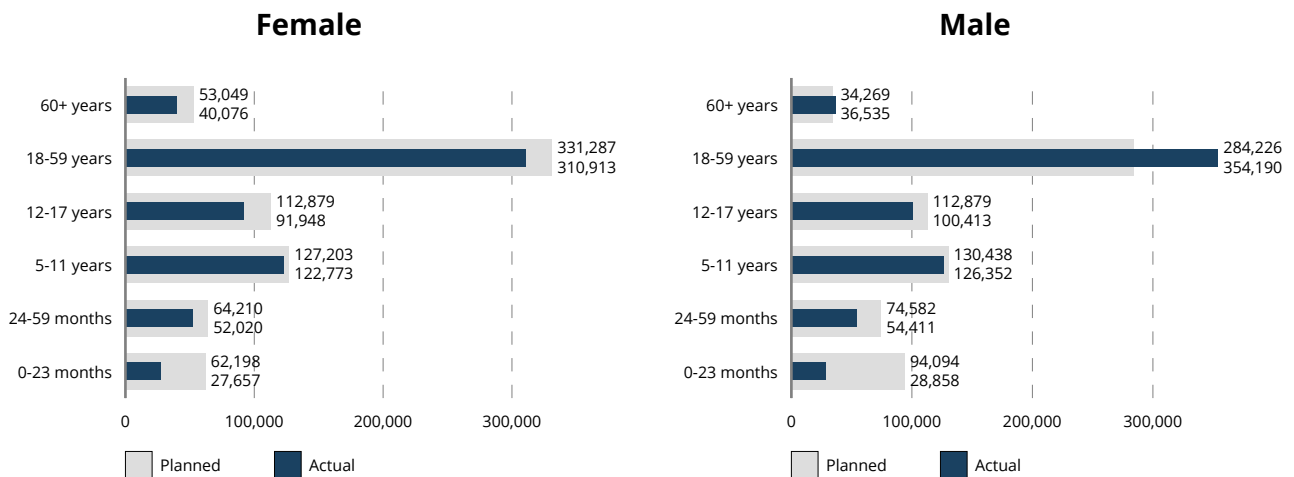
48% female



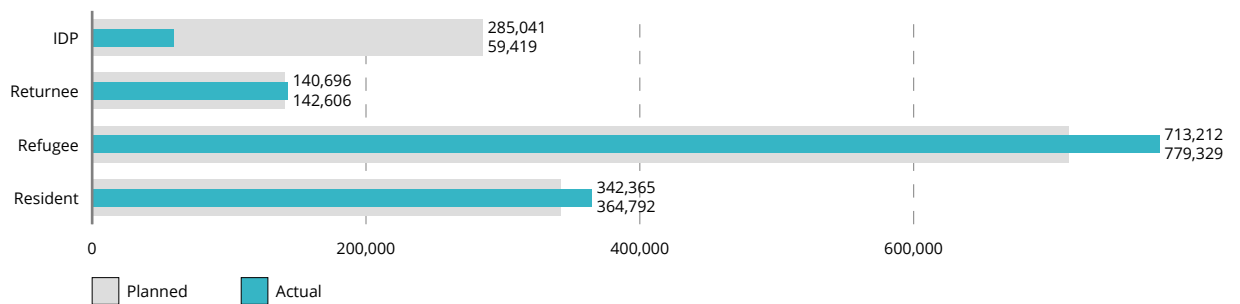
52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 53,846 (48% Female, 52% Male)

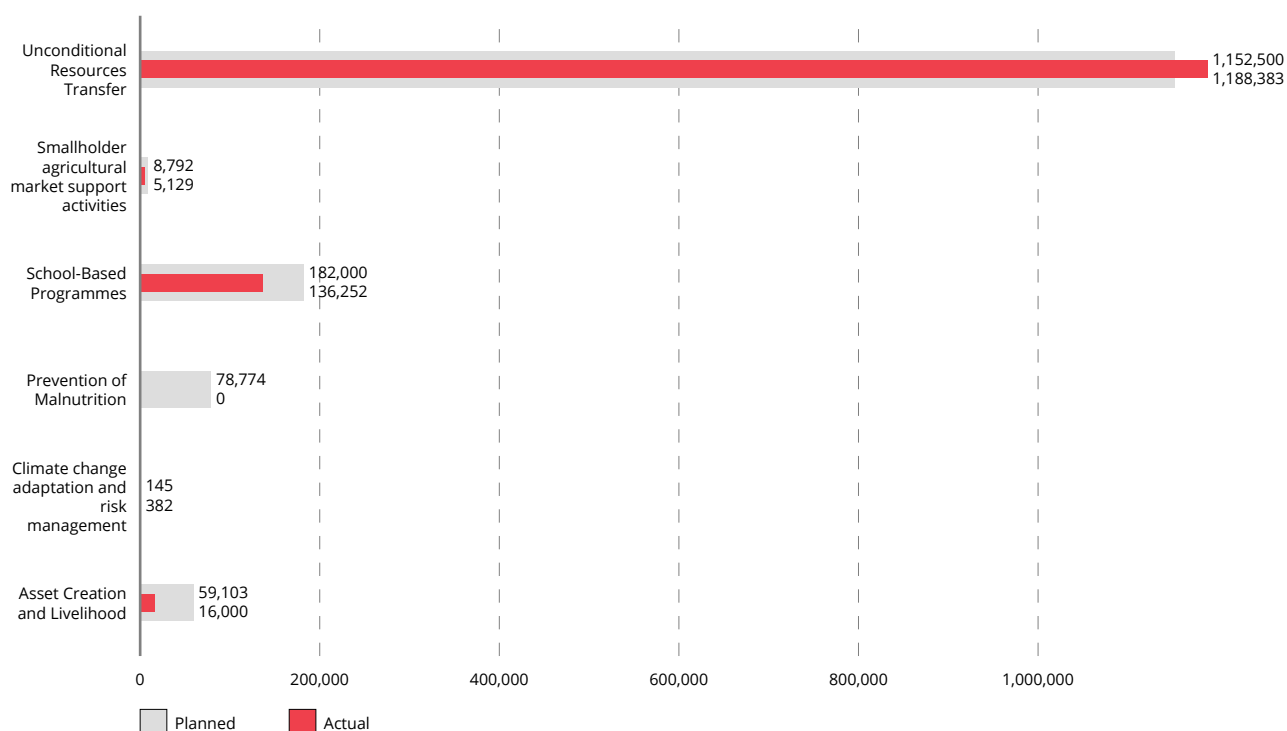
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



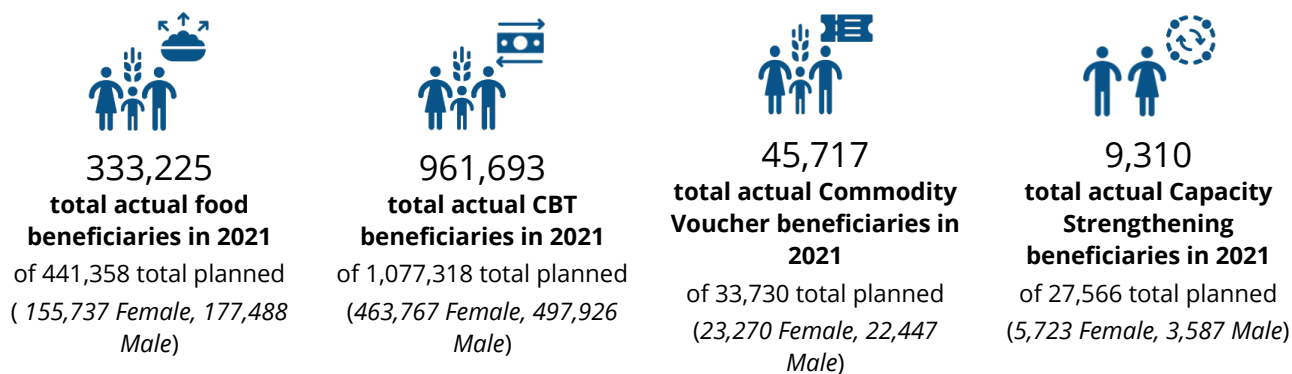
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



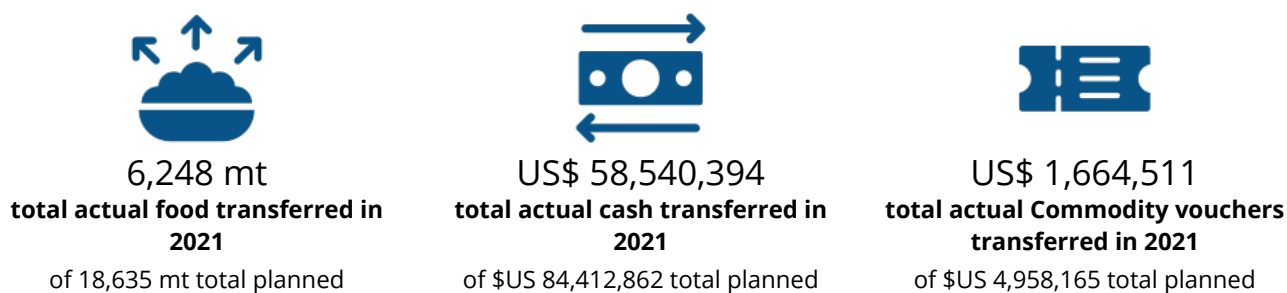
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



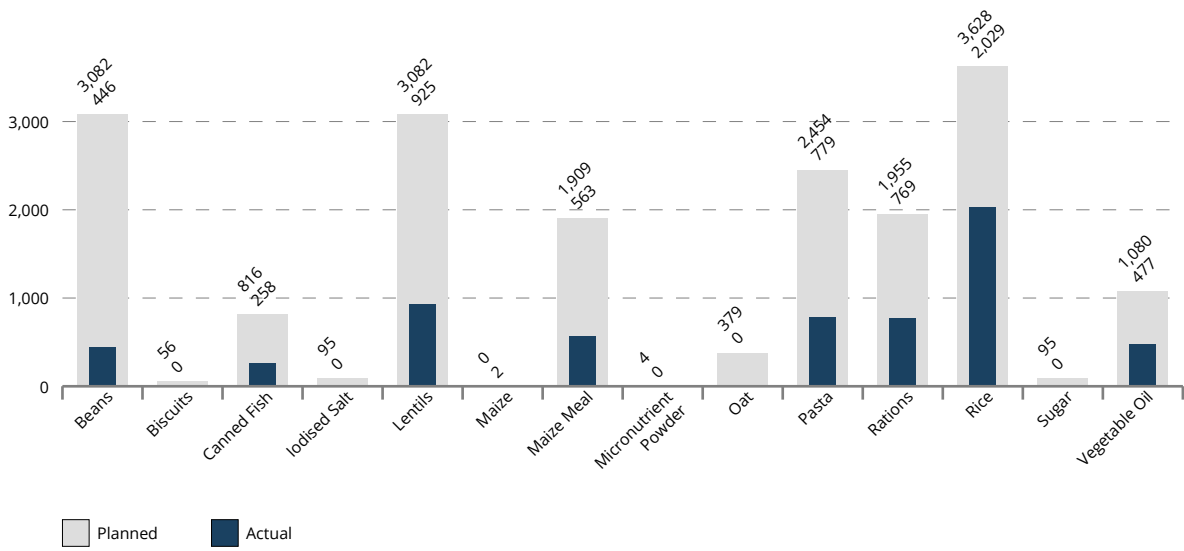
Beneficiaries by Modality



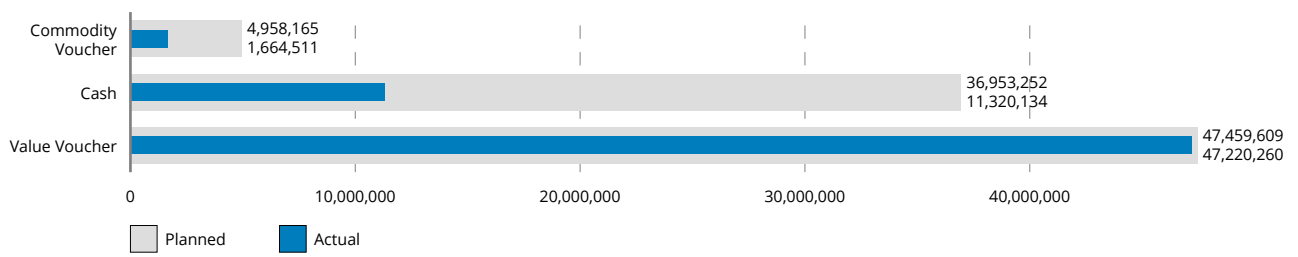
Total Food and CBT



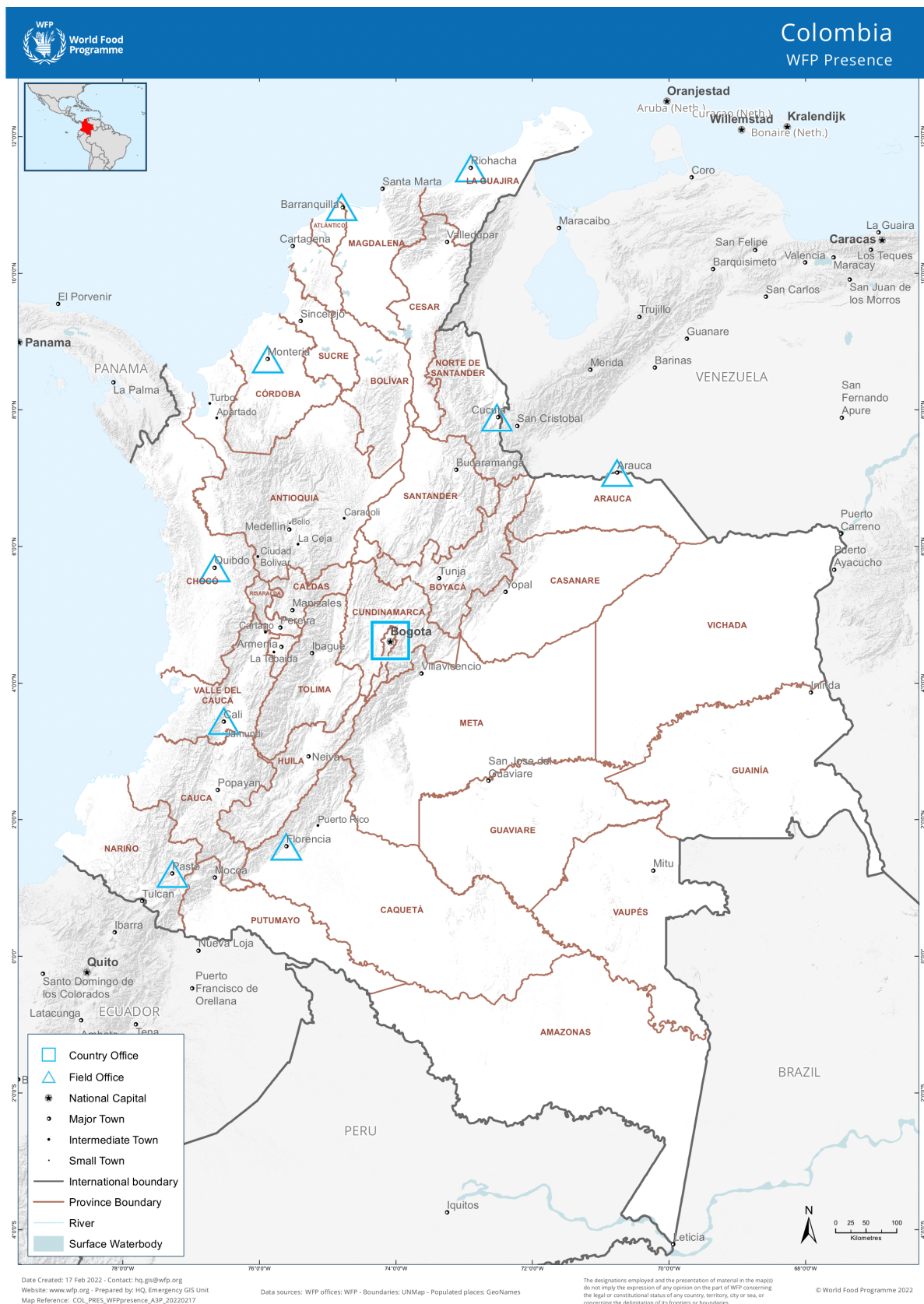
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



The food security and nutrition of people in Colombia are influenced by the combination of multiple factors and crises, among which a key role is played by the mixed migratory flows crisis from Venezuela with 1.8 million migrants recorded in 2021 [1]. In addition, the concurrent protection and humanitarian crisis caused by escalating internal violence among non-state, illegal armed groups affected food security and nutrition. This led to the largest number of civilians affected

by forced displacements and community confinements in years, such as in Arauca where WFP assisted 8,000 people following a mass displacement from Venezuela at the end of March, and 4,000 internally displaced people in Ituango. At the same time, the impact of natural and climatic hazards in 2021 has exceeded that of previous years. Seasonal rainfalls resulted in several large-scale flooding incidents, affecting twice as many people between January and September 2021 as in the same period of 2020 [2]. In the Mojana subregion, 155,000 people were affected after a dam broke; WFP managed to provide life-saving assistance to nearly one-third of them.

The multiple and often-overlapping crises have been further aggravated by the socio-economic impact of the pandemic, disproportionately affecting women and leading to supply chain interruptions related to nationwide protests and social unrest. Unemployment and poverty remained at the high levels of 2020, only showing slight improvements in the last quarter of 2021 [3]. A high inflation rate presented a threat to economic recovery and the well-being and quality of life in Colombia. Given that nearly half of the working population relies on informal employment, there were significant vulnerabilities due to the lack of access to social safety nets in times of crisis. One of WFP's efforts has thus consisted in developing a strategy to work with the Government on enhancing the inclusiveness and shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system.

Against this background, WFP assessments in August 2021 found 52 percent -26.5 million people- of the Colombian population to be food insecure [4]. While 48 percent presented moderate food insecurity, 4 percent were severely food insecure. Furthermore, during the protests, the percentage of households who were able to enjoy three meals per day dropped considerably [5]. Ethnic groups, such as Afro-Colombians and Indigenous communities, as well as violence-affected people, are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP thus developed a strategy to guide its activities for improving the quality of life of ethnic populations and provided valuable livelihoods support to Indigenous communities in the Amazonas department as part of its COVID-19 response. WFP's school feeding activities contributed to preventing food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable children, distributed in the form of take-home rations during school closures and on-site in some schools that started to reopen in the second half of the year.

In March, the Government of Colombia established the Temporary Protection Status (TPS) for Venezuelan migrants by decree, granting migrants from Venezuela present in Colombia before 31 January 2021, the opportunity to regularize their status and access both the labour market and social services. While the Colombian Government received international praise for its work in treating migration as a development factor, the arrival of thousands of migrants in certain communities strained their capacities. In the municipality of Necoclí, which was particularly affected by both Venezuelan and other migration flows, WFP provided support to migrants with the intention to stay in Colombia and to the host community to prevent xenophobia.

Food was consistently the most reported need for migrants: 85 percent identify access to food as one of their primary needs [6], and two-thirds of migrant households are consuming only two meals a day or less [7]. Among the different migrant groups, those in transit through Colombia are the most vulnerable with 88 percent identified as food insecure [8]. WFP provided life-saving assistance to 1.1 million people under its migration response and has been actively supporting the implementation of the TPS and various socio-economic integration projects.

WFP Colombia's new country strategic plan (CSP) 2021-2024 was approved by its Executive Board in February and entered into effect as of 1 March 2021 until 31 December 2024, at a cost of USD 654.3 million. WFP's efforts to promote gender equality were recognized by the award of a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. The new CSP pursues the following goals: strategic outcome 1 aims to contribute to sustainable food systems through resilience building of people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in prioritized development programmes with a territorial approach [9] municipalities; strategic outcome 2 focuses on emergency response to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities; and strategic outcome 3 aims to strengthen policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion.

WFP had to reduce its assistance levels in the first half of the year compared to 2020 due to funding shortfalls, but managed to maintain these despite significant logistical and access challenges posed by the protests. In the second half of 2021, generous contributions allowed for the upscaling of assistance levels, including in new areas such as Tolima, Casanare, Bolívar, Santander, Puerto Nariño (Amazonas), Necoclí (Antioquia), and Alto Catatumbo, where WFP started supporting migrants as one of the few organizations with access to the regions. However, needs grew significantly due to the escalation of internal violence, a higher socio-economic vulnerability towards natural hazards and other shocks, the expected intensification in migration flows from Venezuela, as well as of mixed transcontinental migrant populations.

Following the conclusion of an internal audit of WFP operations in Colombia, which rated WFP Colombia as partially satisfactory with major improvement needed, the country office placed a high priority to start the implementation of the proposed actions. This included the upscaling of the use of corporate systems, such as the country office tool for managing programme operations effectively and WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, and the revision of digital solutions for beneficiary data management.

Risk Management

The identification of risks and the strengthening of internal control responsibilities were key to maintaining confidence in the country office. In this regard, management addressed the internal audit recommendations in a serious and timely manner and introduced governance and compliance mechanisms in line with corporate standards, including the establishment of a risk and compliance committee and greater oversight of decentralized activities. Programmatic improvements were also introduced regarding targeting, expansion of privacy impact assessments, leveraging the use of corporate systems such as the country office tool for managing programme operations effectively and WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform and implementing an effective risk-based monitoring strategy.

Management prioritized the well-being of its employees in response to the COVID-19 pandemic by maintaining strict biosecurity protocols, supporting UN vaccination campaigns and remote work. In the context of the new normality, the return to the offices was implemented gradually in the second half of the year, following the guidelines of the resident coordinator's office and biosecurity protocols.

WFP promoted training sessions on the anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy, emphasizing zero tolerance for fraud and corruption. Communication campaigns complemented these efforts, promoting WFP's helpline across the country as a reporting channel. During 2021, the helpline recorded low-risk incidents for which mitigation measures were taken.

At the end of April, thousands of Colombians protested Government policies. This social protest, the largest in the country's recent history, had a negative impact on WFP operations for two months. WFP took the initiative to measure the market functionality index in 13 of the 32 departments of the country with cash-based transfer activities. Information on food demand and market conditions, through analysis of the dimensions of variety, availability, prices and supply chain resilience, guided decision-making of WFP and other United Nations agencies, such as on the choice of appropriate modalities to use.

Partnerships

In 2021, the country office strengthened its strategic approach to partnerships as WFP's operations in Colombia were largely funded by the United States of America, with two-thirds of the annual resources. WFP was able to achieve a greater impact on the ground and diversify its funding sources by deepening and expanding its partnerships in Colombia. The governments of Colombia, Canada, Germany and other countries, the European Union, the United Nations, the World Bank, and private donors provided additional contributions, and France and the World Bank supported the operations as new partners. Successful actions ranged from the demonstration of WFP's comparative advantage to an increase in communication and outreach around its diverse operations.

One challenge the country office faced was the large proportion of funding from a single donor, mainly for the migration response, which made operations highly vulnerable to potential shortfalls. Also, a persistent challenge for WFP's operations in the country was the extremely low proportion of flexible funding: less than 1 percent of total funding was unearmarked, making it difficult for WFP to respond to new priorities in a timely manner.

With the increase in needs and the scaling up of its operations in 2021, WFP expanded its scope of priorities, both for life-saving humanitarian assistance and life-changing development and social protection activities. In this scenario, funding from international financial institutions was key in the approach to resource mobilization. As a result, a World Bank contribution enabled WFP to provide emergency support to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on vulnerable Venezuelan migrants and host communities in selected urban areas, including Bogotá.

WFP is working with the national Government towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda in Colombia. Partnerships with key ministries and institutions have been strengthened throughout the year to jointly mobilize resources in support of food security and nutrition, to generate evidence and to conduct studies. In addition, WFP partnered with numerous local governments across the country. WFP also provided its operational and technical expertise to the Government for the United Nations Food Systems Summit [1] process to elevate the public discourse and define the national agenda. Colombia carried out a series of national and sub-national dialogues to propose concrete actions, particularly regarding SDG 2 on Zero Hunger. Furthermore, WFP supported the engagement of the Government with the global School Meals Coalition. As a result, Colombia signed the Declaration of Commitment, joining more than 120 member states and partners towards ensuring that every child receives a healthy and nutritious meal in school by 2030.

Given the multiple crises in 2021, mobilizing resources from the United Nations pooled funds was a fast and effective way to provide life-saving assistance to affected people. WFP received a record contribution thanks to a joint project designed through inter-agency collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Population Fund. This enabled immediate food assistance and livelihoods support to populations of the Colombian Pacific coast in cooperation with national government entities. In November, the Secretary-General of the United Nations António Guterres visited Colombia on the fifth anniversary of the Peace Accords. WFP accompanied him during meetings and project visits and welcomed his support of a high-level event on innovation.

By working with experienced partners across the country, WFP reached remote and sometimes disputed areas, ensuring coordination with local actors, including ethnic groups, and the sustainability of its activities through capacity strengthening. WFP expanded its roster of cooperating partners to cover all activities of the new country strategic plan, with 29 percent community-based organizations. Through local food security and nutrition clusters, WFP's local counterparts monitor and report on relevant aspects to plan effective responses. Furthermore, WFP has been leading the development of a platform for the deduplication of assistance among humanitarian actors known as Unique Identifier developed with a consortium of seven international non-governmental organizations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

As part of its socio-economic integration activities for migrants from Venezuela, WFP also works with academia, such as the National University of Colombia to promote healthy eating habits, nutrition for children aged 24 to 59 months as well as for pregnant and lactating women and girls, and good practices in food handling and safe water.

CSP Financial Overview

The uninterrupted massive migration flows from Venezuela required that WFP's office in Colombia continued to prioritize its respective response among its areas of intervention. The office's budgetary needs have since continued to increase, which required WFP to engage with the national Government and funding partners at different levels from the outset. WFP adjusted its strategy and external communication to manage expectations given its possibilities and limitations.

In March 2021, WFP started implementing its new country strategic plan (CSP), CO02, (March 2021 until December 2024) with financial needs amounting to USD 654.3 million. For the USD 182.6 million required during the period from March to December 2021, WFP achieved a funding level of 99.4 percent, which includes a transfer of funds from the previous CSP CO01 of USD 53.9 million, USD 4.3 million in multi-year contributions and Government contributions of USD 10.4 million for implementation in 2022 in addition to the resources mobilised during the reporting period for 2021. Only 60 percent of the resources received in 2021 were eligible for implementation in the reporting period, enabling WFP to achieve 35 percent of planned activities under strategic outcome 1, 1.7 percent under strategic outcome 2, and 72 percent under strategic outcome 3. It is important to mention that as of August 2021, the country office started the process of adjusting its budget due to significantly increasing needs-





















The funding received allowed for a rapid response to multiple emergencies, largely due to the escalation of internal violence, increased vulnerability to natural and climatic disasters, the prolonged effects of COVID-19, and the intensification of migratory flows from Venezuela, as well as transcontinental migrant populations. However, needs were unevenly resourced, following the trend of the previous CSP, with three quarters (75 percent) of funds dedicated to activity 2 in support of Venezuelan migrants, including school children, victims of armed violence, and people affected by disasters and COVID-19. As donor interest was mainly focused on humanitarian assistance, the following areas did not receive sufficient funding: socio-economic integration of migrants, food and nutrition assistance, and actions focused on emergency preparedness, innovation, and social protection, which reached less than 10 percent of the anticipated needs. While resilience and livelihood projects related to activity 1 were adequately funded, it should be noted that the COVID-19 restrictions and the national strike in the first half of 2021 significantly affected WFP's activities. The comparatively low implementation levels reflect these challenges, especially for the multi-year projects that require high degrees of community participation.

In general, the funds received are mostly restricted to the activity and transfer category levels, which limits the flexibility and adaptability of WFP to address emerging needs. The share of flexible funds among the total contributions is less than 2 percent. Additional challenges consisted of the domestic food and transport price volatility. This has been identified as a likely moderate financial risk, with a slight impact, potentially amounting to a shortfall or losses incurred of less than 5 percent of the planned budget for local food procurement.

The country office plans to conduct a Budget Review for 2022, due to escalating needs in the areas of crisis response, as well as resilience and livelihoods as per the Regional Migration and the Humanitarian Response Plans for Colombia.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	5,955,621.0	7,576,494.0	14,900,404.0	3,086,344.0
02: Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	117,165,290.0	65,808,584.0	115,916,268.0	79,488,290.0
03: 3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	41,053,736.0	15,860,025.0	27,888,585.0	15,207,976.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	2,825,442.0	0.0

Total Direct Operational Cost	 164,174,647.0	 89,245,103.0	 161,530,699.0	 97,782,610.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 7,252,049.0	 6,976,416.0	 10,197,139.0	 4,708,935.0
Total Direct Costs	 171,426,696.0	 96,221,519.0	 171,727,838.0	 102,491,545.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 11,142,735.0	 6,254,399.0	 9,763,888.0	 9,763,888.0
Grand Total	 182,569,431.0	 102,475,917.0	 181,491,726.0	 112,255,432.0

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.



Food security, nutrition, and early recovery supported in **18 municipalities with** territorially focused **development programmes**



Enhanced productive capacities of **45 agricultural organizations led by women**

Strategic outcome 1 stipulates that by 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the development programmes with territorial approach municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and for local governments to strengthen their capacities. In support of the Government, WFP aims to contribute to the reintegration of vulnerable ex-combatants and support populations most affected by violence by illegal organized armed groups, climate change, environmental degradation and COVID-19 in areas prioritized by the Government, with equitable engagement of women and men, improving their resilience and livelihoods. Activities under the triple nexus between humanitarian action, sustainable development and peace are ultimately expected to promote stabilization and consolidation of the territories without leaving anyone behind.

In 2021, the pandemic, large-scale flooding and increased levels of insecurity and violence caused by illegally organized armed groups affected an increasing number of populations in most of WFP's areas of operation. In this context, WFP provided food assistance (including for the creation of assets), technical and livelihood support to vulnerable Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities (with emphasis on women and the youth), small producers and ex-combatants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. WFP complemented the Government's work in strengthening resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change, and contributing to the construction of social cohesion and the consolidation of territories.

The activities under this strategic outcome were implemented and sufficiently funded thanks to carry-over resources from 2020.

Although most of the initiatives implemented started in the second half of 2021 after the nationwide protests and a peak in COVID-19 cases, partial results indicated that the food security of targeted families improved through early recovery projects. The reduced coping strategy index shows improvement in the use of negative coping strategies such as limiting food portions, reducing the number of meals a day, and borrowing food. Before WFP's activities, 90 percent of households reported having used at least one of these negative coping strategies, compared to 80 percent at the end of the activities. These levels are still considered high. Technical assistance and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, benefits of assets created, and volume of sales of smallholder farmers are expected to be noticeable in 2022 once the projects have more progress in their implementation.

Between April and July, WFP carried out a food security, livelihoods and gender assessment in six former territorial training and reincorporation areas [1], with former combatants and the communities surrounding these areas. The main findings informed a livelihoods project in partnership with the Howard G. Buffet Foundation to support violence-affected Colombians and Venezuelans, particularly households headed by women, through strengthening their income-generating capacities and advancing resilience and social cohesion. WFP Colombia also participated in the definition of the national strategy aimed at strengthening short-circuit commercialization among members of the Presidential task force for stabilization and consolidation as well as other local entities. The implementation of the project will continue in 2022.

As the country faced new COVID-19 contagion waves and large-scale flooding, WFP worked with national and local authorities to provide emergency and technical assistance advancing food security, nutrition, and early recovery of vulnerable populations in 18 of the Territorially Focused Development Programmes municipalities prioritized by the Government. As part of this activity, WFP facilitated training of beneficiaries and local government entities in the areas of food security and nutrition, the human right to food, and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence. WFP partnered with the national Territorial Renewal Agency and the United Nations country team on Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office activities. In Chocó, WFP supported the establishment of productive units (chicken farming, vegetable gardens and baking) to enhance food security and revenue creation of 400 households through FFA as part of a joint project with the United Nations Development Programme. In August 2021, WFP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) initiated a project aimed at enhancing the sustainability of land restitution processes in six municipalities across the departments of Bolívar, Cauca, Córdoba, and Nariño. The project intends to foster reconstruction and social cohesion in the selected departments targeting 700 households (emphasis on women, youth, and elderly) by addressing gender-based violence, improving their livelihoods and overall access to markets. In the last quarter of the year, WFP and UNFPA finalized the annual operational plan and the selection of beneficiaries and then conducted sessions with local stakeholders on the objectives, scope, social and environmental context of the project. The formal implementation will continue in 2022.

WFP programmes systematically considered the different needs of women, girls, men, and boys in the implementation of this strategic outcome. Special attention was given to women and youth who benefitted from trainings to improve their productivity, skills, and employability. In Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Chocó and Nariño, WFP continued to implement a multi-year intervention funded by the Republic of Korea to enhance the productive capacities of 45 women-led agricultural organizations (and their families). In close collaboration with local government entities, the participants benefitted from capacity strengthening in the following areas: women's rights, healthy lifestyles, resilient livelihoods, diversification of diets and crops, creation and regulation of purchasing committees, business strengthening and market access. In this framework, WFP partnered with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture [2] to enhance the processes of diversification of production and integration of biofortified seeds to promote productivity and improve food security and nutrition in Valle del Cauca and Cauca. As part of this intervention, WFP initiated an ancestral market strategy supporting the innovative production, transformation, and marketing of products while preserving traditional methods in partnership with its Innovation Accelerator.

In Colombia and Ecuador, WFP continued the implementation of a multiannual (2017-2023) Adaptation Fund project in collaboration with the Ministries of Environment from Colombia and Ecuador. The project aims at improving food security and nutrition through climate change adaptation measures in two watersheds on the border area, in accordance with the binational working groups of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Awá communities, with a focus on women and youth. In this context, communities from both countries work hand in hand to find innovative solutions to the ecosystem they rely on, which contributes to promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation. In 2021, the COVID-19-related restrictions continued to hamper the implementation of the project which requires high community participation. In this context, WFP introduced virtual methodologies and enhanced partnerships with community leaders and local organizations. This allowed WFP to collect information and conduct training sessions on ancestral practices, hydrometeorological monitoring as well as the identification of adaptive strategies to climate change.

In the first semester of the year, the nationwide protests and the restrictions imposed by the Colombian Government to contain the pandemic significantly impacted the implementation of activities, such as in-person capacity strengthening sessions. These protests and COVID-19-related restrictions caused delays in the delivery of assistance and implementation of some activities, especially those requiring high levels of community participation. Therefore, most of the results indicators only have a baseline and, in some cases, partial follow-up data available, while exit data will be collected in the first half of 2022.

Gender and age were consistently integrated into all activities under strategic outcome 1, with women, girls, and adolescents being the main beneficiaries (Gender and Age Marker score of 4). WFP is strongly committed to transforming gender relations and empowering women and girls in Colombia, as well as supporting clear community participation in the design of activities and clear efforts to raise awareness of gender-based violence, a key issue for closing gender gaps, especially in rural areas.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide technical support to national and local institutions in the assistance to ex-combatants from the FARC combatants, vulnerable communities, including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, small producers, and youth, with an equitable targeting of equally between both men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change, and analysis in food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of successful and replicable models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement and integration to the efforts of the Colombian State</p>	<p>4</p>

Strategic outcome 02: Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government



1.1 million people assisted under the migration response



212,000 victims of internal violence and natural hazards supported

Strategic outcome 2 targets Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receiving humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options. To complement the efforts of the Government, WFP promotes the engagement of women and men as well as the incorporation of social inclusion mechanisms into emergency response, early recovery and socio-economic integration. By strengthening the capacities of these populations and complementing WFP's direct response, activities under this outcome are expected to contribute to leveraging migration as a development opportunity.

While 75 percent of annual resources under strategic outcome 2 were dedicated to activity 2 for providing humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected populations, socio-economic integration efforts (activity 3) were significantly underfunded, with less than 10 percent of the needed resources reached. As crisis-response, resilience and livelihood support needs are expected to increase, the country office will revise its budget for 2022 accordingly. This revision will also be informed by an upcoming evaluation of the food security and nutritional health of Venezuelan migrants that will be compared with the one conducted by WFP in 2019, prior to COVID-19 [2].

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, 76 percent of 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 households with acceptable scores increased to 93 percent. The diet diversity score also improved from 5.6 food groups consumed to 6.1 groups (out of 7), and 82 percent of families reported engaging in negative coping strategies, down from 97 percent before receiving assistance. However, these levels are still high, showing significant dependence on food assistance, and a continuous need for support. Diversification of household production and relationships at the community level improved [3]. In terms of outcome indicators, technical assistance and FFA activities could only start in the second half of 2021 with the gathering of baseline information and the benefits of assets created, food security and technical assistance provided will only be noticeable in 2022.

Humanitarian assistance to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees, and members of host communities (including those affected by emergencies such as COVID-19, climate shocks and armed groups' violence)

In 2021, Colombia hosted 1.8 million Venezuelan migrants [1]. WFP assisted nearly 1.1 million migrants and host community members in Colombia in collaboration with the Inter-agency Group on Mixed Migratory Flows and local organizations, including 7,700 people in Arauca following a mass displacement from Venezuela at the end of March. In a coordinated approach with its partners, WFP and other humanitarian actors provided integral services (food security, protection, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, and others) at existing and new assistance points established along the main routes of migrants in transit, complementing community kitchens and food rations. In selected urban areas, emergency assistance for Venezuelan migrants and host communities aimed at mitigating the impact of COVID-19 in partnership with the World Bank.

As Venezuelan children have continued to arrive in Colombia, WFP consistently promoted their enrollment in the national education system. To this end, the school feeding programme scaled up to more than 57,000 migrant children in the country, achieving satisfactory school retention and enhancing their food security and nutritional health. WFP successfully implemented its school feeding programme throughout the year, transitioning from alternative take-home rations to on-site distributions in La Guajira and to ready-to-eat rations in Valledupar as in-person classes resumed. In

Araucaria, WFP piloted a home-grown school feeding project with smallholder farmers to foster healthy eating scenarios, to encourage school retention and promote local agriculture and a short-circuit supply chain through local markets. Moreover, WFP launched a social and behavioural change communication strategy in June aimed at advancing integration between Venezuelan and Colombian students in 51 schools in five departments and preventing discrimination and xenophobia. A decentralized evaluation of WFP's school feeding activities from 2019 to 2021 found that WFP's intervention was aligned and coherent with the policies and programmes of the Government and other partners, generating synergies and complementarities with other United Nations agencies. Furthermore, the food supplement provided in schools, equivalent to one per child per school day, benefited not only the children but also, indirectly, their families. The evaluation also evidenced the precarious food security situation and persistent use of negative coping strategies as some migrants were using the ration to feed other family members and to substitute for other meals.

As the socio-economic crisis induced by COVID-19 continued to dramatically impact the food security of a significant part of the population, WFP provided food assistance to 132,000 beneficiaries across the country. This included 64,000 people under the Government's testing, contact tracing and selected isolation strategy with food baskets for their quarantine, and nearly 14,000 people from Indigenous communities in the Amazonas region. Since October, WFP has also been partnering with the World Bank to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic through emergency cash transfers to 75,000 vulnerable Venezuelan migrants and host community members in selected municipalities (Bogotá, Soacha, Cali, and Bucaramanga).

WFP also provided food assistance to 212,000 victims of internal violence and disasters caused by natural hazards, including 47,000 beneficiaries affected by heavy floods in the Mojana subregion. In addition, nutritional education activities were carried out to help families improve their food consumption habits and dietary diversity score.

The nation-wide protests from April onwards were a significant challenge for the implementation of activities under strategic outcome 2. In departments such as Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño, Chocó and Antioquia, the roadblocks erected by protesters delayed the delivery of emergency relief assistance. To address this, WFP negotiated humanitarian access with protesters and used airlifts to ensure continuity of assistance.

Support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socio-economic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP increased its cooperation with local and national authorities to strengthen their capacities, preparedness, and resilience. Furthermore, WFP consistently complemented the work of the United Nations country team and other humanitarian actors.

WFP supported the implementation of the Temporary Protection Status by conducting 200 training and pre-registration sessions through its sub-offices in Arauca, Cali, Riohacha, Cúcuta and Pasto and provided 60 eligible beneficiaries with certificates which enable them to register for the stay permit. Another 220 requests were being processed by December. WFP continued to promote the socio-economic integration of Venezuelan migrants through fostering entrepreneurship, boosting employability and asset creation aiming to reach 1,000 households by March 2022.

From August, WFP assisted 2,000 Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees with cash transfers under the modality of food for training and food for assets in Arauca. The beneficiaries received three months of value vouchers as well as technical training to set up five community gardens to grow their own vegetables and improve their food security and nutrition.

While the promotion of gender equality was adequately visible in activity 2, it will be necessary to strengthen the age variable, as well as analysis of sex and age disaggregated data collected through monitoring approaches (Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 3). This activity included the promotion of the inclusive and equitable participation of the population in all project phases. Activity 3 displayed gender and age-sensitive analyses and proposals, which lead to the conclusion that both gender and age being were integrated (GaM score of 4). WFP will keep working to integrate both age and gender throughout, once the number of projects implemented increases.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, complementing and reinforcing in addition to the efforts of the Colombian State.	3
Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to dynamize labor markets and urban livelihoods, and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, in addition to the efforts of the Colombian State	4

Strategic outcome 03: 3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government



83,000 Colombian children received **school feeding** in La Guajira



Government support provided to enhance the **food security and nutrition** of **225,000 beneficiaries**

Strategic outcome 3 focuses on the technical strengthening of public policies, institutional capacity, systems, and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion and the access of vulnerable populations to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2. WFP supports the Government by working with national and local institutions responsible for emergency preparedness and response, to integrate humanitarian assistance mechanisms into national systems for social inclusion, through enhanced early warning and vulnerability analysis and complementing national school feeding and nutrition activities.

In this framework, WFP contributes to increasing the impact and sustainability of programmes through institutional strengthening. Activities included direct support to local and national administrations in enhancing their school feeding, nutrition, and overall social protection policies with an emphasis on populations with the greatest vulnerabilities. WFP also engaged in logistical and technical support activities to strengthen the Government's capacities in preparation for expected and unexpected shocks.

Under strategic outcome 3, some activities were underfunded throughout the year with less than 10 percent of anticipated needs covered. This chronic under-funding had a significant impact on the scale of technical assistance interventions, particularly in social protection.

In 2021, WFP Colombia considerably strengthened its social protection component through the adoption of a new innovative strategy and the development of a closer collaboration with the national Department of Social Protection and the Secretariat for Social Integration (SDIS, for this Spanish acronym) in Bogotá. In this framework, WFP facilitated exchanges with the Dominican Republic through South-South cooperation and assisted SDIS in identifying and characterizing the needs, food security and nutritional health situation of 700 Venezuelan families in Bogotá to promote their inclusion in social protection programmes. In the department of Arauca, WFP implemented a social protection pilot project to support the Government in improving capacities to respond to emergencies such as COVID-19 by conducting a comprehensive analysis of their targeting and response systems. WFP delivered cash and in-kind food assistance to households in extreme and moderate poverty; two-thirds of the beneficiaries were women. The pilot project supported national and local institutions in rendering social protection systems more responsive to shocks, including through enhanced needs assessments; preparations for an evaluation started at the end of 2021. WFP also provided overall technical assistance to the Government for the improvement of the national Social Registry and Social Protection Scheme aimed at opening it to 120,000 Venezuelan migrants in 2022. As part of the implementation of the Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelan migrants, WFP supported the migration services in different municipalities across the country and trained their personnel and partners on pursuing an integral approach of the measure. These activities contributed to strengthening Colombian authorities' capacities to provide services to migrants in the country. Achieving structural change in the field of social protection and overall strengthening Colombian public policies will require long-term capacities strengthening interventions, which WFP will continue to work towards in 2022.

Since 2017, WFP has been leading the implementation of the school feeding programme in 15 municipalities of La Guajira at the request of the Government for 83,000 Colombian children. The COVID-19 related restrictions and implications, such as household relocations and changes of school feeding modalities, impacted retention and enrollment rates. In the second quarter of the year, WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Education to develop a technical assistance model that will be used to strengthen the capacities of 96 certified territorial entities in the management and implementation of the school feeding programme.

In support of victims of armed violence, WFP continued to partner with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF, for its Spanish acronym) on its mobile units' programme, which delivered food assistance as well as trainings on nutrition and counselling, reaching 225,000 beneficiaries across the country. At the request of ICBF, WFP also continued to respond to the high rates of stunting affecting the cognitive and intellectual development of young children in the Atlantic region. In that perspective and following up on the targeting exercises conducted in 2020, WFP supported the provision of micro-nutrient powders to 150,000 targeted children across eight departments (Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, La Guajira, Magdalena, Sucre and San Andrés). WFP also provided information materials for families to easily track micronutrient consumption using a pedagogical approach: 86 percent of families said that after consuming the micronutrients, they perceived improvements in their children (weight gain, more energy, etc.). Through this partnership, some families received food assistance to improve the food security and nutrition of vulnerable households (including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls) that were impacted by COVID-19. In addition, WFP started preparations and dialogue with Indigenous groups for a specific module as part of the Government's national survey on food security and nutrition planned for 2022 [1]. WFP and ICBF also signed a cooperation agreement to join technical, administrative, and financial resources for the implementation of educational, food and nutrition activities with communities regarding early childhood care. In this framework, WFP strengthened the capacities of 800 ICBF officials.

Considering the multi-layered emergency (internal conflict and displacement, migration, and COVID-19) challenging the capacities of national authorities and humanitarian actors in Colombia, WFP worked to strengthening emergency preparedness and response systems in the country. Based on thorough analyses of logistical gaps and lessons learned from the management of past emergencies in Colombia, under the current logistics emergency preparedness project from the global logistics cluster, WFP organized various workshops to strengthen coordination in the field of logistics involving stakeholders from the humanitarian sector, the private sector, and the Government. WFP also supported the national disaster risk management agency in developing a national multisectoral logistics action plan that is currently being implemented. Overall, WFP contributed to enhance emergency preparedness and response coordination, opened new opportunities for collaboration and strengthened its relations with national institutions and other stakeholders, including the private sector. In this framework, WFP identified priority actions, negotiated Memoranda of Understanding and workplans with its emergency response counterparts at the national level. This will contribute to achieving further progress in the implementation of the CSP in 2022.

In partnership with Colombia's First Lady, WFP furthermore launched the ground-breaking initiative Innovation for Nutrition (I4N). In its context, Colombia has established a Regional Innovation Hub for Latin America and the Caribbean to promote disruptive solutions related to food security and nutrition.

During the nationwide protests and weather-related disasters, WFP played a key role in the national logistics working group (as it has done since 2020) by providing information, coordination and support to other actors of the humanitarian community to ensure continuity of operations. Since WFP started its school feeding programme in Venezuela, WFP Colombia has been providing logistical support through food shipments from its warehouses across the border. In November alone, WFP Colombia organized the export of 7,000 tons of food, including 150,000 food kits to Venezuela.

Regarding the inclusion of gender and age considerations under this strategic outcome, under activity 4, WFP covered the needs of women, girls, men, and boys (including pregnant and lactating women and girls). This contributed to addressing gender inequalities through enhanced and more shock-responsive social protection systems (Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 4). While activity 5 reflects the gender variable, an additional attempt should be made to make age visible, as a key aspect when talking about children and adolescents in the school feeding programme and the educational community (GaM score of 3). Out of the 89 percent of the guardians surveyed, 99 percent of food handlers are women, reflecting a social construct that still associates them with domestic and care work. WFP took advantage of this as an opportunity to economically empower women and close gender gaps. Activity 6 has not been implemented due to a lack of resources to fund nutrition projects (GaM score not applicable).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the National Government and territorial entities to strengthen their capacities and strategies to reach food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation, as well as preparedness and response capacity against expected and unexpected shocks	4
Provide technical assistance and support to the implementation of school feeding program, its policy and institutions Provide food and nutrition assistance to population groups in greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of social protection system and school feeding programme, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian State	3
Provide food and nutrition assistance to population groups in greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian State	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The COVID-19 crisis evidenced the structural inequities, discriminatory social norms and the lack of opportunities faced by women in Colombia. Gender inequalities have increased during the pandemic as a consequence of the restrictions to contain the spread of the virus. Women's and girls' workload (paid work activities, unpaid domestic work, care of children, the elderly, the disabled and sick - including those who contracted the virus) doubled or tripled during the pandemic [1]. Gender-based violence (GBV) has significantly increased globally; in Colombia, women continue to face violence in public and private spaces. A study led by UN-Women on gender equality in the wake of COVID-19 found that almost half (49 percent) of women experienced moderate or severe food insecurity, and two-thirds (67 percent) had lost income mainly due to the pandemic. Such external stressors were found to be increasing, which can further augment the risk of violence against women [2].

Against this backdrop, WFP Colombia has been committed to the United Nations Secretary-General's call to put women and girls at the centre of the post-pandemic response. Gender analysis and related challenges were included in the new country strategic plan, which obtained a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. In addition, WFP evaluated the gender approach of organizations interested in being part of its cooperating partner roster.

WFP aimed to ensure that all its interventions include gender actions and a budget share of at least 7.5 percent. Training, development of campaigns and prioritization of women and girls in the interventions are some of the most frequent actions based on the construction of a rapid gender analysis, which allowed contributions to closing gender gaps in the communities. Working jointly with community representatives and local authorities, WFP promoted the equal appointment of women and men to oversight committees for its distributions.

WFP contributed to the empowerment of rural women, mainly those of Indigenous and Afro-descendant ethnicity through various initiatives, including the project Peaceful Opportunities for Rural Women. As a result of these, 15,000 women have strengthened their agricultural productive activities and marketing chains to improve their economic income.

In addition, WFP carried out commemorative activities in the framework of the International Day of Rural Women and the 16 days of activism against GBV. Marches, meetings, awareness-raising sessions, events with institutions and community reflections were part of the activities, which reached 10,000 people directly.

Another significant action was the distribution of play-based learning materials, which contributed to generating knowledge of the basic concepts of gender among women, men, girls, boys, and adolescents. WFP distributed 1,000 copies to the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare mobile units, educational institutions where WFP supports school feeding activities, and to cooperating partners.

Furthermore, WFP contributed to the development of an inter-agency protocol for the management of reports related to sexual exploitation and abuse, led a pilot project to strengthen the capacities of cooperating partners, and ensured the continued employment of a dedicated inter-agency coordinator for Colombia.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

In Colombia, ethnic populations such as Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities are disproportionately affected by forced displacements and confinements related to the violence and territorial disputes among non-state armed groups. Former guerrilla combatants also face high protection risks: 43 of them have been killed or disappeared in the course of 2021 [1]. Migrants in transit through Colombia reported muggings and robberies, including of their identification documents, and mistreatment, particularly of women and girls travelling on their own. WFP has been considering the specific needs of these vulnerable groups, for example through the development of a strategy to guide its work with ethnic groups, employee training on humanitarian access and negotiations, and increased communication to inform beneficiaries about its activities.

As of March 2021, WFP actively supported the National Government in the implementation of the Temporary Protection Status (TPS) for Venezuelan migrants. Technical documents with observations and recommendations were prepared to influence the content of the decree adopting the TPS and the resolution for its implementation, which were submitted to the responsible Government agency Migration Colombia through the inter-agency platform Inter-agency Group on Mixed Migratory Flows. WFP designed and implemented a strategy to inform and guide the Venezuelan migrant population on how to access the stay permit. For this purpose, educational material was distributed at WFP assistance points and during pre-registration and biometric registration days. Implementing partners were also trained to provide information and guidance. In addition, all the necessary internal adjustments were made to issue the required certificate to eligible Venezuelan migrant beneficiaries that requested it and that had been a beneficiary of WFP between January 2019 and January 2021, starting in November.

To prevent and address xenophobia and discrimination of migrants, WFP has conducted a social and behaviour change communication campaign among beneficiaries of the school feeding programme and their families. The campaign encompassed various activities with migrants and host communities under the theme "What does equality taste like?"

Since 2019, WFP has been developing food security and nutrition projects for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) in Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca), one of the cities with the highest prevalence of GBV in the country. By 2021, implementation expanded to the municipalities of Palmira (Valle del Cauca), and Riohacha and Maicao (La Guajira) to protect women survivors of GBV. Three hundred highly vulnerable women and their families benefitted directly from food vouchers as well as hygiene and cooking kits.

To identify and analyse the risks associated with the processing of personal data of the ex-combatant population and victims of armed violence, under the coordination of the Protection Unit, privacy impact assessments (PIAs) were prepared for each of these beneficiary populations. To this end, in coordination with the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping unit and sub-offices, bilateral interviews and focus group discussions were carried out in different municipalities of the country, organized separately for men and women. Risks identified included murders in the communities and hesitation to share identity documents and biometric information. WFP does not process personal data of persons in the process of reincorporation as this is managed by the Government through the National Reincorporation Agency, with whom the PIA results were shared.

As part of the project with the World Bank, an information strategy for cash-assisted beneficiaries was designed and implemented. Materials such as brochures and flyers were designed with messages about: (i) WFP's assistance, what they are entitled to with it, the length, and reasons for their selection; (ii) self-protection messages; (iii) recommendations on how to make better use of cash; and (iv) messages to promote the environment. Different strategies were also designed and implemented to deliver these messages: text messages, service fairs, telephone messages, among others.

To provide the affected population with safe and dignified options to file complaints and express their perception of different interventions, WFP enhanced its Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) by launching a chatbot in December in addition to existing phone and email channels of its helpline. WFP Colombia received, classified and responded to 23,400 messages to raise awareness on CFMs during the reporting period, with the vast majority received from women. This mechanism was also used for information on the TPS so that the eligible migrant population could communicate with WFP and securely request their certificate. In addition, the hotline was fundamental to

understanding the main barriers to accessing the permit for the TPS and the information gaps of the affected population. This information was key to positioning messages in advocacy spaces and raising alerts about the process in general.

Furthermore, WFP has been building upon an initial evaluation of the inclusion of disability in collaboration with Humanity and Inclusion undertaken from March to October 2021 to ensure the integration of disability inclusion throughout its programme activities. An action plan will be implemented in 2022 in line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy.

As a result of WFP's comprehensive approach to protection, 100 percent of beneficiaries reported having no safety issues while receiving assistance, 97 percent did not face challenges to access WFP's programmes, and 98 percent reported programmes to respect their dignity.

Environment

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

WFP's operations in Colombia are implemented in line with a corporate environmental and social safeguards framework. This entails conducting related risk assessments and the following activities:

- management and adequate use of solid (organic and inorganic) waste;
- sustainable management of water resources;
- energy efficiency practices;
- agroecological and good manufacturing practices;
- calculation of carbon footprints; and
- discouragement of non-environmentally friendly practices such as burning waste and cutting down trees.

All activities, especially those involving the distribution of kits or other food assistance, complement solid waste collection policies and recycling education.

In 2021, 679 disasters due to natural hazards or climate shocks disrupted the food security, nutrition, and livelihoods of 463,000 people across 20 departments [1]. In this context, WFP continued to work with local and national authorities to implement resilience-building programmes for sustainable food production systems, improved climate change adaptation and better waste management practices.

In the Mojana subregion, heavy rains led to the collapse of a dam that affected 155,000 people and caused severe damage to nearly 50,000 agricultural hectares and various infrastructures. As a result, communities adopted negative coping strategies, reducing the number of daily meals to one per day and selling animals, seeds, and productive assets. In response, WFP immediately mobilized resources and was the first humanitarian actor to provide urgent life-saving in-kind food assistance to 47,000 people focusing on areas with the most acute food and nutritional needs and prioritizing the most vulnerable, including women, children, and the elderly. As part of this intervention, WFP also initiated a campaign to reduce, recycle and reuse solid waste. As a result, some communities started to independently identify solutions to improve waste management, including by reusing materials for livestock or plants, demonstrating their increased awareness of sustainable development.

Environmental protection is also an integral part of various other activities implemented by WFP Colombia in 2021. In March 2021, WFP and the United Nations Development Programme initiated an 18-month project to reactivate the rural economy, enhance food security, and protect natural forests while addressing gender barriers, strengthening livelihoods and value chains of 340 households in Chocó. In the department of Antioquia, WFP and its partner the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Central Antioquia supported 1,100 households in establishing ecological spaces that use environmentally friendly practices to improve the food security and nutrition of 3,400 people. With funding from the Adaptation Fund, WFP has continued to help Afro-descendent and Indigenous communities of the Colombia-Ecuador border to build resilience to climate change and strengthen nutrition amidst the deforestation and pollution of the mangrove ecosystem they rely on. With the support of the French Embassy, 2,300 people involved in recycling activities in Arauca receive training to work on storage practices and access to the commercialization of recycled material. Additionally, 27 hectares of vegetable gardens were established to generate sustainable income by selling planted cucumbers, squash, and chili peppers.

Extra Section

WFP Colombia has been working with the Government on its game-changing Innovation for Nutrition initiative (I4N) to promote food security and nutrition across Colombia and the entire Latin American and Caribbean region. The initiative's principal aim is to accelerate progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) by identifying solutions to hunger as a social problem stemming from a combination of structural factors of inequality, requiring broad, transformative policy measures to ensure inclusive, equitable, and just development pathways.

In February 2021, the first out of several virtual dialogues took place to discuss respective innovative approaches. In close collaboration with WFP's Innovation Accelerator based in Munich, WFP received 200 applications from 80 countries, including Colombia, for its first I4N Innovation Bootcamp in May 2021. Eight were selected to participate in the Bootcamp, six of which were from the region. Two Colombian project ideas were among the winners who received up to USD 100,000 in non-reimbursable financing and dedicated technical support. To leverage ancestral markets, the first has since been supporting the innovative production, transformation and marketing of products while preserving traditions. Through the second project, DignifAI [1], WFP has been testing and validating the potential of a temporary Learn and Earn programme, centred around artificial intelligence data-labelling and gig economy, for the labour inclusion of vulnerable populations in Cúcuta along the Colombian-Venezuelan border.

During a global I4N event in November 2021, a joint message from the United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, and the President of Colombia, Iván Duque, followed by remarks by the WFP's Executive Director, David Beasley, set the tone to discuss insights and exchange visions on how to manage transitions towards more equitable, resilient, and inclusive food systems. Participants included experts, representatives of national, regional, and global institutions, research centres, civil society, ethnic and Indigenous groups, academia, private sector entrepreneurs, the United Nations system, international cooperation actors, and leaders of cultural and gastronomy movements.

Within the framework of I4N, nine Heads of State have so far signed the Pact for a Great Partnership for Nutrition and Zero Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean to reposition food security and nutrition as an urgent priority on the development and social inclusion agenda in the region: Colombia, Chile, Guatemala, Ecuador, Perú, Paraguay, Brazil, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. The Pact aims to foster a sustainable, integrated, inclusive, democratic, and participatory vision of nutrition and food systems during 2020-2030, promoting a transformative notion of food security and nutrition as a public common good.

WFP launched a Regional Innovation Hub for Latin America and the Caribbean (HZERO), for food security and nutrition and the first in the Latin America and Caribbean region, based in Bogotá, to boost transformative initiatives in support of the effective realization of the SDG 2 agenda. By developing and scaling up hunger solutions, HZERO is expected to mitigate the poverty and socio-economic impact resulting from the pandemic in one of the most affected regions globally, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation to share and build on existing good practices. Among many other allies and partners of the cross-sectoral network of the I4N initiative, iNNpulsa [2], the Colombian innovation and entrepreneurship agency, will be accompanying the consolidation of HZERO, providing WFP with expertise and an extended network of institutional and private sector allies with competitive knowledge. Creating a community of stakeholders who can provide leadership, complementary and supportive actions from different areas of influence is critical for the future success of the I4N initiative.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The national testing, contact tracing and selective isolation programme is known as Prueba, Rastreo y Aislamiento Selectivo Sostenible.

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

No information available regarding SDG 2; SDG 17 is not applicable for the current CSP.

Context and Operations

[1] Migración Colombia, Distribución de Venezolanos en Colombia 2021, available at:

https://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/documentos/comunicaciones/infografias/DISTRIBUCIO%CC%81N_VENEZOLANOS%20EN%20COLOMBIA_AGOSTO.pdf

[2] OCHA, Colombia: Impacto y tendencias humanitarias entre enero y septiembre de 2021, 26/10/2021, available at:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/colombia/infographic/impacto-y-tendencias-humanitarias-entre-enero-y-septiembre-de-2021>

[3] DANE, Mercado Laboral, available at: <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/mercado-laboral/empleo-y-desempleo>

[4] WFP Colombia, Computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI), round June-August 2021

[5] DANE, Pulso Social, Resultados decimotercera ronda (Periodo de referencia: julio de 2021), p. 186, 25/08/2021, available at:

<https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/encuesta-pulso-social/encuesta-pulso-social-historicos>

[6] Inter-agency Group on Mixed Migratory Flows, Colombia, Joint Needs Assessment, Round 5, 2021, available at:

<https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gifmm-colombia-evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-junio-2021>, Oct. 2021

[7] GIFMM, Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan 2022, available at: https://www.r4v.info/sites/default/files/2021-12/RMRP%202022_FV1_web.pdf

[8] Municipalities with Territorially Focused Development Programmes (PDETs, for the Spanish acronym) were created by Decree 893 in 2017 as a 10-year subregional programme 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. [9] PDETs serve as a planning and management instrument for implementing the sectoral plans and programmes within the framework of the Comprehensive Rural Reform and the relevant measures established in the final peace agreement from November 2016.

Partnerships

[1] More information on the UN Food Systems Summit is available at: <https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/summit>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Antiguo Espacio Territorial de Capacitación y Reincorporación (AETCR)

[2] Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Most of the results indicators only have baseline and, in some cases, partial follow-up data available, while end line data will be collected in the first half of 2022.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Migración Colombia, August 2021, available at:

https://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/documentos/comunicaciones/infografias/DISTRIBUCIO%CC%81N_VENEZOLANOS%20EN%20COLOMBIA_AGOSTO.pdf

[2] Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)

[3] In process monitoring to beneficiaries, there was evidence that the assets strengthened during the project have allowed a better diversification of household production, improved relationships at the community level, with active participation of women, more knowledge about community gardens, recycling, leadership, etc.

Under activity 2, the output result A.1 for children is 0 as no funds were available to provide nutrition support to them.

For activity 3, the follow-up will be collected in 2022 as related projects only began in the last quarter of 2021.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Estudio Nacional de la Situación Alimentaria y Nutricional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Colombia (ENSANI)

In 2021, no funds were received for activity 6. Therefore, no implementation or monitoring activities were carried out. The activities with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare were finished under CO01 (previous CSP) but with expenditures realized under CO02 (current CSP).

A pilot project was carried out to measure the capacity strengthening outcome indicator, but the scope of the programme activities was not as expected and therefore it is still an activity in progress for the country office.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UN-Women, "From Insights to Action: Gender equality in the wake of COVID-19" (Nueva York, 2020), available at:

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/From%20insights%20to%20action%20-%20Gender%20equality%20in%20the%20wake%20of%20COVID-19.pdf>, and

"Midiendo la pandemia de sombra: La violencia contra las mujeres durante el Covid 19. Informe de país: Colombia" (Nueva York, 2021), available at:

<https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20colombia/documentos/publicaciones/2021/11/midiendo%20la%20pandemia%20de%20sombra.pdf?la=es&vs;=1009>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Indepaz, Líderes sociales, defensores de DD.HH y firmantes de acuerdo asesinados en 2021, as of 31 Jan. 2022, available at:

<https://indepaz.org.co/lideres-sociales-y-defensores-de-derechos-humanos-asesinados-en-2021/>

For activity 3, the follow-up will be collected in 2022. The projects began in the last quarter of 2021. Activity 6 had no funding in 2021.

Environment

[1] OCHA, Colombia: Impacto y tendencias humanitarias entre enero y septiembre de 2021, 26/10/2021, available at:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/colombia/infographic/impacto-y-tendencias-humanitarias-entre-enero-y-septiembre-de-2021>

Extra Section

[1] DignifAI works with clients who require supervised training of their Natural Language Processing models with Spanish or Portuguese text/audio data annotation.

<https://www.dignifai.org/>

[2] iNNpulsa is the entrepreneurship and innovation agency of the National Government, which, together with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, accompanies the acceleration of high-potential ventures and innovative and financing processes that allow companies in the country to scale to generate more development economy, equity and opportunities for all Colombians. <https://innpulsacolombia.com/>

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

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			23.5	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	570,694	629,633	1,186,892	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	647,644	702,158	1,349,802	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	730,488	700,759	96%
	female	750,826	645,387	86%
	total	1,481,314	1,346,146	91%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	94,094	28,858	31%
	female	62,198	27,657	44%
	total	156,292	56,515	36%
24-59 months	male	74,582	54,411	73%
	female	64,210	52,020	81%
	total	138,792	106,431	77%
5-11 years	male	130,438	126,352	97%
	female	127,203	122,773	97%
	total	257,641	249,125	97%
12-17 years	male	112,879	100,413	89%
	female	112,879	91,948	81%
	total	225,758	192,361	85%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	284,226	354,190	125%
	female	331,287	310,913	94%
	total	615,513	665,103	108%
60+ years	male	34,269	36,535	107%
	female	53,049	40,076	76%
	total	87,318	76,611	88%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	342,365	364,792	107%
Refugee	713,212	779,329	109%
Returnee	140,696	142,606	101%
IDP	285,041	59,419	21%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	59,103	16,000	27%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	145	382	263%
Prevention of Malnutrition	78,774	0	0%
School-Based Programmes	182,000	136,252	74%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	8,792	5,129	58%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,152,500	1,188,383	103%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	2,273	439	19%
Biscuits	12	0	0%
Canned Fish	608	254	42%
Iodised Salt	33	0	0%
Lentils	2,273	905	40%
Maize	0	2	-
Maize Meal	1,369	552	40%
Micronutrient Powder	2	0	0%
Oat	130	0	0%
Pasta	1,769	763	43%
Rations	1,955	769	39%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rice	2,673	2,007	75%
Sugar	33	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	831	472	57%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	746	0	0%
Biscuits	44	0	0%
Canned Fish	190	0	0%
Iodised Salt	62	0	0%
Lentils	746	0	0%
Maize Meal	498	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	2	0	0%
Oat	249	0	0%
Pasta	622	0	0%
Rice	871	0	0%
Sugar	62	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	229	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	64	7	11%
Canned Fish	18	4	24%
Lentils	64	20	31%
Maize Meal	42	11	25%
Pasta	64	16	25%
Rice	85	22	25%
Vegetable Oil	19	5	26%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Food systems are sustainable			
Value Voucher	864,864	389,566	45%
Cash	252,806	0	0%
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	36,700,446	11,320,134	31%
Commodity Voucher	1,701,768	1,664,511	98%
Value Voucher	34,596,888	42,714,768	123%
Value Voucher	11,997,858	4,115,926	34%
Commodity Voucher	3,256,398	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	90	210
			Male	55	172
			Total	145	382
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	5,363	2,127
			Male	3,286	1,672
			Total	8,649	3,799
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	5,451	3,385
			Male	3,341	1,744
			Total	8,792	5,129
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	9,002	5,154
			Male	8,646	5,156
			Total	17,648	10,310
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,602	1,825
			Male	3,462	1,825
			Total	7,064	3,650
A.2: Food transfers			MT	355	85
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,117,670	389,566

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 1.1. The communities prioritized in the Comprehensive Plan of Collective Reparations, return and relocation plans and other victim assistance programmes in PDET municipalities, including programmes with an ethnic focus and for assistance to populations affected by the impact of COVID-19 or disasters in these territories, receive food and technical assistance in order to rebuild their livelihoods, improving their food security and increasing their resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.19: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	36	29
Food assistance for asset				

A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	172,000	155,551.62
Food assistance for training				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	36,000	36,235.91
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	1,193,000	924,938.79
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	9	6
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	1,455	915
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	941	990
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	969	870
A: 1.2. Small producers, ex-combatants and members of prioritized communities, including indigenous and Afro-descendant groups, receive technical assistance to enhance their productivity, as well as business and commercial aspects to improve the sustainability and marketability of their products, with equitable targeting of women and men, including initiatives to strengthen links with markets and self-sufficiency, establish school gardens and promote the economic empowerment of women and ecological and environmental restoration, with an ethnic focus.				
Food assistance for training				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	52,000	52,936.61
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	39,722	20,436
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	38,365	10,036
C: 1.4 Government and national and local institutions strengthen capacities and access to information and analysis tools for food security and nutrition and economic recovery, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	60	65
D: 1.1. The communities prioritized in the Comprehensive Plan of Collective Reparations, return and relocation plans and other victim assistance programmes in PDET municipalities, including programmes with an ethnic focus and for assistance to populations affected by the impact of COVID-19 or disasters in these territories, receive food and technical assistance in order to rebuild their livelihoods, improving their food security and increasing their resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change.				
Food assistance for asset				
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	1,522	534

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	5	5
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
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	979	915
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	3,298	1,731
E*: 1.1. The communities prioritized in the Comprehensive Plan of Collective Reparations, return and relocation plans and other victim assistance programmes in PDET municipalities, including programmes with an ethnic focus and for assistance to populations affected by the impact of COVID-19 or disasters in these territories, receive food and technical assistance in order to rebuild their livelihoods, improving their food security and increasing their resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	905	1,042
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	945	1,258
E*: 1.3 Women, young people and other prioritized groups receive food and technical assistance in order to improve their soft skills and enhance employment opportunities, entrepreneurship, the care economy and community leadership in the implementation of PDET initiatives and economic and social recovery.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	905	225
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	170	270
F: 1.2. Small producers, ex-combatants and members of prioritized communities, including indigenous and Afro-descendant groups, receive technical assistance to enhance their productivity, as well as business and commercial aspects to improve the sustainability and marketability of their products, with equitable targeting of women and men, including initiatives to strengthen links with markets and self-sufficiency, establish school gardens and promote the economic empowerment of women and ecological and environmental restoration, with an ethnic focus.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	300	300
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	2,120	2,130

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: COHORT 2021 - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥30	≥20	0			WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: COHORT 2021 - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support activities

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	50,000	≥200,000	≥100,000	0		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≤2,000	≥500	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11	≤10	≤10	10		WFP survey
	Male	12	≤10	≤10	5.9		WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤10	≤10	8.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86	≥90	≥90	93		WFP survey
	Male	86	≥90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Overall	86	≥90	≥90	95		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	11	≤8	≤8	2		WFP survey
	Male	12	≤8	≤8	0		WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤8	≤8	1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤2	≤2	5		WFP survey
	Male	2	≤2	≤2	0		WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤2	≤2	4		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34	≥30	≥30	30		WFP survey
	Male	22	≥30	≥30	19		WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	26		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	36	≤35	≤35	58		WFP survey
	Male	41	≤35	≤35	57		WFP survey
	Overall	38	≤35	≤35	57		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11	≤5	≤5	0		WFP survey
	Male	8	≤5	≤5	5		WFP survey
	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	2		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19	≤30	≤30	13		WFP survey
	Male	28	≤30	≤30	19		WFP survey
	Overall	22	≤30	≤30	15		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	72	>75	≥75	0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,240	0	
			Male	760	0	
			Total	2,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	424,024	389,471	
			Male	421,726	423,620	
			Total	845,750	813,091	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	19,353	
			Male	0	19,353	
			Total	0	38,706	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	41,000	4,422	
			Male	41,000	4,422	
			Total	82,000	8,844	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	8,805	
			Male	0	8,806	
			Total	0	17,611	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	3,474	
			Male	0	3,474	
			Total	0	6,948	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	6,760	23,270	
			Male	6,240	22,447	
			Total	13,000	45,717	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	195,158	153,911	
			Male	181,092	175,664	
			Total	376,250	329,575	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	11,870	0	
			Male	11,870	0	
			Total	23,740	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	13,959	6,163	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	64,960,038	53,990,398	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,701,768	1,664,511	
Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	2,474	0	
			Male	1,516	0	
			Total	3,990	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	2,474	0	
			Male	1,516	0	
			Total	3,990	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	8,139	0	
			Male	7,821	0	
			Total	15,960	0	

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	8,139	1,016
			Male	7,821	1,024
			Total	15,960	2,040
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,337,296	44,504

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 2.1 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive quality humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs				
General Distribution				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	140,000	142,783.07
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	4	4
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	individual	182	182
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	500	610
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	100	107
A: 2.2 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities access school feeding programmes and other quality services that promote social integration, food security and nutrition and ensure a higher rate of retention of girls and boys in school programmes				
School feeding (alternative take-home rations)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	554	733
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	1	1
E*: 2.2 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities access school feeding programmes and other quality services that promote social integration, food security and nutrition and ensure a higher rate of retention of girls and boys in school programmes				
School feeding (alternative take-home rations)				
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)	individual	8,000	1,774
N*: 2.2 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities access school feeding programmes and other quality services that promote social integration, food security and nutrition and ensure a higher rate of retention of girls and boys in school programmes				
School feeding (alternative take-home rations)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	83	66
Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 3.1 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive capacity strengthening and conditional transfers to gain access to opportunities in the labour market and develop entrepreneurship options and livelihoods in rural and urban areas that contribute to their socioeconomic integration, ensuring the transition from emergency assistance to more sustainable livelihoods				
Food assistance for training				

A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	150,000	145,879
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	40	46
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	40	35
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	11,700	12,181
D: 3.1 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive capacity strengthening and conditional transfers to gain access to opportunities in the labour market and develop entrepreneurship options and livelihoods in rural and urban areas that contribute to their socioeconomic integration, ensuring the transition from emergency assistance to more sustainable livelihoods				
Food assistance for training				
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	2	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	10	5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported	m2	10	5
E*: 3.1 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive capacity strengthening and conditional transfers to gain access to opportunities in the labour market and develop entrepreneurship options and livelihoods in rural and urban areas that contribute to their socioeconomic integration, ensuring the transition from emergency assistance to more sustainable livelihoods				
Food assistance for training				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	12	6
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	12	6

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.6	=7	=7	6.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.6	=7	=7	6.1			
	Overall	5.6	=7	=7	6.1			

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	76	≥85	≥85	93		WFP survey	
	Male	74	≥85	≥85	92		WFP survey	
	Overall	76	≥85	≥85	93		WFP survey	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17	≤10	≤10	6		WFP survey	
	Male	19	≤10	≤10	7		WFP survey	
	Overall	18	≤10	≤10	6		WFP survey	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6	≤5	≤5	1		WFP survey	
	Male	7	≤5	≤5	1		WFP survey	
	Overall	7	≤5	≤5	1		WFP survey	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11	≥25	≥25	30		WFP survey	
	Male	16	≥25	≥25	32		WFP survey	
	Overall	12	≥25	≥25	31		WFP survey	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	54	≤48	≤48	39		WFP survey	
	Male	48	≤48	≤48	37		WFP survey	
	Overall	52	≤48	≤48	39		WFP survey	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	≤5	≤5	9		WFP survey	
	Male	15	≤5	≤5	10		WFP survey	
	Overall	13	≤5	≤5	9		WFP survey	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	≤22	≤22	22		WFP survey	
	Male	22	≤22	≤22	21		WFP survey	
	Overall	22	≤22	≤22	21		WFP survey	
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15	≤10	≤10	9.1		WFP survey	
	Male	13.4	≤10	≤10	8.2		WFP survey	
	Overall	14.5	≤10	≤10	8.8		WFP survey	
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	21	≤10	≤10	9		Secondary data	
	Male	22	≤10	≤10	9		Secondary data	
	Overall	21	≤10	≤10	9		Secondary data	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	79	≥90	≥80	91		Secondary data	
	Male	78	≥90	≥80	91		Secondary data	
	Overall	79	≥90	≥80	91		Secondary data	
Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.8	≤6	≤6	0			WFP survey
	Male	13.1	≤6	≤6	0			WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	≤6	≤6	0			WFP survey

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.1	=7	=7	0		WFP survey
	Male	4.9	=7	=7	0		WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	=7	=7	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70	≥90	≥90	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥90	≥90	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥90	≥90	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	≤5	≤5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≤5	≤5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≤5	≤5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤5	≤5	0		WFP survey
	Male	13	≤5	≤5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	0		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	7	≥30	≥30	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≥30	≥30	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥30	≥30	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37	≤30	≤30	0		WFP survey
	Male	41	≤30	≤30	0		WFP survey
	Overall	39	≤30	≤30	0		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16	≤5	≤5	0		WFP survey
	Male	14	≤5	≤5	0		WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤5	≤5	0		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	40	≤35	≤35	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≤35	≤35	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≤35	≤35	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	72	≥75	≥75	0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: 3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 05: 5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	50,000	0	
			Male	50,000	0	
			Total	100,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	22,782	
			Male	0	22,781	
			Total	0	45,563	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	16,092	
			Male	0	16,092	
			Total	0	32,184	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	17,186	
			Male	0	17,186	
			Total	0	34,372	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	12,644	
			Male	0	12,643	
			Total	0	25,287	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	11,997,858	4,115,926	
Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	5,286	0	
			Male	5,079	0	
			Total	10,365	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	5,286	0	
			Male	5,079	0	
			Total	10,365	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	5,286	0	
			Male	5,079	0	
			Total	10,365	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	5,286	0	
			Male	5,079	0	
			Total	10,365	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	10,366	0	
			Male	10,364	0	
			Total	20,730	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	8,292	0	
			Male	8,292	0	
			Total	16,584	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,320	0	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	3,256,398	0	

Output Results				
Activity 04: 4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 4.1: The Colombian Government strengthens its institutional capacity, public policies, systems and services in food security and nutrition aimed at populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including by strengthening national strategies and programmes for inclusive social protection and improving its preparedness and response capacity to face emergencies and unexpected shocks.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	14,178,912	8,703,470
C: 4.1: The Colombian Government strengthens its institutional capacity, public policies, systems and services in food security and nutrition aimed at populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including by strengthening national strategies and programmes for inclusive social protection and improving its preparedness and response capacity to face emergencies and unexpected shocks.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	403	415
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	6	6
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	4
M: 4.1: The Colombian Government strengthens its institutional capacity, public policies, systems and services in food security and nutrition aimed at populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including by strengthening national strategies and programmes for inclusive social protection and improving its preparedness and response capacity to face emergencies and unexpected shocks.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	7	14
Activity 05: 5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 5.1: National institutions and policies are strengthened and supported in the design and implementation of school-based health and nutrition interventions that meet the nutritional needs of school-age children, increase school enrolment and retention and contribute to the country's human capital development				
School feeding (alternative take-home rations)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	295	296
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	295	395
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	295	105
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	296	296
N*: 5.1 National institutions and policies are strengthened and supported in the design and implementation of school-based health and nutrition interventions that meet the nutritional needs of school-age children, increase school enrolment and retention and contribute to the country's human capital development				

School feeding (alternative take-home rations)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	89	91
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	89	89
Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 6.1 Populations facing food and nutrition insecurity adopt healthy behaviours and habits to prevent malnutrition and access nutritious or complementary foods that integrate diversity and sustainability into their diet				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	636,564	
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	20,730	
B: 6.1 Populations facing food and nutrition insecurity adopt healthy behaviours and habits to prevent malnutrition and access nutritious or complementary foods that integrate diversity and sustainability into their diet				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	16,584	
E*: 6.1 Populations facing food and nutrition insecurity adopt healthy behaviours and habits to prevent malnutrition and access nutritious or complementary foods that integrate diversity and sustainability into their diet				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	10,365	

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: 4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 1 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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	≥6	≥6	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: 5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: LA GUAJIRA - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Enrolment rate	Female	70	≥70	≥70	70			Secondary data
	Male	70	≥70	≥70	70			Secondary data
	Overall	70	≥70	≥70	70			Secondary data

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	13	≥10	≥10	0			Secondary data
	Male	12	≥10	≥10	0			Secondary data
	Overall	13	≥10	≥10	0			Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	87	≥90	≥90	100			Secondary data
	Male	88	≥90	≥90	100			Secondary data
	Overall	87	≥90	≥90	100			Secondary data
Value of services procured from local service providers	Overall	338,996	≥834,601	≥834,601	423,719			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 1 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10	≤10	≤10	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤10	≤10	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>70	>70	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>70	>70	0			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 1 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85	≥85	≥85	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≥85	≥85	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85	≥85	≥85	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤10	≥10	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤10	≥10	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤10	≥10	0			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤5	≤5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	0		
	Overall	5	≤5	≤5	0		
Target Group: cohort 1 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>66	0		
	Overall	0	>66	>66	0		

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
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	59			-
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	≤4	≤4	11			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	≤31	≤31	30			-
Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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	≥49	≥49	42			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	≤8	≤8	7			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
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	28	≥65	≥65	59			WFP programme monitoring
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Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98	≥98	≥98	100			-
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	100			-
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	100			WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	95			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97			WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Male	97	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100			WFP survey

Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97	≥98	≥98	98			WFP survey
	Male	92	≥98	≥98	97			WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥98	≥98	97			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	94	≥95	≥95	100			WFP survey
	Male	95	≥95	≥95	100			WFP survey
	Overall	94	≥95	≥95	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	97			WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	98			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98			WFP survey

Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=95	=100	0			-
	Male	100	=95	=100	0			-
	Overall	100	=95	=100	0			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	0			WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	0			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	0			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 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	40	≥80	≥80	58			-
	Male	56	≥80	≥80	57			-
	Overall	46	≥80	≥80	57			WFP survey

Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	66	≥70	≥70	70			WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: COHORT 2021 - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	45	≥80	≥80	64			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	≥80	≥80	68			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46	≥80	≥80	65			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	33	≥80	≥80	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≥80	≥80	0			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥80	≥80	0		WFP
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥15	≥15	16			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP Colombia / Javier Mosquera

"Everything is possible" - WFP assistance reaching flood-affected people in the area of La Mojana

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

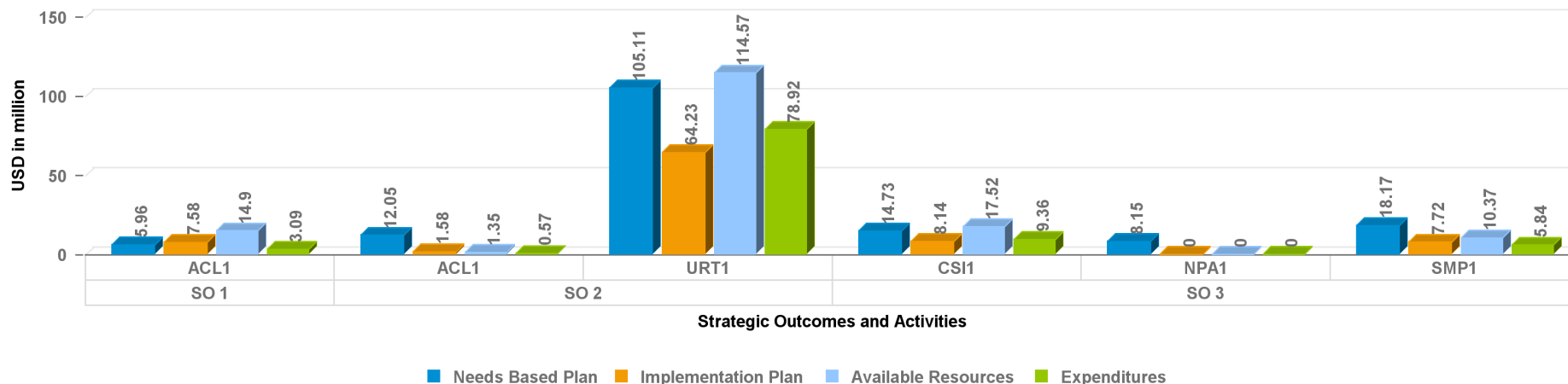
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.
SO 2	Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
SO 3	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the
ACL1	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.
CSI1	4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks
NPA1	6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
SMP1	5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks	14,733,829	8,143,521	17,521,370	9,363,631
		6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	8,146,711	0	0	0

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	18,173,196	7,716,504	10,367,215	5,844,345
	Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	12,052,472	1,581,550	1,346,263	571,331

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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	Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	105,112,817	64,227,034	114,570,005	78,916,959
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			158,219,026	81,668,609	143,804,854	94,696,266

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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
4	By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the	5,955,621	7,576,494	14,900,404	3,086,344
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			5,955,621	7,576,494	14,900,404	3,086,344
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,825,442	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,825,442	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			164,174,647	89,245,103	161,530,700	97,782,609
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,252,049	6,976,416	10,197,139	4,708,935
Total Direct Costs			171,426,695	96,221,519	171,727,839	102,491,544
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			11,142,735	6,254,399	9,763,888	9,763,888
Grand Total			182,569,431	102,475,917	181,491,726	112,255,432



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

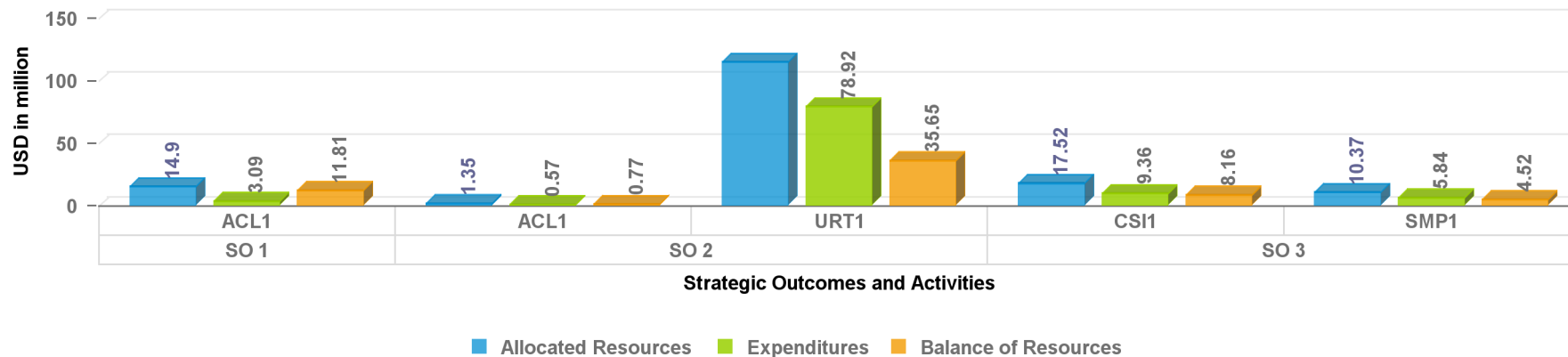
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.
SO 2	Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
SO 3	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the
ACL1	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.
CSI1	4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks
SMP1	5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks		14,733,829	17,521,370	0	17,521,370	9,363,631	8,157,739

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Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government						
			18,173,196	10,367,215	0	10,367,215	5,844,345	4,522,871

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Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	8,146,711	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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	Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	105,112,817	114,570,005	0	114,570,005	78,916,959	35,653,047

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Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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	Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	12,052,472	1,346,263	0	1,346,263	571,331	774,932
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			158,219,026	143,804,854	0	143,804,854	94,696,266	49,108,588

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Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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	By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the	5,955,621	14,900,404	0	14,900,404	3,086,344	11,814,060
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			5,955,621	14,900,404	0	14,900,404	3,086,344	11,814,060
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,825,442	0	2,825,442	0	2,825,442
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,825,442	0	2,825,442	0	2,825,442
Total Direct Operational Cost			164,174,647	161,530,700	0	161,530,700	97,782,609	63,748,091

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Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

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
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	7,252,049	10,197,139	0	10,197,139	4,708,935	5,488,204
		Total Direct Costs	171,426,695	171,727,839	0	171,727,839	102,491,544	69,236,295
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	11,142,735	9,915,090		9,915,090	9,915,090	0
		Grand Total	182,569,431	181,642,929	0	181,642,929	112,406,634	69,236,295

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures