



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Colombia

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	8
RISK MANAGEMENT	10
Partnerships	11
CSP Financial Overview	13
Programme performance	18
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	18
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	21
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	24
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	27
Cross-cutting results	28
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	28
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	29
ENVIRONMENT	31
Data Notes	32
Annex	34
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	34
Figures and Indicators	35
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	35
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	35
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	36
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	36
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER (MT)	37
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER (USD)	38
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	39
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	63

Overview

During 2022, Colombia witnessed a deteriorating humanitarian situation [1], exacerbated by increased violence from non-state armed groups (NSAGs); extreme weather and climatic events; a massive migration crisis; and high food price inflation and currency devaluation amplified by the lingering impacts of the Ukraine crisis. Colombia's 60-year-long armed conflict resulted in 8.4 million internally displaced people [2]. In 2022, 185,000 people were affected by violent events, compared to 139,000 in 2021 [3], with Indigenous and Afro-descendant people being the most displaced and affected by confinement due to armed violence in the Pacific departments and those bordering Venezuela. Internal violence impacted women and girls, with every second victim being female [4]. On the other hand, Colombia continued to be the largest hosting country for migrants from Venezuela, of which 2.8 million intended to settle in the country [5].

Furthermore, 2022 was characterized by a prolonged La Niña phenomenon; registered rainfall levels were the highest since 1980 [6] [7]. The state of emergency was declared in December after 300 extreme weather events affected 550,000 people; 70 percent affected by floods [8]. Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, living in areas of complex social dynamics, remain more marginalized and vulnerable to displacement and limited access to food and services due to historically higher poverty and exclusion.

Against this backdrop, WFP remained the largest frontline humanitarian actor in Colombia [9]. WFP implemented programmes along the triple nexus of humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding and development for Colombian host communities, migrants, schoolchildren, Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, ex-combatants and those affected by violence and disasters.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan includes comprehensive programmes addressing humanitarian and emergency assistance, early recovery, livelihoods and resilience, peacebuilding, nutrition programming, social protection and social integration, school feeding, capacity strengthening and innovation. These programmes were unevenly resourced and funding levels decreased while people's food needs increased. This disparity influenced programmatic results. For instance, one in every four people initially planned did not receive WFP's assistance [10].

In 2022, WFP increased cash assistance to become the main modality while continuing voucher and in-kind assistance to provide flexible services for people in ever-changing contexts. Considering record inflation, WFP increased by 30 percent the value of cash transfers and hot meals for migrants and host communities to stabilize purchasing power.

Despite challenges to access communities, WFP distributed nearly 30 percent more tonnage of locally procured food than in 2021. WFP also conducted a nationwide Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment for migrant and Colombian populations to enhance data-driven programming and decision-making. WFP maintained its gender-transformative and protection-focused programming by progressively empowering Indigenous and Afro-descendant women and female survivors of armed violence.

Following the August 2022 general elections, WFP established strategic, programmatic and technical partnerships with the newly elected Government that prioritizes addressing hunger and food insecurity in its national agenda. Close collaboration with the Government and state entities and leveraging local partners' expertise were crucial for WFP's operations to foster a sustainable approach to emergency response, social protection and livelihood activities.

The country office continued its yearlong collaboration with national entities on food security, nutrition, social protection and disaster management. It strengthened established data management systems and provided capacity-strengthening opportunities or technical expertise to support conducting nutrition screenings of children under 5.

Complementing socioeconomic integration efforts, WFP trained migrants and host communities and strengthened national and local authorities' capacities to provide services and employment opportunities in urban centres, ultimately contributing to Colombia's economy.

WFP's technical support proved vital to boosting the government's social protection capacities by conducting surveys of 500,000 people, primarily in underserved municipalities, to support the Government in reducing service gaps in the social protection system. Led by WFP, interagency partners advanced digital solutions for cash assistance and beneficiary data management to support financial inclusion, particularly of migrants. Through these partnerships, WFP supported the Government in moving towards Sustainable Development Goals 2, 5, 13, 15, 16 and 17 [11].

1,436,602

Total beneficiaries in 2022



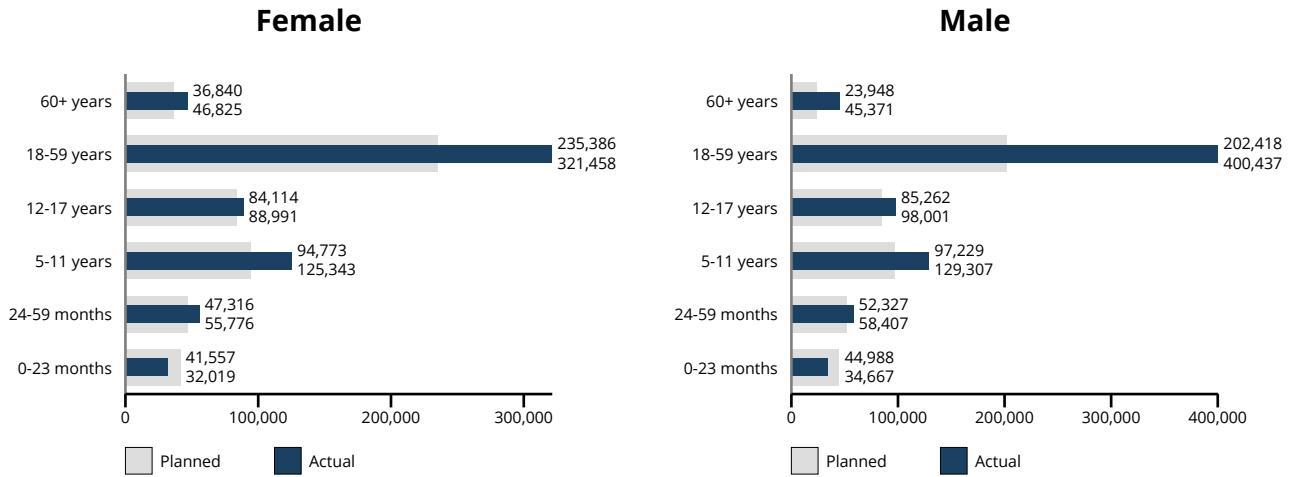
47% female



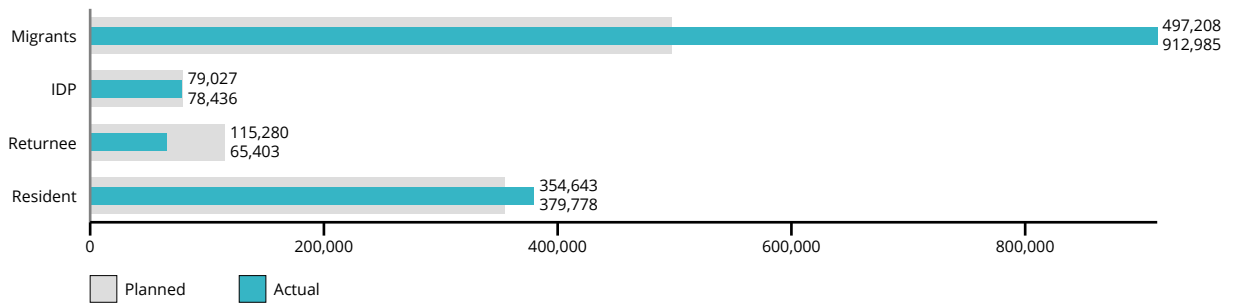
53% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 76,061 (47% Female, 53% Male)

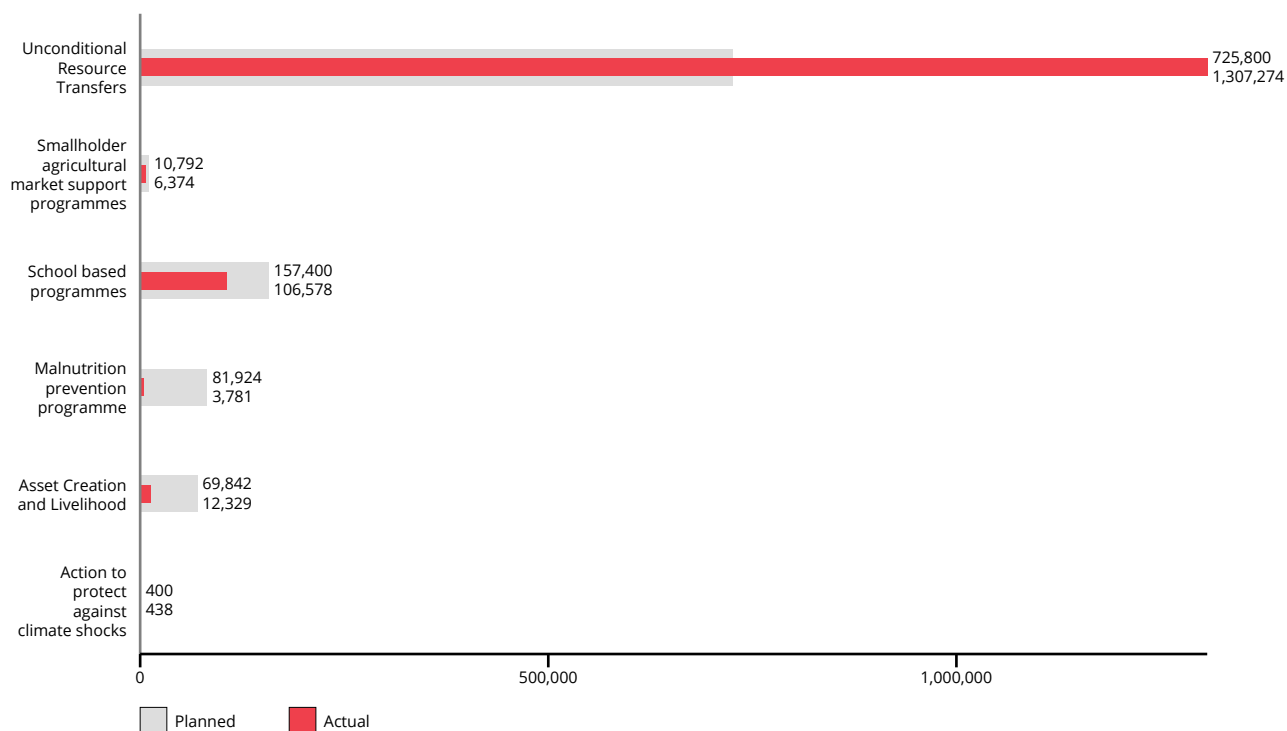
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



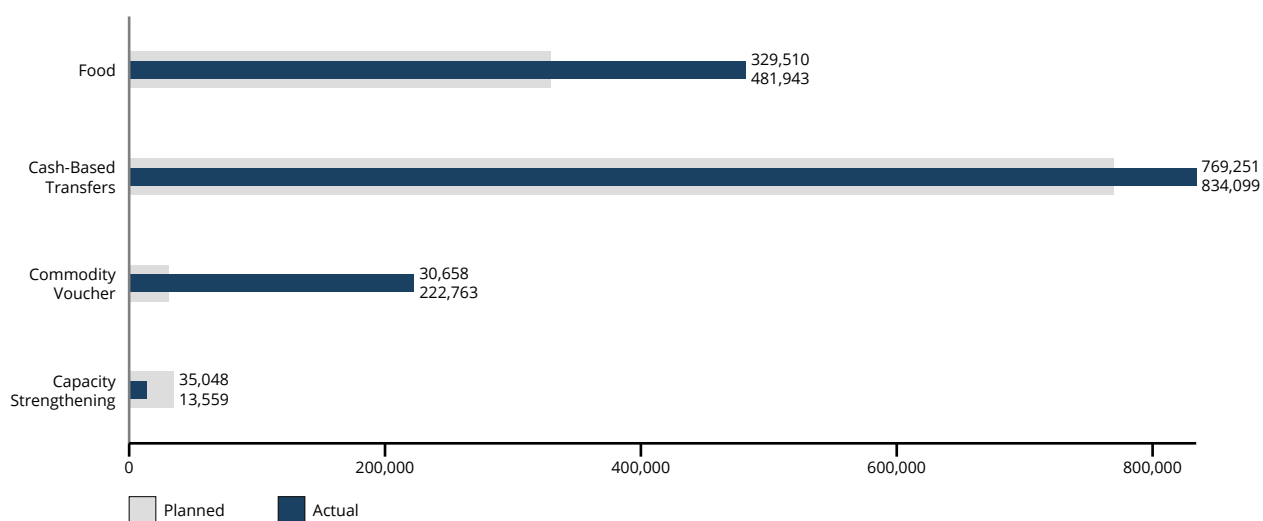
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



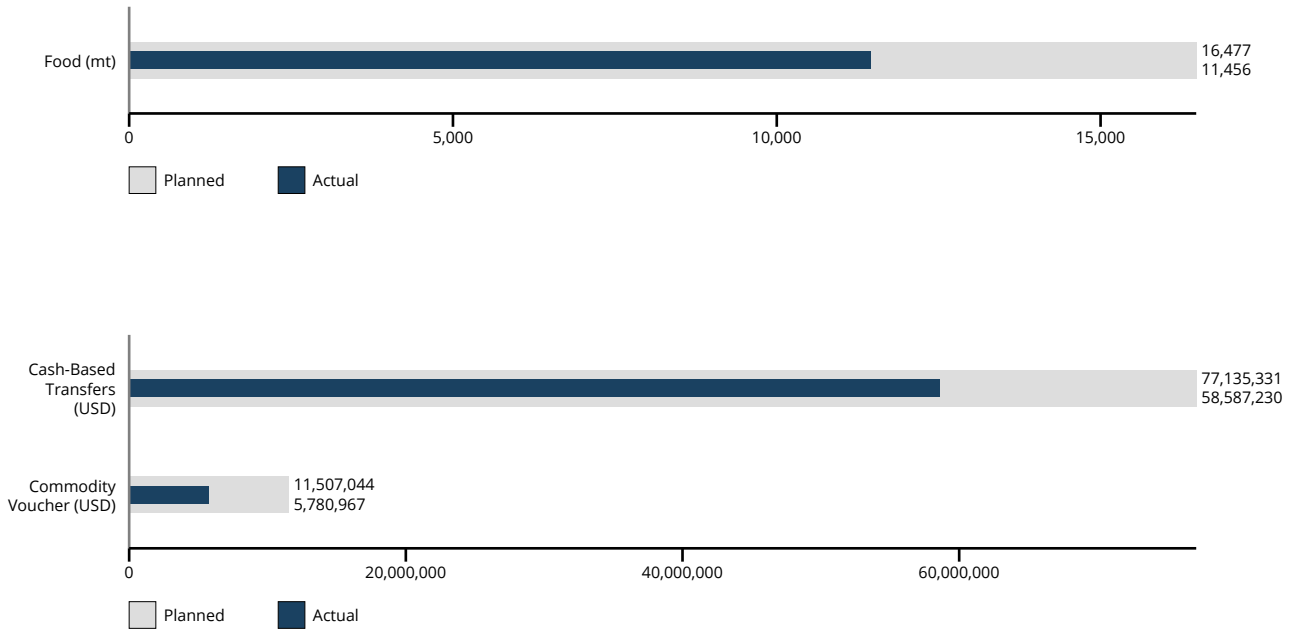
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



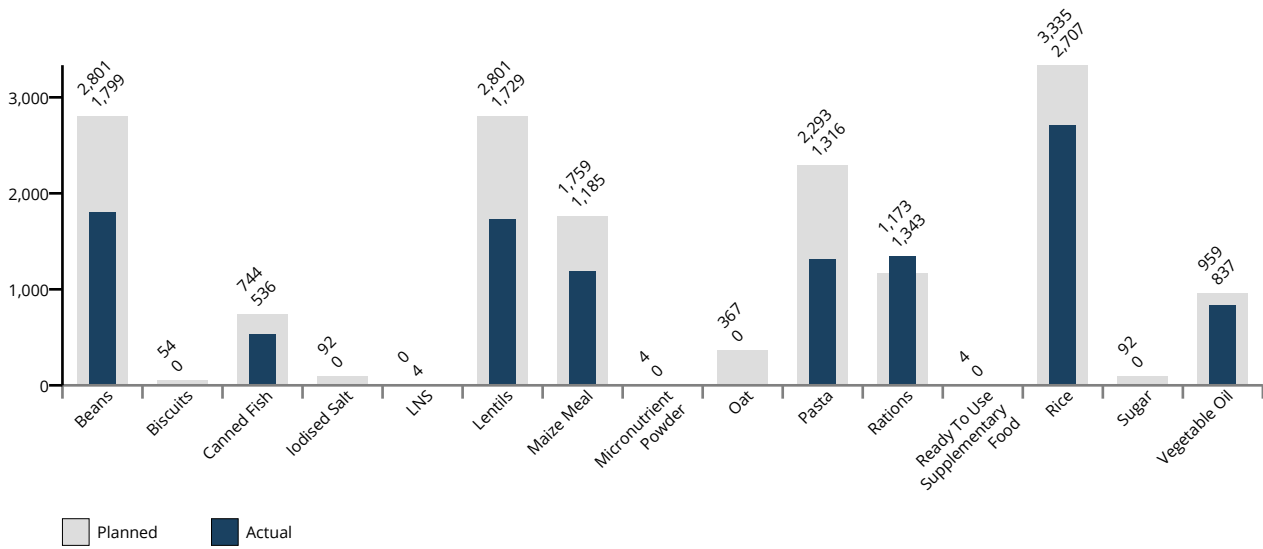
Beneficiaries by Modality



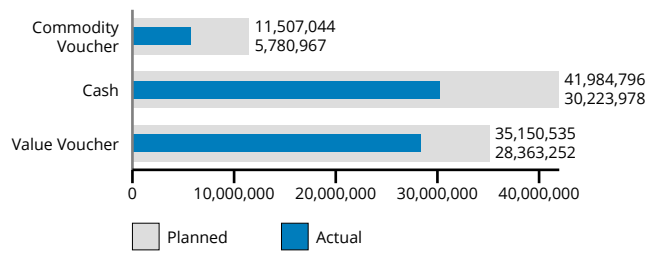
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



humanitarian crises caused by intensifying internal violence among non-state armed groups also impacted affected communities' food security and nutrition, mainly driven by limited access to productive lands and local markets. This worsened people's ability to cover food and basic needs and led to increasing humanitarian needs. Additionally, this year recorded the highest number of people affected by weather and climate-related emergencies, exacerbated by the prolonged La Niña phenomenon with exceptional levels of rainfall [2]. In the La Mojana sub-region, 150,000 people could not re-establish livelihoods after over a year of flooding.

Nationwide, people increased the use of negative coping strategies due to the inability to recover from the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic. The multi-faceted crisis affected households' economy and financial resilience, disproportionately affecting women and Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. This context prompted WFP to upscale emergency operations and enhance contingency planning to assist affected populations through consultative processes with municipal authorities, community leaders and local partners, fostering transparency, accountability and community participation.

WFP's spending volume increased compared to 2021. Nevertheless, funding was unevenly resourced across programmes, impeding the balanced implementation of humanitarian and development assistance. Supplemental funding allowed WFP to expand some key programmes and increase the value of hot meals and cash transfers to boost people's purchasing power despite price inflation. The country office managed to expand its migration and emergency response geographically. However, financial shortfalls led WFP to reduce the days of assistance targeting migrants.

WFP's Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment revealed worrying food insecurity and malnutrition levels for migrants and Colombians. The combination of increasing violence and displacement, high food prices, record inflation, deepening poverty, and limited agricultural production, severely stressed the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable households, placing severe barriers to accessing food and putting nutritious goods out of reach. Internal data demonstrated that one in two migrant households intending to settle and three in four migrants in transit (73 percent), as well as 30 percent of Colombian households (15.5 million people), were food insecure.

Restricted access to food amidst rising internal violence and displacement amplified protection risks. One in three women across Colombia (29 percent) consumed diets low in nutritious value [3]. Meanwhile, women, girls and the LGBTQI+ community continued to face worsening structural gender inequalities in the country. Rural women were disproportionately affected by gender inequality and every second individual who was extremely poor was a woman [4]. Gender inequality remained more pronounced in Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, with a deeper impact on food security and nutrition. These communities were particularly at risk of food insecurity and the impacts of violence, including around 113,170 people from communities in Chocó, who would have been unable to access food without WFP's assistance. Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations comprised 74 percent of the displaced and 99 percent of the confined [5].

Reiterating its commitment to addressing the food security challenges of Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, WFP contributed to developing the module of the National Survey of Nutritional Status (ENSIN, for its Spanish acronym) dedicated to food security and nutrition analysis of these groups, involving them in the study's technical design through participatory approaches. This first-time best practice in Colombia enabled WFP to prioritize at-risk groups and facilitate Indigenous and Afro-descendant organizations' involvement and dialogue with ministries.

Amidst this, Colombia's first left-wing Government took office in August and carried out a transformative agenda to tackle hunger and malnutrition, improve social inclusion and rural development, advance the peace process and re-establish the political relationship with Venezuela after years of diplomatic impasse. The two countries first reopened some official border transit areas on 26 September and worked towards a progressive opening until December.

WFP is building a strong relationship with the new Government. With its diverse nexus-focused programmes, the country office supported the national authorities in responding to the mixed migration crisis, advancing the peace process and focusing on rural development and strengthening livelihoods. By surveying 500,000 people to support the Government in assessing their eligibility for Colombia's social protection schemes, WFP expanded its support to advancing the social protection system. WFP streamlined its nutrition programming and leveraged food distributions in Indigenous communities to collect nutritional data for ENSIN. Moreover, WFP strengthened local governments' emergency preparedness and response and nutrition analysis capacities. WFP continued complementing national school feeding activities in the departments of La Guajira, Norte de Santander and Atlántico, improving children's nutrition and access to education as schools reopened post-pandemic. With the Government reiterating its support to the socioeconomic integration of migrants, WFP advocated with donors for employment and entrepreneurship projects. However, these remained underfunded, limiting WFP's ability to carry out activities beyond humanitarian assistance.

The increase in cash assistance in the last quarter of 2022 represented 68 percent of the total CBT distributions. This modality was strategically chosen to provide more flexibility to beneficiaries. New agreements with local financial service providers resulted in wider coverage, cost-efficiency and operational effectiveness, facilitating the expansion of

cash-over-the-counter. CBT was the main assistance modality across WFP's diverse programmes. WFP transferred USD 64 million across 117 municipalities (20 percent more than in 2021); women accounted for 74 percent of CBT beneficiaries. This figure placed Colombia again as WFP's top CBT operation in Latin America and the main agency providing CBT assistance in the country. WFP's operations comprised 70 percent of the CBT transferred in Colombia, positioning the agency strategically in national and local coordination spaces [6].

Risk Management

In line with the 2021 audit recommendations, WFP established the Risk and Compliance Officer position to guide consistent and effective identification, assessment and mitigation actions, ensure compliance with corporate policy and guidance and foster risk-informed decision-making. WFP strengthened its risk management processes through effective mitigation actions related to strategic and financial aspects of its operations to better detect fiduciary risks such as fraud. Regarding risks related to the political transition, WFP enhanced cooperation with the new Government. Risks triggered by insufficient funding materialized in August, resulting in a three-week suspension of school feeding activities in La Guajira and one week in Uribia and Maicao.

High inflation and price volatility constituted other risks that increased WFP's spending. WFP mitigated their severity and limited their impact on operations by applying innovative advanced financing and procurement models, leveraging its longer-term food supply agreements, establishing virtual food stocks and improving pipeline analysis. Furthermore, WFP reduced the risk's likelihood and impact by more frequently reviewing disbursement mechanisms and conducting weekly cash-flow analyses. To ensure consistent pre-positioning available for dispatch, WFP established reliable longer-term food supply agreements (FSA) with local suppliers to stock food for pre-agreed prices. These FSAs reduced delivery times by three weeks compared to 2021.

WFP expanded the services and range of its community feedback mechanisms to detect risks such as fraud and impersonation when working with partners and financial service providers to implement effective mitigation measures. Thereby, risks, such as fraudulent reports by partners and possible abuse of conflict of interest, were promptly identified and mitigated. Resurging internal violence was a relevant risk with potential access and protection impacts. WFP identified and mitigated protection risks by coordinating with local actors. To promote conflict-sensitive programming, proactively identify protection risks, and implement mitigation measures, WFP hired a Conflict Analyst and a Protection Advisor.

Partnerships

WFP continued its efforts to diversify its donor base, incorporating a whole-of-society approach to achieve Zero Hunger and build sustainable partnerships while operating in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. With existing donor partners and governments, WFP explored new funding mechanisms and thereby deepened its alliances, retaining the Government of Colombia as its second biggest donor. WFP's diverse partners in 2022 included governments, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local governments and Indigenous and Afro-descendant councils, international financial institutions, academia and the private sector [1]. This wide range of partners enabled WFP to diversify its operations and expand its partnerships.

Funding, mainly for crisis response, enabled WFP to expand its response geographically from 19 to 22 departments and offset increasing procurement costs to avoid delivery delays. The impacts of the Ukraine crisis and soaring inflation impacted WFP's spending volumes, challenging its ability to maintain its level of operations or respond to emergencies.

WFP built strong alliances with the new Government to support their priorities to fight food insecurity and malnutrition, strengthen local food systems and advance economic reincorporation and community reconciliation, principles of the 2016 Peace Accords. As a partner of choice in Food Security and Nutrition, WFP's programmatic priorities are aligned with the national transformative agenda, providing an opportunity to strengthen the delivery and targeting of national social programmes. In August, WFP's Executive Director visited Colombia to reiterate the agency's support to the Government. Comprehensively, WFP's operations aligned with Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17, supporting Zero Hunger and demand-driven capacity strengthening of local entities.

WFP contributed to enhancing government-led programmes to tackle food insecurity and nutrition challenges. Partnerships with national and local institutions, including the National Department of Planning, Border Management and the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, allowed WFP to implement humanitarian and development programmes along the triple-nexus approach. The partnership with the National Family Welfare Institute was vital to support the Institute's mobile units, the Integrated Units programmes and ENSIN, focusing on Indigenous and Afro-descendant groups. Further, WFP continued leading the national school feeding programme in La Guajira upon government request. WFP was also an ally to the authorities and local partners for emergency preparedness and response and early livelihood recovery for victims of conflict and ex-combatants.

Through local partnerships, WFP reached remote areas and strengthened local capabilities. WFP's steady number of local partners and field-level agreements, as evidenced by the fact that 93 percent of its partners are local organizations, was crucial to empower local actors, ensuring community-specific emergency planning and response. Consolidating alliances with financial service providers allowed WFP to diversify its cash services and design a regionally unique pilot to be implemented in 2023. This pilot will foster the financial inclusion of migrants with Temporary Protection Permits through mobile money under the Better than Cash Alliance and in coordination with UNHCR and UNICEF. Multiyear contributions allowed WFP to sustain its programming to strengthen women's economic empowerment and rights in areas affected by violence. Within this context, WFP's multiyear bi-national Adaptation Fund project constituted a reliable programme to support Awa and Afro communities along the Colombia-Ecuador border.

WFP collaborated with national academia to implement innovative solutions for early recovery and food security programmes to support the Government's National Development Plan. Academic partnerships and funding were key to implement the Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Analysis to upscale evidence generation and data analysis to inform programming and the government's policy-making processes. Cooperation with international financial institutions enabled WFP to maintain social protection activities during most of 2022. Cooperation with the World Bank allowed for the provision of vital economic support to people affected by the impacts of the pandemic. The country office strengthened partnerships with the private sector, culminating in two multi-year projects to accelerate the government's peace agenda and support community resilience and livelihood recovery. Through its innovation platform HZero, WFP built eight partnerships with private sector actors, research institutions, United Nations and government agencies to mobilize resources and support grass-roots food security projects. WFP coordinated with Indigenous and Afro-descendant governments to stabilize these partnerships, especially in the departments of Cesar and La Guajira, contributing to the economic development of Indigenous populations and delivering in-kind assistance.

Interagency resources from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund allowed WFP to provide life-saving assistance to internally displaced people or those affected by climate-induced emergencies and to strengthen its inter-agency partnerships by implementing these multi-sectoral projects. The interagency collaboration enabled WFP to drive agendas efficiently with diverse actors to scale up CBT operations. With the Collaborative Cash Delivery Network and UNHCR, WFP continued to steer the non-biometric Unique Identifier initiative [2] towards better beneficiary data management, data protection and increased efficiency in cash operation of humanitarian actors in Colombia, a unique

initiative in the region and a worldwide good practice. WFP was active in working groups at the local and national levels, including leading the Logistics Working Group, the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster and the Protection Working Group. In 2022, WFP was elected co-leader of the National Cash Working Group and led four out of eight local cash working groups. WFP remains a key partner to the Interagency Group for Mixed Migration Flows, the Humanitarian Country Team and led processes to generate food security and nutrition data to assess migrants' needs better. The agency advocated for and supported national peace and stabilization efforts and contributed to migrants' socioeconomic integration, thereby contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020-2023.

An inter-agency cooperation agreement with UN Women helped WFP with its continuing efforts to empower women and streamline gender-transformative programming.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP completed the second year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2024 with USD 208 million, of which USD 157 million were available for 2022 implementation. The remaining USD 50 million were received in 2022 but committed to 2023 migration and livelihoods response. Resources available included government contributions, multilateral funds, and internal allocations. As one of WFP's biggest donors in 2022, funding from the Government of Colombia accounted for 7 percent of the total resources and was crucial in solidifying year-long programmes and strategic partnerships.

Available funding for 2022 -17 percent less than in 2021- covered 88 percent of requirements. However, needs were unevenly resourced, following the trend of 2021, with 79 percent of funds dedicated to activity 2 (migration response). As the international community's interest was mainly the migration crisis, WFP's ability to contribute to socioeconomic integration, emergency preparedness, nutrition and social protection was hampered.

Contributions received in the later months of the reporting period also affected WFP's implementation. Despite major funding inflows to assist migrant children with school meals, since these occurred in December, the agency reached 40 percent fewer migrant children than in 2021. Sustained funding through the school year is needed to ensure consistent programming.

As in 2021, less than two percent of 2022 funds were flexible contributions, challenging the country office's ability to respond flexibly to emerging needs. Nevertheless, WFP initiated successful socioeconomic integration projects and seed funding resources enabled WFP to kick-start nutrition programmes (activity 6) which will expand over the next years.

Advance financing enabled WFP to prepare for emergencies by procuring food for prepositioning, allowing prompt response to floods in La Mojana and Chocó. Further, WFP counted on the Multi-Partner Trust Fund to sustain WFP's multi-year programmes focused on livelihoods and capacity strengthening.

Inter-agency funding enabled the country team to assist victims of armed violence, internal displacement and climate-related events such as intense floods caused by hurricanes. In 2022, WFP received more than twice the inter-agency funds for emergency response than in 2021, enabling WFP to deliver assistance in the departments of Chocó, La Guajira and La Mojana sub-region. Despite an increase in inter-agency funds received, funding remained significantly below requirements.

To support partners' missions in Colombia, WFP conducted a CSP revision, adding strategic outcome 4 (on-demand services for partners) to the CSP.

























WFP will carry over unspent funds into 2023 and continue to advocate for flexible, multi-year contributions.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	155,744,510	135,363,769	172,571,531	104,552,218
SO02: 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	110,564,042	114,020,573	149,633,369	84,354,604
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	94,190,037	111,775,878	146,567,239	83,664,891
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.	16,374,004	2,244,694	3,058,638	689,713
Non-activity specific	0	0	7,492	0

SO03: 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	45,180,468	21,343,196	22,938,162	20,197,613
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	15,692,484	8,845,249	12,385,533	11,830,844
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	20,830,050	11,759,226	9,368,844	7,747,917
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	8,657,933	738,721	1,183,784	618,851
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	10,835,512	9,151,271	15,438,055	5,375,679

SO01: 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.	10,835,512	9,151,271	15,438,055	5,375,679
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.	10,835,512	9,151,271	15,438,055	5,375,679
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	400,468	0	0	0
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round	400,468	0	0	0
Activity 07: Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners	400,468	0	0	0

Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 884,577	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 166,980,491	 144,515,041	 188,009,587	 109,927,898
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 8,327,035	 8,146,503	 10,895,426	 6,795,238
Total Direct Costs	 175,307,527	 152,661,545	 198,905,013	 116,723,136
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 11,367,660	 9,923,000	 7,974,838	 7,974,838
Grand Total	 186,675,187	 162,584,545	 207,764,429	 124,697,975

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.



57 municipalities with territorially focused programmes were supported with food security, nutrition and early recovery activities



6,745 Indigenous and Afro-descendant people received livelihood support in **14 departments**



1,535 women from 45 women-led farmers' organizations received support on food production techniques and empowerment



1,174 smallholder farmers trained in business skills and **168** were supported in establishing gardens to generate sustainable income



438 people from Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border reintroduced climate-resilient native species and forests

Through strategic outcome 1, WFP complemented national efforts to improve the quality of life of people in a situation of food vulnerability in municipalities prioritized by the Government [1] with territorially focused development programmes (PDET, for its Spanish acronym). These communities are in zones affected by climate change, environmental degradation as well as violence perpetrated by non-state armed groups. Aligned with government priorities, WFP incorporated a triple nexus approach delivering food assistance while carrying out capacity-strengthening activities contributing to sustainable development, socioeconomic reintegration, social cohesion and peacebuilding.

Despite converging inflation, internal violence and climate change challenges, WFP consolidated its role in emergency and post-emergency contexts with the funding received. The agency's resilience activities complemented government-led programmes, contributed to women's financial independence, increased smallholder farmers' productivity, preserved ancestral knowledge, and supported early recovery, advancing the peace process.

In 2022, 10,000 people, including Indigenous and Afro-descendants, small-scale producers and ex-combatants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, participated in community projects to improve their access to nutritious food, establish assets (greenhouses, barns and storage facilities), and reactivate income-generation. Further, 9,000 people received food assistance in the critical stage of recovering livelihoods. Despite continuous challenges in reaching

communities, WFP distributed 142 mt of food and assisted communities in building, improving and maintaining 17,540 assets and community structures. These were strategically selected as they contributed to income generation and diversification. Overall, 25 percent of beneficiaries belonged to Indigenous and Afro-descendant groups across 14 departments.

WFP's programmes mainstreamed the needs and challenges of rural, Indigenous and Afro-descendant women, including female victims of violence. To contribute to gender equality in PDET municipalities, gender-transformative programmes targeted women's associations, smallholder farmers organizations and ex-combatants groups. Activities focused on strengthening women's resilience and financial independence and improving entrepreneurial and digital skills (to sell in online marketplaces), employability and agricultural production capacities.

Indigenous and Afro-descendant women

As women have been disproportionately affected by shocks and stressors, represent half of Colombia's rural population and earn 33 percent less income than their counterparts [2], WFP prioritized supporting income-generating activities among rural women to contribute to their households' food security and nutrition. Overall, WFP assisted 3,777 Indigenous and Afro-descendant women [3].

WFP's project *Oportunidades Pacíficas - Mujeres Rurales* (Peaceful Opportunities - Rural Women) in Nariño and Valle del Cauca recorded that 15 percent more women contributed to decision-making in their household finances, including on the use of cash-based transfers received [4]. This project supported 1,700 women in strengthening their agricultural production and accessing markets to sell products such as aromatic herbs, *chillangua* and *chiraran* [5]. Also, WFP supported 45 women-led local organizations, representing 1,535 women across 21 municipalities (15 in PDET zones) in Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Chocó and Nariño to improve their agricultural skills. In Nariño, WFP trained 26 Afro-Colombian women, members of the *Asochillangua* association, in modern agricultural techniques complemented with traditional practices to mitigate soil erosion and biodiversity loss to produce and commercialize ancestral aromatic plants.

Also, WFP's multiannual ancestral markets initiative supported 298 Indigenous and Afro-Indigenous smallholder farmers in five departments to preserve ancestral knowledge and food production techniques and commercialize them in formal urban markets. These markets helped increase the availability and access to fresh and nutritious food while supporting local farmers' economies. Additionally, in Florencia's unique Amazonian ecosystem, WFP, through the *jardines verdes amazónicos* initiative trained 382 victims of internal violence to cultivate ancestral plants in repurposed plastic containers in vertical gardens, combining ancestral and modern agricultural practices. These contributed to the increase in safe-drinking water, increasing food consumption and agricultural resilience while reducing plastic contamination and household expenses.

Adaptation to climate change

WFP continued to implement the Adaptation Fund project (2017-2023) [6] in collaboration with the Ministries of Environment across Colombia and Ecuador, reaching 438 Afro-descendant and Indigenous people (832 household members as Tier 2 beneficiaries) from border communities. Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation exchanges between ministries and Indigenous and Afro-descendant councils was essential to advance implementation. Beneficiary communities developed ten methodologies to catalogue native species and another three to identify their commercial potential. In addition, four studies developed in 2022 documented traditional practices and established an initial inventory of native plants and ancestral knowledge to develop community training materials. Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities received support to adapt to climate change while safeguarding and applying ancestral knowledge to increase resilience and generate sustainable livelihoods.

Support to smallholder farmers

Under smallholder agricultural market support activities, WFP carried out 809 trainings enhancing the skills of 5,200 smallholder farmers and delivered agricultural supplies to 2,824 farmers enabling them to build or restore physical assets. Trainings covered climate-smart agricultural techniques, marketing skills, post-harvesting management practices, improving productivity and strengthening local food systems. Additionally, WFP provided households with assets to build 1,567 vegetable gardens to generate an income, reducing their vulnerability to economic shocks.

The majority (63 percent) of rural women from women-led smallholder farmers' organizations generated financial income from their agricultural businesses within six months of receiving capacity trainings, complemented by CBT value vouchers or in-kind. These economic opportunities and access to markets for sales contributed to improving the percent of households with acceptable food consumption from 90 to 95 percent. This data reveals that greater financial means among women contributes to improved food security for themselves and their families. Smallholder producers were, however, not able to sustainably increase the value and volume of sales, mostly due to this year's record price inflation and related loss of purchasing power.

Early recovery

WFP advocated combining early recovery and emergency assistance to help people meet immediate needs and sustainably recuperate livelihoods. Through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), WFP was able to support 400 households in Chocó with food assistance for assets, such as chicken houses and vegetable gardens to improve food security and generate revenue, facilitating access to productive lands and enhancing the land restitution processes in Bolívar, Cauca, Córdoba and Nariño departments. Implementing this approach during its multi-sectoral emergency project in Chocó, WFP supplied assets to build chicken houses and gardens to 311 violence-affected households. As a result of the assets established, 70 percent of Indigenous and Afro-descendant households in Chocó generated revenue. Income-generating assets boosted households' resilience to shocks through improved financial assets. These households slightly reduced their negative coping strategies to meet household-level food needs. However, their food consumption did not increase this year as expected, primarily due to record-level food prices and agricultural inputs and tools.

The Territorial Renewal Agency, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund cooperated closely with WFP under the MPTF, which was crucial for institutionalizing government procedures and focusing the agencies' humanitarian and development expertise on livelihood and early recovery. Encouraging collaboration with and receiving buy-in from ministries, local authorities, committees and communities were central to localizing expertise, ensuring longer-term sustainable gains and providing a positive stimulus to community-driven peace dynamics.

WFP monitoring results showed 57 communities in PDET zones had increased access to food and self-sustaining agricultural production to facilitate their reintegration into society. The acceptable food consumption of PDET communities reached 93 percent after receiving early recovery assistance, a three percent increase compared to 2021 data and above the 2022 target. This contributed to reducing their use of negative coping mechanisms to meet their food needs. Exceeding WFP's target, nearly 80 percent of these households reported benefits after creating assets (chicken houses, vegetable gardens), benefitting their household consumption and financial independence.

Despite implementation challenges, WFP's early recovery programmes contributed to recuperating assets and livelihoods, transferring technical knowledge through capacity trainings and providing immediate assistance, often in confined and remote areas. Due to internal violence and NSAGs, communities were often hard to reach, hindering them from accessing their agricultural fields or markets. WFP's operations assisted these communities in becoming more sustainable, independent and shock-resistant while developing financial assets to recover lost livelihoods that left them unable to produce food.

Peacebuilding

WFP's partnerships ranged from government ministries and local Indigenous committees to United Nations agencies, private foundations, and specialized national institutions. Partnering with the Howard G. Buffet Foundation was vital to carry out activities contributing to the peace process and ex-combatants' livelihood recovery.

Contributing to the peace process and reconciliation, WFP supported 1,351 ex-combatants and victims of violence in PDET communities across Cauca, La Guajira, Nariño, and Norte de Santander departments, particularly women-headed households, to generate income and improve social cohesion with communities.

Gender and age analyses informed the design and implementation of the activities. Women and girls were the main beneficiaries of activities dedicated to advancing their economic and financial independence. The *Mujeres Rurales* project was solely dedicated to women beneficiaries, while most beneficiaries (57 percent) of early recovery projects were women, which is a remarkable achievement considering that land in Colombia is predominately owned by men. Throughout the different activities, WFP transformed unequal gender relations, raised awareness of discriminatory social norms and supported women and girls' empowerment.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to national and local institutions in the assistingance to ex-combants 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	4

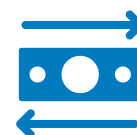
Strategic outcome 02: Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, 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 migrants and Colombian host community members assisted under the migration response



256,037 victims affected by internal violence and weather events supported (21% **increase** over 2021)



76% of migrants and Colombian host community members received cash-based transfers



47,385 migrant school children received school meals



102,333 migrants supported regularizing their status in Colombia, through **1,035 activities** in coordination with government and humanitarian partners

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP complements government efforts to provide humanitarian assistance, access to services and employment opportunities to migrants from Venezuela, Colombian returnees and host communities. In 2022, WFP assisted beneficiaries through direct transfers, including food, cash transfers and training sessions and supported institutional capacity strengthening to state entities that provided assistance and services to migrants, returnees and host communities.

In 2022, in line with national priorities, WFP supported the expansion of humanitarian assistance and socioeconomic integration (SEI) initiatives, provided school meals to migrant children and strengthened the capacities of the migration authority to implement the Temporary Protection Statute, including regularization programmes to register and grant migrants legal status.

Despite the reach of regularization programmes, even with work permits, it is challenging for migrants to find decent work. Thus, 25 percent of migrant households resorted to often irreversible emergency strategies to meet basic food needs, possibly severely impacting a household's ability to confront future shocks [1]. Recognizing this barrier, WFP designed SEI activities to boost the financial independence and employability of migrants, returnees and members of host communities through sustainable livelihoods, ensuring medium and long-term resilience.

Strategic outcome 2 received 8 percent less funding than in 2021 [2]. However, there were notable funding differences between activities. While humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected populations (activity 2) was fully funded, SEI programmes (activity 3) were amongst the lowest funded activities at 19 percent of their requirements. As a result, WFP suspended its six-month SEI programme, limiting its ability to provide services to people with limited access to basic needs beyond humanitarian assistance. Despite the steadfast support of partners, WFP did not meet the funding requirements to provide school meals year-round.

Internal violence and extreme weather events

People affected by internal violence, extreme weather events, or those confined in rural areas consumed the least amounts of food and faced more challenges in reaching markets, hampering their ability to improve their food

consumption sustainably.

In 2022, WFP assisted a record number of people affected by internal violence and extreme weather events; 256,037 people (20 percent more people compared to 2021). Beneficiaries included people living in the departments of Vichada and Amazonas, where previously WFP was not present. The main factor driving the increase in WFP's response was extreme weather or climatic events (56 percent). WFP scaled its assistance and refined targeting tools to reach 71,639 people affected by flooding in 12 municipalities over seven months, including in complex settings in the Pacific region where people were affected by multiple crises. In Chocó, WFP reached 113,170 confined Indigenous and Afro-descendant people, many of whom otherwise would not have been able to access food. For the first time, WFP handed out commodity vouchers to 3,700 people in Indigenous communities in Amazonas, cut off from markets due to pandemic restrictions. Also, leveraging the nutrition initiatives with the National Institute of Family Welfare (strategic outcome 3) to identify the most food-insecure, WFP reached 17,772 victims of internal violence with emergency distributions across 8 departments.

As a result of WFP's assistance, households improved their acceptable food consumption. For extreme weather events-related interventions, the percent of households with acceptable food consumption increased by 25 and for victims of armed violence, by 19 percentage points. More so, beneficiaries applied fewer survival strategies to meet food needs but remained unable to diversify their diets due to the combined impacts of reduced purchasing power, devaluation of the local currency, increased food prices, high inflation rates and restricted movement. People's diets mainly comprised cereals and sugars, and the most consumed proteins were eggs. Meanwhile, foods of higher nutritional value, such as fruits, vegetables, and dairy products, remained unattainable. Data illustrated that people redirected money to meet other basic needs including housing, health, and sanitation services.

Migration

By the end of 2022, Colombia was hosting 2.9 million migrants intending to settle and more were crossing the country in search of a new destination or gravitating across the borders [3]. For a second consecutive year, WFP assisted 1.1 million migrants and host community members across 18 of 32 departments, reaching 62 percent of its initial goal. Of these, 26 percent were women and 40 percent were boys and girls.

WFP conducted the first food security assessment for migrants and Colombians since 2019, with indicative data demonstrating concerning levels of food insecurity in all populations. For every second migrant intending to settle, three in four pendular migrants and those in transit (73 percent) and 30 percent of Colombian households are food insecure [4]. Children from both groups showed high levels of malnutrition (5 percent), while one-third of women suffered from anaemia. Surging food prices gradually put basic goods out of reach, resulting in people becoming more economically vulnerable and increasing barriers to accessing food.

In response to the increased needs, WFP geographically expanded its assistance from 14 to 17 departments (new ones were Antioquia, Bolivar and Santander). WFP's capacity to adapt operations to dynamic migration flows allowed the agency to reach migrants in transit with hot meals and food rations while providing CBT and in-kind options to migrants intending to stay in Colombia. This operational flexibility made cash assistance the principal modality for migrants this year. Between October and December, 68 percent of CBT assistance was provided in cash.

While Venezuelan school-aged children continued to arrive in Colombia, reduced funding hindered WFP's ability to provide meals to all planned children. With 52 percent of requirements funded -16 percent less than in 2021- WFP reached 47,385 migrant children with school meals in La Guajira, Magdalena, Atlántico, Cesar and Norte de Santander departments. Nevertheless, 10,000 migrant children in Norte de Santander were without school meals for eight months (January-August) until funding was received in September. To complement food assistance, WFP continued its capacity-strengthening efforts and advocacy in schools through its social behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy *A Qué Sabe la Igualdad* (What does equality taste like) to tackle discrimination and xenophobia through game-inspired activities. With its SBCC strategy, WFP reached 11,278 individuals in 40 educational facilities across four territories. Beyond students, these activities reached diverse audiences (parents, teachers, school cooks) to transform schools into more inclusive environments for children of all backgrounds. According to a monitoring survey 97 percent of parents were satisfied with the materials and topics in the strategy.

WFP was a key partner to the Government in implementing the Temporary Protection Status programme. The agency supported the Colombian migration authority in carrying out 1,493 information and pre-registration sessions across 110 municipalities in 17 departments. As a result, 200,839 people were reached, half of whom were women (53 percent). In addition, WFP provided 102,333 migrants (tier 2 beneficiaries) that had been previously assisted with a letter certifying their presence in the country before 31 January 2021. Proof of presence is a requirement to be eligible to register for stay permits in Colombia, a four percent increase over 2021. This support was crucial in empowering people to help regularize their status and become eligible to access basic services to access social protection systems.

COVID-19 response

From 2020 to 2022, WFP provided food assistance as part of the government-led response to the pandemic. In the last phase of the response, from January to June, WFP reached 45,331 food-insecure people, including 16,000 Indigenous and Afro-descendant people, in 12 departments. Beneficiaries received in-kind transfers or cash-based transfers for three months to mitigate income losses. In 2022, the COVID-19 response was complemented by initiatives from the Ministry of Health and the Office of the First Lady. In addition, with the World Bank, WFP provided one-off emergency cash assistance to 57,093 people, including migrants, host communities and Colombian returnees, most of whom were women (52 percent), across four municipalities to mitigate pandemic-induced financial losses (Bogota, Soacha, Cali, Bucaramanga).

Socioeconomic integration

In 2022, WFP reached 1,610 people through SEI training on business skills and resume-building complemented by CBT, increasing migrants' long-term income-generating opportunities. In the second half, WFP launched its project in Bogota and Barranquilla and assisted 294 people by complementing training to increase beneficiaries' employability with conditional cash assistance. Preliminary data suggested that SEI interventions helped people develop skills to access better employment. Sixty-nine percent of surveyed migrants found jobs and started generating income within six months of WFP's assistance. These monitoring results encouraged WFP to continue this programme to increase people's opportunities to improve their financial independence.

Partnerships were vital to reach people with food assistance, implement emergency operations and scale up employment activities for migrants. Expanding alliances with local authorities, national institutions and partners ensured efficient migration response and emergency operations while adapting to changing migration dynamics. Leveraging existing relationships, coordination mechanisms and local knowledge positioned WFP to identify alternative access routes and analyse protection and security risks to reach affected people. Particularly for emergency operations, new agreements with local actors, coupled with innovative procurement processes, allowed WFP to rapidly dispatch food assistance.

Partnering with new financial service providers allowed WFP to be more cost-efficient while offering greater options to people across more locations. New partnerships with institutions allowed WFP to expand its services on skills development to support people in accessing the national labour market. WFP's first joint programme with the World Bank laid the ground for a strategic alliance for 2023. Additional providers and increased cash transfer volumes allowed for scaling up corporate digital solutions for registration and cash transfers. This is a best practice of interagency coordination, transparency, documentation, cost-efficiency and data protection.

Activity 2 prioritized delivering assistance to households with pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under 5, or households headed by a single parent or a transgender person. Further, the equal participation of beneficiaries, regardless of gender or age, was streamlined across all activities. This led to an improvement in the Gender and Age Marker score compared to 2021, from 3 to 4. Acknowledging women's specific challenges, SEI interventions under activity 3 were designed to bridge gender gaps and remove the barriers for women to generate income and seek employment.

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.	4
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



59,193 Colombian children received school meals in La Guajira



533,159 Colombians and migrants surveyed to apply for services from the social protection system in Colombia, **57%** of them were women



1,812 children under 5 received specialized food to prevent malnutrition. Another **186 children** received micronutrient powder



496 professionals were trained on food security, nutrition, and gender to support the government-run Mobile Units; **76%** of them were women



The Acelera HZero programme selected **ten innovative food security and nutrition** projects from **6 Latin American countries**



214,158 violence-affected people and migrants received assistance supported by WFP; of which **58%** were children under 18 years

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP strengthened national public policies, institutional capacities, systems and services promoting food security and nutrition. In 2022, the main entities WFP engaged with to improve the sustainable functioning of programmes that support populations in vulnerable conditions were the Ministry of Education, the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF, for its Spanish acronym), the National Planning Department (DNP, for its Spanish acronym) and the National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD, for its Spanish acronym).

WFP continued leading the implementation of the national school feeding programme by delivering school meals in 15 municipalities of La Guajira which WFP started upon government request in 2017. Additionally, WFP worked with ICBF and DNP to attend to the needs of victims of armed violence, promote nutrition and include migrants in the national social protection system. WFP also scaled up its work with emergency preparedness and response authorities to enhance response networks, train local responders, and improve emergency coordination through local mechanisms. In addition, WFP improved early warning systems and tools used for vulnerability analysis. WFP also contributed to increasing the sustainability of national and local administrations, systems and programmes through technical advice to plans and policies, temporary assignments, or specialized expertise.

Since funds for school feeding were received later in the year, WFP halted the distribution of school meals in August and only reached 59 of planned beneficiaries. Nutrition activities was prioritized in the areas with the highest malnutrition and food insecurity levels due to resource constraints reaching only 2 percent of the planned beneficiaries.

School feeding

Thanks to WFP's cost-effective model and impactful 2021 results, in 2022, WFP continued to be a leading partner of the Ministry of Education, delivering food assistance to Colombian children in La Guajira. Despite 10 percent fewer resources, WFP reached 59,193 children from 295 education institutions with on-site prepared and pre-packaged rations. WFP ensured equal access to school meals for girls and boys and developed specific trainings with education authorities on gender-based violence and gender equality in school environments. WFP also trained cooks, principals, and local education authorities through 353 workshops, contributing to fewer reported incidents of non-compliance in food manufacturing, preparation, and transportation. WFP's beneficiary data suggests that retention rates remained high in 2022; although child-by-child data is unavailable, these results suggest that school feeding contributed to

keeping children in school, which is particularly important for families. Resource constraints could, however, impact these achievements in the next years.

Coordinating with regional and local education ministries was vital to increase participation and representation and social cohesion through local school feeding committees. Contracting local partners was key in increasing school hygiene compliance levels [1]. Contributing to the broader enabling environment, WFP organized the IX Regional School Feeding Forum in April in the city of Barranquilla, facilitating South-South and Technical Cooperation exchanges between 21 governments to reiterate the strategic importance of school feeding programmes in educational environments for children's development and to improve school attendance rates.

Nutrition

In 2022, WFP supported the ICBF's Mobile Units and Integrated Units initiatives, the former focusing on households affected by forced displacement and natural hazards. Overall, nutrition initiatives reached populations at high risk of malnutrition, including children, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV (PLWHIV).

As part of its capacity-strengthening activities, WFP trained 496 ICBF officials in food security, nutrition, and gender and 7,240 heads of households on healthy nutrition habits. Of these, 73 percent were reached through 364 game-inspired "education days" across five departments (Atlántico, Choco, Cesar, La Guajira, Magdalena). WFP leveraged the wide reach of these activities to carry out nutrition screenings on pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 and provide on-site nutrition recommendations to households.

Also, WFP complemented ICBF's nutrition programmes by delivering specialized nutritious foods [2] to 1,812 children to prevent acute malnutrition. To prevent malnutrition amongst PLWHIV in the municipality of Maicao in La Guajira, WFP assisted 128 beneficiaries with CBT redeemable for the purchase of specialized nutritious food.

To prevent micronutrient deficiencies, WFP reached 1,841 people through cash-based transfers and in-kind nutrition assistance, which benefited 186 children under 5 that received micronutrient powder. Since the initiative to prevent micronutrient deficiency started in November, impact results will be available in the first quarter of 2023.

In support of local social protection policies, 8 nutrition experts advocated the Right to Food and tailored nutrition policies with local authorities in 75 PDET municipalities across 12 departments.

WFP monitoring results showed that 83 percent of the caregivers of children receiving specialized nutritious food considered the children gained weight and had more energy after receiving ready-to-use supplementary food.

WFP strongly advocated for the Right to Food under its nutrition programme, given the deteriorating levels of nutrition in people's diets in 2022. Initiating nutrition data collection to tailor its portfolio, WFP streamlined nutrition screenings across its other programmes.

Social registries

WFP supported DNP's data collection efforts, enabling an increased coverage of the social protection system with more migrants and Colombians in poverty and vulnerability accessing and benefitting from national food security and nutrition services.

Due to limited resources, only during the first half of 2022 was WFP able to support data collection efforts, reaching half of its target. From January to July, WFP conducted 229,642 assessment and identification surveys [3], registering 533,159 people (tier 3 beneficiaries) vulnerable to food insecurity in national databases to identify potential social protection programme beneficiaries. The initial data collection was vital in helping the central government assess people's eligibility for social services, thereby progressively closing gaps in its social protection system and becoming more inclusive to vulnerable groups, including migrants and migrant women. Among those registered, 72 percent were migrants who fell below the moderate poverty line. Those below this threshold represent the most vulnerable people who are unable to meet their minimum basic needs, including access to a food basket that provides adequate nutrition. The intervention also identified that 57 percent of registered people were women between 20 to 39 years, recognizing that beneficiaries were primarily young migrant women. In November, WFP received funds to assist the central and local governments to adjust targeting tools to identify the most vulnerable households.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

In 2022, WFP expanded its Emergency Preparedness portfolio, developing analytical tools and strengthening context and conflict analysis capacities to foster programmatic and data-driven decision-making that facilitated preparedness in government and humanitarian partners during a year of record emergencies. Through the WFP-led working group, WFP also facilitated inter-sectoral emergency preparedness.

WFP led the Logistics Working Group composed on government and humanitarian logistics partners, to strengthen nationwide emergency systems. As part of the global logistics emergency preparedness project, WFP consolidated logistics information in digital platforms, virtual stock monitoring and planning prepositioned emergency stocks in

strategically located warehouses for rapid delivery.

Innovation

WFP continued stimulating innovative thinking and processes across sectors to fight hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean through the Regional Innovation Hub HZero launched in 2021 [4]. In 2022, WFP supported four projects with technical and financial resources, selected in the first regional edition of the programme *Acelera HZero*. Furthermore, it promoted the second edition of the programme *Acelera HZero 2022/23*, which received 200 applications from social entrepreneurs, start-ups and community innovators from 14 countries in the region. Ten projects were selected and paired with mentors, received financial support and gained access to the network of WFP’s allies. Through the Hub and the acceleration programmes, WFP contributed to the consolidation of an innovation community, facilitating exchanges and fostering collaboration among actors, paving the pathway towards Zero Hunger both in Colombia and the region.

The initiative with ICBF leveraged each partner’s nutrition expertise to continue the comprehensive malnutrition prevention programme. WFP continued to work with diverse partners to mobilize resources and develop strategies to diversify its donor base. Developing a close partnership with the UNGRD opened opportunities to strengthen EPR collaboration and activities.

Through strategic outcome 4, WFP contributed to increased service access for people from all age groups, ranging from children under 5 to the elderly. Activity 4 specifically provided services from a women’s rights-based approach, advancing the constitutional protection of girls and boys. In this sense, gender and age considerations were clearly streamlined and contributed to the path towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5 [5], as evidenced in WFP’s Gender and Age Marker score of 4.

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 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	4
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	4

Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round



WFP will provide **on-demand supply chain services** to Humanitarian and development partners in 2023.



WFP will facilitate **digital beneficiary management services** in 2023.

Via strategic outcome 4, WFP provides humanitarian and development partners with on-demand services and enhanced beneficiary data management to assist people year-round and enable them to meet essential needs.

To ensure activities could start at the onset of 2023, WFP submitted a revision of the country strategic plan in 2022; the revision, including the addition of strategic outcome 4, was approved in late December [1]. Thus, design and implementation will be carried out in 2023, as originally planned.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Women, girls and the LGBTIQ+ community in Colombia continued to face worsening structural gender inequalities. This trend has continued since the early Covid-19 pandemic, due to its disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations. The 2021 national poverty level was around 40 percent [1], with women, diverse populations and ethnic communities being the most affected. Women make up 53 percent of those living in extreme poverty, a gap most evident in rural areas [2]. Increased levels of internal violence affected women and girls disproportionately. National institutes recorded 92,668 cases of gender-based violence (GBV) and domestic violence, most of them between 29 and 60 years [3] [4]. In 2023, continued price inflation and decreased food production capacity are expected to disproportionately impact on women and diverse populations. Colombia's women continued to experience violence in public and private settings, partly due to increased poverty and sadly reflecting global trends in gender-based violence (GBV).

Women's participation in the labour market remained lower than that of men, despite representing 48 percent of Colombia's rural population; women earned on average 33 percent less income [5]. Gender inequalities are more pronounced in ethnic communities. Rural and ethnic women spent eight hours a day on unpaid care and household chores, as opposed to 3.5 hours for men. Only 26 per cent of women participated in decision-making that affect their resources and food security. To enhance women's decision-making powers, WFP and communities encouraged equal gender representation in project oversight committees. With increasing inequality documented, the agency consequently updated its prioritization criteria to identify the most vulnerable trans populations. WFP continued to empower rural women, focusing on rural Indigenous and Afro-Colombian women, and LGBTIQ+ survivors.

For five months, 220 GBV survivors, among them LGBTIQ+ people, received CBT assistance across Buenaventura, Palmira, Maicao and Riohacha, some cities with the highest levels of GBV in Colombia. Monitoring data revealed that survivors were able to become financially more independent. WFP leveraged this project to sensitize staff and partners on stigmatization and inform beneficiaries of their rights.

Continuing 2021 practises, gender activities received a 7.5 percent budget share across WFP's operation. The agency and partners continued tailoring trainings to the needs of women and girls, based on learnings from the rapid gender analysis tool. This vital tool helped identify gender issues in communities to adapt programming and increasingly close gaps. WFP signed a *Memorandum of Understanding* with UNWOMEN Colombia to replicate this programmatic effort in its emergency operations. WFP continued evaluating the gender approach of applicants to its roster of cooperating partners. In Cucuta, WFP trained local partners on gender mainstreaming and standardizing gender messaging to beneficiaries through exercises; in Florencia, WFP introduced its Gender Ladder (a game to communicate gender concepts) to communities, while field teams in Cucuta leveraged SFP trainings to introduce gender concepts and enhance GBV awareness in schools

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 2022, armed violence worsened and led to increased numbers of people being displaced or confined, disproportionately affecting at-risk Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. Thus, compared to 2021, protection risks deepened due to increased internal violence and migration and more frequent extreme weather events. Hostilities primarily escalated in Pacific territories and rural and border regions due to fragmenting and expanding non-state armed groups (NSAG). By the end of the year, 224 events of armed violence were recorded, affecting 82,000 internally displaced people and an additional 109,000 people forcibly confined [1]. The majority of those displaced (74 percent) and confined (99 percent) were Indigenous and Afro-Colombian people [2]. The armed clashes, kidnappings, assassinations and confinement affected populations' security, mobility and welfare, community dynamics and intensified protection risks. WFP helped mitigate this trend in communities through the creation of community spaces for consultation and conducting joint protection risk analyses with cooperating partners and members of communities to identify risk prevention actions.

Restricted access to food, combined with gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, child labour and human trafficking, deteriorated people's food security, subsistence and resilience. Migrants crossing through the country reported robberies, xenophobia and physical mistreatment, primarily migrant women and girls travelling alone. WFP, with partners carried out activities to identify and reduce protection risks in areas of operations, including risk analysis, defined protection routes and updated protection care protocols for priority cases. Field offices in at-risk areas received context-specific protection trainings on analysis, access and negotiations, disability inclusion and risk mitigation strategies. Also, WFP also participated in the Protection Working Group and Safe Spaces Network, advocating for the mainstreaming of protection, gender sensitivity and inclusive programming across development and humanitarian projects. For 2023, WFP will coordinate with technical partners to strengthen disability-inclusive programming, conducting baseline assessments and sensitizing its staff.

WFP continued implementing the recommendations of the Privacy Impact Assessment for personal data protection conducted in 2020, including training field office employees on handling and protecting personal data. WFP upgraded its protocols to fast-track food assistance to people exposed to severe protection risks, thereby complementing services provided by protection partners. Supporting established protection referral mechanisms, WFP reported severe protection cases to the national Protection Cluster, through its Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms, mainly in Arauca, on violations of children's rights. Its activities on Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelan Migrants also enabled WFP to identify some protection cases that were subsequently referred to protection agencies. Reporting mechanisms for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were streamlined through updated protocols, trainings and adding messages on Zero Tolerance to digital and print materials at assistance points. Further, WFP established a network of PSEA focal points for prevention and reporting in the field. Through the campaign, the agency reiterated its commitment and external advocacy.

In Arauca, WFP and cooperating partners disseminated advocacy materials on violence prevention, GBV and sexual violence. In Chocó, WFP's assistance was often a lifeline to confined communities, whose information was vital for WFP to take actions to minimize protection risks and schedule its food distributions. Community participation, therefore, strongly contributed to WFP taking adequate measures to minimize protection risks for vulnerable populations in its CERF-funded projects in Chocó, such as jointly conducting distributions with UNHCR. In Caqueta's LGBTQI+ collective *Mariposario Amazónicos*, WFP supported awareness activities to strengthen care support and protection networks during Colombia's 2022 Pride Day.

To tackle increased xenophobia and discrimination against migrant children, WFP continued its social and behaviour change campaigns in schools. In Florencia, WFP conducted an assessment to identify barriers to better address the needs of people with disabilities across its programming, which identified various institutional, behavioural, communication and environmental barriers as the main obstacles. This barrier assessment helped WFP develop recommendations to strengthen its disability-inclusive programming.

Standard Operating Procedures were reviewed and revised in 2022 to document key processes adequately. WFP upgraded its corporate Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in 2022 to provide toll-free round-the-clock assistance.

Adding to its channels to securely contact WFP and provide feedback and file complaints, the CFM provided information on all of WFP's operations, which enhanced transparency and reliability to people. These improved access and communication options enabled WFP to understand people's needs and reinforced the importance of these mechanisms. The country office received, classified and responded to 44,232 requests this year, a 190 percent increase over the CFM's 2021 capacity [3]. This increased volume of feedback allowed WFP to make better informed, data-driven decisions on fine-tuning its operations to better respond to people's needs. Similar to 2021 feedback, general information about assistance, qualification criteria or requests for assistance were the most common topics. In the departments with the highest prevalence of violence, like Nariño, Arauca, Valle del Cauca and Caquetá, the hotline was vital for people to inquire about how to receive assistance safely in the context of armed violence. WFP's Protection unit worked closely with partners in all locations to implement protection actions.

As a result of WFP's efforts to mainstream protection in 2022, 100 percent of beneficiaries said they received transfers safely and dignifiedly; three percent mentioned challenges to accessing WFP programmes.

As part of the global launch of the Together we say NO campaign against sexual exploitation and abuse in Colombia, WFP partnered with an organization of former female victims of the armed conflict in La Guajira to design and produce 850 environmentally friendly shopping bags, thereby supporting these women in generating an income to become more resilient to economic shocks.

Environment

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

Colombia, although one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, has been impacted by environmental degradation linked to illegal economies, climate change, deforestation and record extreme weather events. These events impacted livelihoods, agricultural production and infrastructure, ecosystems and biodiversity. To better identify the impacts of economic activities on its ecosystems, Colombia became the first Latin American country to establish a green taxonomy tool to better adapt to climate change, protect lands and water sources and reduce emissions. The new Government continues prioritizing the preservation of Colombia's biodiversity and ancestral heritage.

Environmental co-benefits of WFP's initiatives with communities range from healthier ecosystems, waterways and soils to reduced disaster risks from restored mangrove forests or preserved ancestral biodiversity and practices. This was achieved by supporting 13 communities to reintroduce climate-resilient native species under the Adaptation Fund, leading to the preservation of native and mangrove forests, 47 and 85 hectares, respectively. WFP supported Indigenous and Afro-descendent women to preserve ancestral organic cultivation practices, benefitting cleaner waterways and nutrifying agricultural soils.

Mindful of the impacts of extreme weather events and the country's internal violence on natural resources, WFP streamlined environmental protection measures encouraging 3R initiatives [1] and conducting project-specific screenings of environmental and social risks. In 2022, seven field-level agreements were screened for environmental and social risks. More so, in the Adaptation Fund project, a WFP environmental and social risk screening tool was applied, and results were socialized with stakeholders and environmental authorities. Additionally, WFP applied and disseminated a CFM with local communities and elaborated communication products in Indigenous languages. No safeguards were implemented for other activities as partners have yet to receive guidelines about this area. For 2023, WFP will ensure consistent screening to mitigate environmental and social risks.

WFP incorporated eco-friendly measures across its offices, such as the LEED environmental accreditation [2], water- and energy-efficient infrastructure and lighting [3]. Field offices operationalized environmentally- friendly measures, such as separating waste streams or distributing biodegradable cutlery with food rations. In Cucuta, WFP supported local businesses to produce soaps from cooking oil used in WFP-supported community kitchens. Encouraged by WFP's recycling education, more communities started separating solid wastes and applying 3R principles, such as WFP bags repurposed into plant pots, demonstrating increasing sustainable and environmental awareness. WFP-supported farms produced 4,000 kg of compost from organic waste to make natural fertilizers [4]. Lastly, the agency procured all food from local vendors to reduce its carbon footprint while reactivating local economies and producers' productivity.

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] OCHA pending final 2022 report
- [2] Unidad Nacional Para las Víctimas – Registro único de víctimas
- [3] Government emergency decree 2113, November 2022
- [4] UN WOMEN 2022
- [5] Migración Colombia, data until October 2022 (published February 2023)
- [6] National Unit for Disaster Risk Management
- [7] Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (DEAM), December 2022
- [8] OCHA pending final 2022 report
- [9] Migración Colombia infographic, version of July 2022
- [10] Estimated figures WFP Colombia – 10 percent Indigenous communities, 5 percent Afro-descendant groups
- [11] Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger), 5 (Gender Equality), 13 (Climate Action), 15 (Life on Land)15), 16 (Peace Justice and Strong Institutions),17 (Partnerships)

Context and Operations

- [1] National Statistics Institute of Colombia (DANE), November 2022.
- [2] GIFMM Colombia 2022 dashboard (Respuestas GIFMM, Filter "WFP").
- [3] WFP Nutrition monitoring data, December 2022.
- [4] UN Women 2022.
- [5] Tendencias e Impacto Humanitario en Colombia 2022.
- [6] Colombia Cash Working Group dashboard.

Partnerships

- [1] WFP received contributions from the United States, Colombia, Canada, France, the Republic of Korea, the European Union (ECHO), Switzerland, and private partners. Additional support was provided by the Adaptation Fund, CERF, WFP Innovation Accelerator, and the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peacebuilding
- [2] The Unique Identifier process is the result of coordination between WFP, UNHCR and the consortia of the CCD- Collaborative Cash Delivery in Colombia, which consists of the implementation of a common process used to identify potential duplicate beneficiaries among participant organizations, thus avoiding the risk of double assistance of cash-based transfers' interventions, optimizing at the same time the use of the resources given by the donors for humanitarian assistance.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Municipalities with Territorially Focused Development Programs (Programas de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial – PDETs) were created by Decree 893 in 2017 as a 10-year subregional program for the comprehensive transformation of the rural sphere to facilitate the implementation of reform instruments in Colombia's territories most affected by armed violence, poverty, illicit economies and institutional weakness. PDET serves as a planning and management instrument for implementing the sectoral plans and programs within the framework of the Comprehensive Rural Reform and the relevant measures established in the final peace agreement from November 2016.
- [2] UN WOMEN 2022
- [3] Of the total, 70 percent were Indigenous women.
- [4] WFP Colombia Monitoring activity 1
- [5] Chillangua and chiraran are traditional plants used for modern and ancestral gastronomy.
- [6] Building adaptive capacity to climate change through food security and nutrition actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Emergency food security assessment for migrant populations and host communities - executive summary WFP 2022. <https://reliefweb.int/report/colombia/evaluacion-de-seguridad-alimentaria-en-emergencias-para-poblaciones-migrantes-y-comunidades-de-acogida-resumen-ejecutivo>
- [2] This comparison disregards late funding received in December 2022 for this outcome (USD 43 million), as it will be spent in 2023 (carry-over).
- [3] Migración Colombia Infographic October 2022. <https://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/infografias/content/375-infografias-2022>
- [4] WFP School feeding assessment, focus group discussions.
- [5] WFP Colombia, 2022 Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA).
- [6] As of August 2022, the Country Office transitioned the reporting of its School Feeding interventions from CBT vouchers to commodity vouchers, in accordance with the Guidance for the Provision of Meals through Indirect Cash Transfer, "(...) 1) Transfer Agent is a licensed company (preferred option) (...)." This guide states that Commodity Voucher is the best reporting scheme for school meals since in those cases, WFP does not purchase the food directly but through third parties and the beneficiaries do not choose the menu. As a result, the beneficiaries of the School Feeding Programme for migrants and Colombians are repeated in the Output Results table.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] PlumpyDoz™ is a ready-to-use medium quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement.

[2] SISBEN is the official social protection targeting mechanism of the Government of Colombia, which is necessary to access 29 programmes, including cash transfers, subsidized health, and childcare, among others. It is the same for both Colombians and Venezuelans.

[3] Improvements were perceived in weight gain and more energy in the children. WFP Colombia Nutrition Baseline Evaluation, December 2022

[4] WFP School-Feeding end-line monitoring data, December 2022

[5] The HZero initiative provides financial and tailored technical support to innovative solutions by bringing together often young entrepreneurs, local actors and investors.

[6] SDG 5 focuses on achieving gender equality

[7] As of August 2022, the country office transitioned the reporting of its School Feeding interventions from CBT vouchers to commodity vouchers, in accordance with the Guidance for the Provision of Meals through Indirect Cash Transfer, "(...) 1) Transfer Agent is a licensed company (preferred option) (...)." This guide states that Commodity Voucher is the best reporting scheme for school meals since in those cases, WFP does not purchase the food directly but through third parties and the beneficiaries do not choose the menu. As a result, the beneficiaries of the School Feeding Programme for migrants and Colombians are repeated in the Output Results table.

[8] Nutrition initiatives (activity 6) started in September and November, impact results will be available in the first quarter of 2023. Thus, no 2022 follow-up values are available.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Revision 01 was approved on 23 December 2022.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Colombia, December 2022

[2] see data note [1]

[3] Medicina Legal, September 2022. This data does not include the cases reported through the family police

[4] UN WOMEN, 2022

[5] see data note no. 4

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] UN OCHA Sala Humanitaria 2022 data, Unit for Comprehensive Care and Reparation for Victims (UARIV), Department of Social Prosperity, 2022 and ACAPS Colombia Risk Report, January 2023

[2] Tendencias e Impacto Humanitario en Colombia 2022, December 2022, OCHA

[3] WFP Colombia Community Feedback Mechanism 2022 monitoring data

[4] Activity 6 nutrition initiatives started in September and November, impact results will be available in the first quarter of 2023. Thus, there are no follow-up values.

Environment

[1] The 3R initiative aims to promote the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle)

[2] The WFP Central Office in Bogota is LEED-accredited (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). See also <https://www.cagbc.org/our-work/certification/leed/>

[3] These measures include energy-efficient and timed air conditioners, water-efficient and timed wash basins in wash facilities and reduced need for lighting due to the LEED-designed architecture of the building.

[4] WFP Monitoring

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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 undernourishment	%			10.8	2015	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	670,412	766,190	1,436,602	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	627,655	727,004	1,354,659	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			2.3	2015	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	90	96	186	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	4,124	2,250	6,374	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	10,686,293			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	506,172	766,190	151%
	female	539,986	670,412	124%
	total	1,046,158	1,436,602	137%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	44,988	34,667	77%
	female	41,557	32,019	77%
	total	86,545	66,686	77%
24-59 months	male	52,327	58,407	112%
	female	47,316	55,776	118%
	total	99,643	114,183	115%
5-11 years	male	97,229	129,307	133%
	female	94,773	125,343	132%
	total	192,002	254,650	133%
12-17 years	male	85,262	98,001	115%
	female	84,114	88,991	106%
	total	169,376	186,992	110%
18-59 years	male	202,418	400,437	198%
	female	235,386	321,458	137%
	total	437,804	721,895	165%
60+ years	male	23,948	45,371	189%
	female	36,840	46,825	127%
	total	60,788	92,196	152%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	354,643	379,778	107%
Returnee	115,280	65,403	57%
IDP	79,027	78,436	99%
Migrants	497,208	912,985	184%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	400	438	109%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	69,842	12,329	17%
Malnutrition prevention programme	81,924	3,781	4%
School based programmes	157,400	106,578	67%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	10,792	6,374	59%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	725,800	1,307,274	180%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	1,964	1,774	90%
Biscuits	8	0	0%
Canned Fish	529	528	100%
Iodised Salt	27	0	0%
Lentils	1,964	1,710	87%
Maize Meal	1,201	1,167	97%
Micronutrient Powder	2	0	0%
Oat	108	0	0%
Pasta	1,585	1,295	82%
Rations	1,173	1,343	114%
Rice	2,348	2,663	113%
Sugar	27	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	702	829	118%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	776	0	0%
Biscuits	45	0	0%
Canned Fish	198	0	0%
Iodised Salt	65	0	0%
LNS	0	4	-
Lentils	776	0	0%
Maize Meal	517	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	2	0	1%
Oat	259	0	0%
Pasta	647	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4	0	0%
Rice	905	0	0%
Sugar	65	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	238	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	61	25	41%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Canned Fish	17	8	44%
Lentils	61	19	30%
Maize Meal	41	18	44%
Pasta	61	21	34%
Rice	81	43	53%
Vegetable Oil	19	8	44%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	41,653,059	30,223,978	73%
Commodity Voucher	1,413,776	3,303,141	234%
Value Voucher	26,998,483	24,949,140	92%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	7,330,691	3,010,177	41%
Commodity Voucher	10,093,267	2,477,826	25%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Value Voucher	821,360	403,935	49%
Cash	331,738	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	248	216
			Male	152	222
			Total	400	438
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	6,820	2,239
			Male	4,180	1,179
			Total	11,000	3,418
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	6,691	4,124
			Male	4,101	2,250
			Total	10,792	6,374
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	8,334	2,924
			Male	8,006	2,947
			Total	16,340	5,871
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,460	1,883
			Male	3,324	1,717
			Total	6,784	3,600
A.2: Food transfers			MT	341	142
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,153,098	403,935

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.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	Individual	200	218

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	20	15
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	69	47
Food assistance for asset				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	887,300	766,131
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	Individual	789	350
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	27	22
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	458	449
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	35	52
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	1,700	1,720
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	1,747	1,358
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	1,000	1,800
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	1,000	983
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	120,000	124,568.17
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	9	3
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 asset				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	549,000	406,493.76
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	980,000	792,274.78
A: 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.				
Food assistance for asset				
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	1,700	1,712
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.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	138	0
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.1.138: Number of fish fingerlings distributed	Number	15,000	15,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	90	90
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	7	7
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	20	17
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	5	5
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	1,722	2,176
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.70: Number of hives distributed	Number	70	70
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	170	172
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.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	1,567	1,567

Smallholder agricultural market support 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	200	195
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	5	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	11	11
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	77	80
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	120	124
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	10	9
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	439	389
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	441	391
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	62	62
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	17	17
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.15: Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	Individual	8	6
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	44	44
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	3	1

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.33: Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming	Individual	200	200
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.34: Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking	Individual	200	200
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	450	450
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	1	1
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.2: Number of demonstration gardens established	garden	4	4
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	Individual	25	25
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.49: Number of satellite collection centers supported	centre/site	1	1
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.11: Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	Individual	1,100	1,192
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.13: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in market information system	Individual	2	2
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.15: Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	Individual	299	299
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.17: Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics	Individual	24	5
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.1: Number of agreements established with market oriented organizations/companies for better market linkages	unit	58	14
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.20: Number of farmer organizations supported with basic equipment required for marketing (platform weighing scale)	farmer organization	1	1
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	16	24
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.2: Number of demonstration gardens established	garden	450	252
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.33: Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming	Individual	150	150
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.35: Number of farmers who had access to improved agro-inputs	Individual	1,400	1,825
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	360	304
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	Individual	25	25
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.49: Number of satellite collection centers supported	centre/site	1	1

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.52: Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled	Individual	100	64
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	10,792	6,374
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	Individual	370	299
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	9	9
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	83	156
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.6: Number of exposure / learning exchange visits conducted	instance	3	0
G: 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				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	400	438

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	0	≥100,000	≥100,000	7,023			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥500	≥500	2			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: EARLY RECOVERY 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16	≤10	≤10	6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≤10	≤10	6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤10	≤10	6			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86	≥90	≥90	92		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	≥90	≥90	95		
	Overall	86	≥90	≥90	93		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12	≤8	≤8	6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤8	≤8	5		
	Overall	12	≤8	≤8	6		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤2	≤2	2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≤2	≤2	0		
	Overall	2	≤2	≤2	1		
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	79		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: ECOLOGICAL HOMES - Location: Antioquia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	88	≥88	≥88	84		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	≥87	≥87	87		
	Overall	88	≥88	≥88	85		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12	≤12	≤12	13		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≤7	≤7	7		
	Overall	11	≤11	≤11	12		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤6	≤6	6		
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	3		

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	63		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: MPTF CHOCÓ - Location: Chocó - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11	≤5	≤5	10		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≤5	≤5	7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	9		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83	≥83	≥83	59		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	≥94	≥94	75		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86	≥86	≥86	64		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤13	≤13	39		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤6	≤6	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤11	≤11	33		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤4	≤4	2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	44		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: RURALWOMEN - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6	≤6	≤6	7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤6	≤6	7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤6	≤6	7		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	90	≥95	≥95	95		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥95	≥95	95		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤5	≤5	5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	5		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	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	1,328	
			Male	760	1,198	
			Total	2,000	2,526	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	288,503	355,294	
			Male	265,504	363,927	
			Total	554,007	719,221	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	27,552	15,163	
			Male	29,848	15,163	
			Total	57,400	30,326	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	8,530	
			Male	0	8,529	
			Total	0	17,059	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	4,732	45,429	
			Male	4,368	70,756	
			Total	9,100	116,185	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	15,163	
			Male	0	15,163	
			Total	0	30,326	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	8,530	
			Male	0	8,529	
			Total	0	17,059	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	135,425	206,258	
			Male	126,935	270,087	
			Total	262,360	476,345	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	8,310	0	
			Male	8,308	0	
			Total	16,618	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	11,639	11,310	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	58,943,048	55,055,302	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,413,776	3,303,141	
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	3,216	0	
			Male	1,972	0	
			Total	5,188	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	3,216	449	
			Male	1,972	159	
			Total	5,188	608	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	10,582	271	
			Male	10,170	250	
			Total	20,752	521	

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	10,582	284
			Male	10,170	208
			Total	20,752	492
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	9,708,494	117,816

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.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	Individual	3,000	2,905
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	473,000	458,288.38
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	7,000	17,268
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	220	222
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.26: Number of people reached through the special operation (male)	Individual	600	600
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.27: Number of people reached through the special operation (female)	Individual	600	600
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	9,300	24,744
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	16,000	27,513
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	150
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	1,000,000	829,258
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 (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	589	642
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	250	757
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	20	206

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 (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	5,000	4,796
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	5,000	6,482

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 (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	70	55

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 asset				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	657,000	313,769
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.32: Number of people receiving NFIs	Number	300	210
Food assistance for training				
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	12	12
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.32: Number of people receiving NFIs	Number	300	346

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Atlántico / COHORT 2022 / URT1 / URT_SF_ONS - Location: Atlántico - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	20	≤20	≤20	86			Secondary data
	Male	20	≤20	≤20	83			Secondary data
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	84			Secondary data

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	80	≥80	≥80	14		Secondary data
Retention rate	Male	80	≥80	≥80	17		Secondary data
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	15		Secondary data
Target Group: COHORT 2022 / URT1 / URT_SF_ONS - Location: Cesar - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	20	≤20	≤20	1		Secondary data
Drop-out rate	Male	20	≤20	≤20	1		Secondary data
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	1		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	80	≥80	≥80	99		Secondary data
Retention rate	Male	80	≥80	≥80	99		Secondary data
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	99		Secondary data
Target Group: COHORT 2022 / URT1 / URT_SF_ONS - Location: Magdalena - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	20	≤20	≤20	10		Secondary data
Drop-out rate	Male	20	≤20	≤20	10		Secondary data
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	10		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	80	≥80	≥80	90		Secondary data
Retention rate	Male	80	≥80	≥80	90		Secondary data
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	90		Secondary data
Target Group: COHORT 2022 / URT1 / URT_SF_ONS - Location: Norte De Santander - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	20	≤20	≤20	1		Secondary data
Drop-out rate	Male	20	≤20	≤20	1		Secondary data
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	1		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	80	≥80	≥80	99		Secondary data
Retention rate	Male	80	≥80	≥80	99		Secondary data
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	99		Secondary data
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17	≤10	≤10	12		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤10	≤10	10		
	Overall	16	≤10	≤10	11		
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.6	=7	=7	5.9		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.6	=7	=7	5.7		
	Overall	5.6	=7	=7	5.8		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≥10	≥10	10		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≥10	≥10	16		
	Overall	9	≥10	≥10	11		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	55	≥60	≥60	63		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	≥60	≥60	57		
	Overall	53	≥60	≥60	61		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	73	≥75	≥75	83		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≥75	≥75	85		
	Overall	73	≥75	≥75	84		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≤5	≤5	9		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≤5	≤5	7		
	Overall	16	≤5	≤5	9		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	=0	1			WFP
	Male	2	=0	=0	1			programme monitoring
	Overall	1	=0	=0	1			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≤5	≤5	6			WFP
	Male	12	≤5	≤5	11			programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤5	≤5	7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	≥85	≥85	81			WFP
	Male	73	≥85	≥85	77			programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥85	≥85	80			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	≥28	≥28	16			WFP
	Male	27	≥28	≥28	14			programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≥28	≥28	15			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	≥35	≥35	31			WFP
	Male	40	≥35	≥35	32			programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≥35	≥35	32			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	66	≥85	≥85	81			WFP
	Male	64	≥85	≥85	81			programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥85	≥85	81			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24	≤10	≤10	15			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	≤10	≤10	15			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≤10	≤10	15			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤5	≤5	4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤5	≤5	4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	4			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4	≥30	≥30	19			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≥30	≥30	5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥30	≥30	24			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	50	≤30	≤30	34			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≤30	≤30	10			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≤30	≤30	44			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	24	≤5	≤5	4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≤5	≤5	1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≤5	≤5	5			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	≤35	≤35	22			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤35	≤35	6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤35	≤35	28			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - Location: La Guajira - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	20	≤20	≤20	23	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	20	≤20	≤20	23	
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	23	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	80	≥80	≥80	77	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	77	
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	77	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2021 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13	≤6	≤6	7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring		
	Male	11	≤6	≤6	8			
	Overall	12	≤6	≤6	7			
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	≥7	≥7	6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring		
	Male	5	≥7	≥7	6			
	Overall	5	≥7	≥7	6			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64	≥90	≥90	92	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring		
	Male	46	≥90	≥90	92			
	Overall	58	≥90	≥90	92			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27	≤5	≤5	7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring		
	Male	41	≤5	≤5	8			
	Overall	32	≤5	≤5	7			

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≤5	≤5	1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤5	≤5	0		
	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	1		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12	≤30	≥30	26		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≤30	≥30	19		
	Overall	11	≤30	≥30	24		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	54	≥35	≤35	36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	≥35	≤35	42		
	Overall	56	≥35	≤35	38		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0		
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34	≤35	≤35	38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	≤35	≤35	39		
	Overall	33	≤35	≤35	38		
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	92		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 (on-site)	Female	0	19,238
			Male	0	19,237
			Total	0	38,475
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	10,359
			Male	0	10,359
			Total	0	20,718
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	19,238
			Male	0	19,237
			Total	0	38,475
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	10,359
			Male	0	10,359
			Total	0	20,718
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,330,691	2,957,865
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	6,706,802	2,477,826
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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	250	0
			Male	230	0
			Total	480	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	0	195
			Total	0	195
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	70
			Male	0	58
			Total	0	128
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	0	815
			Male	0	645
			Total	0	1,460
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	5,497	0
			Male	5,282	0
			Total	10,779	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	5,497	0
			Male	5,282	0
			Total	10,779	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	5,497	0
			Male	5,282	0
			Total	10,779	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	5,497	0
			Male	5,282	0
			Total	10,779	0

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	10,780	889
			Male	10,780	923
			Total	21,560	1,812
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	8,624	90
			Male	8,624	96
			Total	17,248	186
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,497	4
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	52,312
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	3,386,465	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\$	8,064,742	9,723,648.63
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	480	496
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	31	52
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	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	5	9
K: 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				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	58	78
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	125	109
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 (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	236	295
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	537	657

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	3	80
C: 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 (on-site)				
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	0	16
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 (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	90	92
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\$	670,000	235,885
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	30	34
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 micronutrient deficiencies				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	2	4.02
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	450	450

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	=1	=0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 / SMP1 / SMP_SF_ONS - Location: La Guajira - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Enrolment rate	Female	70	≤70	≥70	65			Secondary data
	Male	70	≤70	≥70	65			Secondary data
	Overall	70	≤70	≥70	65			Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	20	≤20	≤20	24			Secondary data
	Male	20	≤20	≤20	19			Secondary data
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	22			Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	80	≥80	≥80	76			Secondary data
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	81			Secondary data
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	78			Secondary data

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - Location: Valle Del Cauca - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	18.1	≤10	≤10				WFP survey
	Male	6.9	≤10	≤10				WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	≤10	≤10				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	≥85	≥85				WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100				WFP survey
	Overall	76	≥85	≥85				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≥12	≥12				WFP survey
	Male	0	≥0	≥0				WFP survey
	Overall	20	≥12	≥12				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤3	≤3				WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0				WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤3	≤3				WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	31	≥60	≥50				WFP survey

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	14	≥84	≥84	75			WFP programme monitoring
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	18	≤4	≤4	11			WFP programme monitoring
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	14	≥31	≥31	14			WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	59	≥65	≥65	48			WFP programme monitoring
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	62	≥83	≥83	55			WFP programme monitoring
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	18	≤8	≤8	12			WFP programme monitoring

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	14	≤43	≤43	33				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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source	
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity 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	68	≥92	≥92	78				WFP programme monitoring
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	12	≤8	≤8	3				-
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	20	≤43	≤43	19				-

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	96	≥98	≥98	100			-
	Male	97	≥98	≥98	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥98	≥98	100			-

Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	98			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	98			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	98			WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	99			-
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99			WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	96			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	97			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	≥98	≥98	96			-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96	≥98	≥98	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	≥98	≥98	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥98	≥98	100			-

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	=100	=100	99			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	=100	99			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	99			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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: COHORT 2022 - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	82			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	67	≥80	≥80	73			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	≥80	≥80	61			-
	Overall	63	≥80	≥80	65			WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	70	≥70	≥70	100			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	41	≥80	≥80	71			-
	Male	43	≥80	≥80	72			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥80	≥80	71			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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	42	≥80	≥80	79			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≥80	≥80	71			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥80	≥80	77			-

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - 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	25	≥80	≥80				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥80	≥80				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≥80	≥80				-

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=50	24			Secondary data

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COHORT 2022 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=50	3.5			Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Paola Campos

Showcasing and experiencing traditional food from Colombia's Pacific region at a food event in Buenaventura

World Food Programme

Contact info

Carlo Scaramella

carlo.scaramella@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

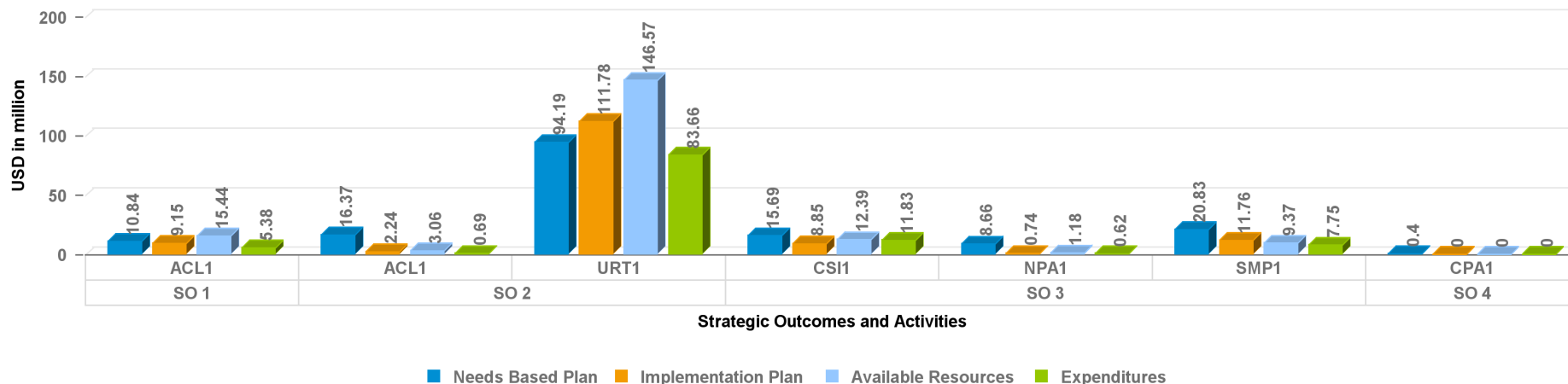
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round
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 efforts of the Colombian Government.
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.
CPA1	Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners
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 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	15,692,485	8,845,249	12,385,533	11,830,845
		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	8,657,934	738,721	1,183,784	618,851

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	20,830,050	11,759,226	9,368,844	7,747,918
	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.	16,374,004	2,244,695	3,058,638	689,713

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	94,190,038	111,775,878	146,567,239	83,664,892
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,492	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			155,744,511	135,363,770	172,571,532	104,552,218

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 efforts of the Colombian Government.	10,835,512	9,151,272	15,438,056	5,375,680

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			10,835,512	9,151,272	15,438,056	5,375,680
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round	Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners	400,468	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			400,468	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	884,577	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	884,577	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			166,980,491	144,515,042	188,894,165	109,927,898
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,327,036	8,146,504	10,895,426	6,795,238
Total Direct Costs			175,307,527	152,661,545	199,789,591	116,723,137

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			11,367,661	9,923,000	7,974,839	7,974,839
			186,675,188	162,584,546	207,764,430	124,697,975



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

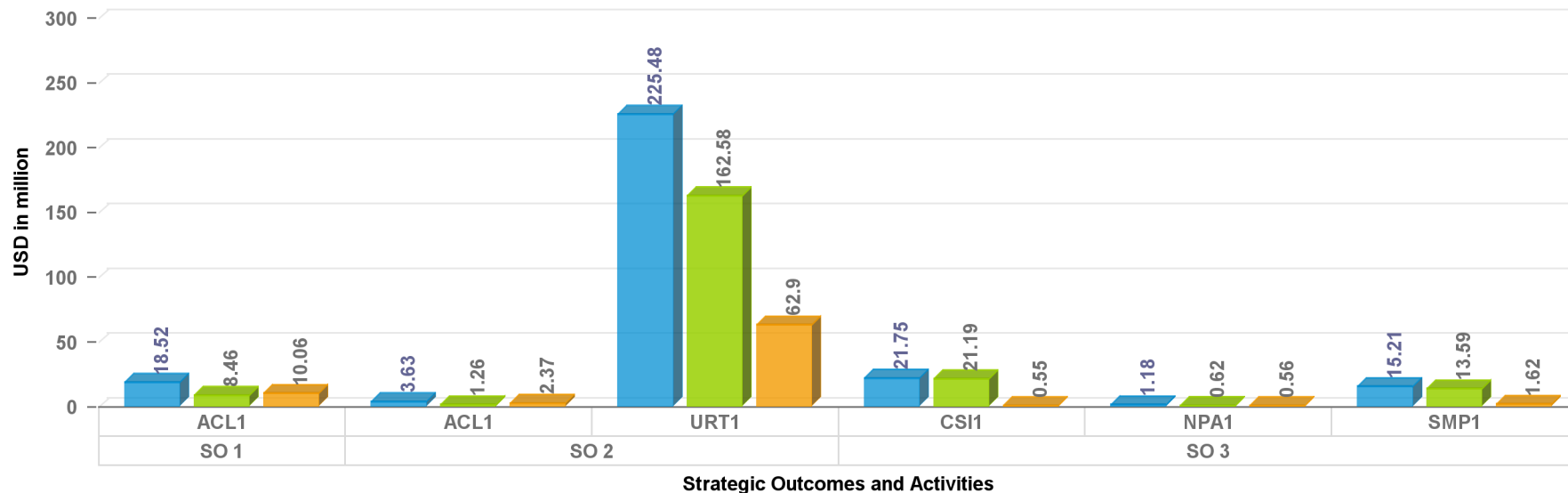
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 efforts of the Colombian Government.
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

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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		30,426,314	21,749,165	0	21,749,165	21,194,476	554,689

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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						
			39,003,246	15,213,189	0	15,213,189	13,592,262	1,620,927

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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						
			16,804,644	1,183,784	0	1,183,784	618,851	564,933

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	199,302,855	225,484,198	0	225,484,198	162,581,850	62,902,347

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	28,426,477	3,629,969	0	3,629,969	1,261,044	2,368,925

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	Non Activity Specific						
			0	7,492	0	7,492	0	7,492
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			313,963,536	267,267,798	0	267,267,798	199,248,484	68,019,313

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 efforts of the Colombian Government.	16,791,134	18,524,399	0	18,524,399	8,462,023	10,062,376

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	Non Activity Specific						
			0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			16,791,134	18,524,399	0	18,524,399	8,462,023	10,062,376
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round	Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners						
			400,468	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			400,468	0	0	0	0	0

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	884,577	0	884,577	0	884,577
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	884,577	0	884,577	0	884,577
Total Direct Operational Cost			331,155,138	286,676,774	0	286,676,774	207,710,508	78,966,267
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			15,579,084	15,604,361	0	15,604,361	11,504,173	4,100,188
Total Direct Costs			346,734,223	302,281,135	0	302,281,135	219,214,680	83,066,455
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			22,510,396	17,889,929		17,889,929	17,889,929	0
Grand Total			369,244,619	320,171,064	0	320,171,064	237,104,609	83,066,455

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