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# Colombia

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2021 - 2024

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP reached over 944,000 people with direct assistance and indirectly benefited more than 232,000 people with assets, capacity and services as well as 9.97 million people through national policies and programmes.
- Among those, WFP assisted 6,136 people in accessing the social protection services system, of which 77 percent were registered in the subsidized health system.

Colombia's humanitarian situation deteriorated compared to the previous year, with 7.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, of which 7.1 million required food and nutrition support [1]. Despite being an upper middle-income country, Colombia's food security situation resulted in 15.5 million food-insecure people (30 percent of the population), according to WFP's July 2023 analysis. The combination of violence, armed conflict, mixed migration, economic downturn, climatic and weather-related events and ecosystem degradation impacted the lives and livelihoods of millions of people, especially women, girls, Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities and people with disabilities in rural and peri-urban areas.

Colombia hosted a migrant population of 3 million migrants [2]. According to WFP's analysis, among these migrant populations, 52 percent of migrants intending to settle are food insecure as well as 73 percent of migrants in transit [3]. This year witnessed the La Niña and El Niño phenomena, with the National Disaster and Risk Management Unit declaring 1,036 emergencies in 25 out of 32 departments [4]. Clashes between armed groups, road blockades and civil unrest periodically hindered WFP's access to people. The impacts of weather-related events, especially landslides and floods, also limited people's access to critical infrastructure like healthcare centres, government facilities, bridges and highways. Although these circumstances caused delays in projects in hard-to-reach areas, WFP nonetheless reached 194,000 people with life-saving assistance in these regions.

WFP remained the largest humanitarian actor in the country, deploying emergency humanitarian assistance to remote and armed conflict-affected locations while implementing nexus interventions through early recovery, resilience and peacebuilding projects. The country office executed programmes to fight malnutrition and stunting, promote the socioeconomic integration of migrants, provide school feeding for children, strengthen the capacities of institutions and communities to become more resilient to external shocks and leverage innovation, paving the pathway towards Zero Hunger in Colombia and the region.

WFP used cash-based transfers (CBT) as the main modality to assist 772,029 individuals in vulnerable conditions, including people with disabilities, survivors of gender-based violence and women-headed households [5]. The country office reached a similar number of people with CBT compared to 2022 whilst improving the quality of the service by signing contracts with local financial service providers and expanding geographical coverage. WFP maintained voucher assistance and in-kind distributions in municipalities where the market was not functional, and protection risks were identified [6]. WFP distributed 6,897 mt of locally procured food, maintaining warehouses strategically located throughout the country to ensure rapid deployment of its stock.

WFP supported government entities at central and local levels in developing or strengthening policies and programmes to fight hunger and malnutrition. More specifically, WFP collaborated with the ministries of Equality and Agriculture, the national departments of Planning and Prosperity, the National Institute of Family Welfare and the National Disaster and Risk Management Unit. WFP supported these partners' consultations at regional and departmental levels to define the priorities and inform the country's new National Development Plan [7].

Most WFP programmes promoted rural development, peace and resilience in municipalities prioritized by the national development programme with a territorial approach [8], empowering smallholder farmers and rural women to apply sustainable agricultural practices. Regarding climate change, WFP continued implementing its Adaptation Fund project for climate adaptation and resilience, benefitting mostly Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities along the border with Ecuador.

In response to the migration crisis, WFP scaled up its socioeconomic integration projects for migrants, Colombian returnees and host community members, strengthening micro entrepreneurship, employability and community asset creation, thus fostering economic opportunities and self-reliance.

WFP provided operational data to multiple coordination platforms related to humanitarian and development work. The country office broadened the scope of its partnerships and opportunities with donors while expanding collaborations with private sector actors. WFP made progress in implementing early recovery and peacebuilding projects in historically marginalized regions, promoting the inclusion of former combatants in socioeconomic integration projects through food production and sustainable farming.

Across its operations, WFP supported the Government in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) [9].

# 944,367

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



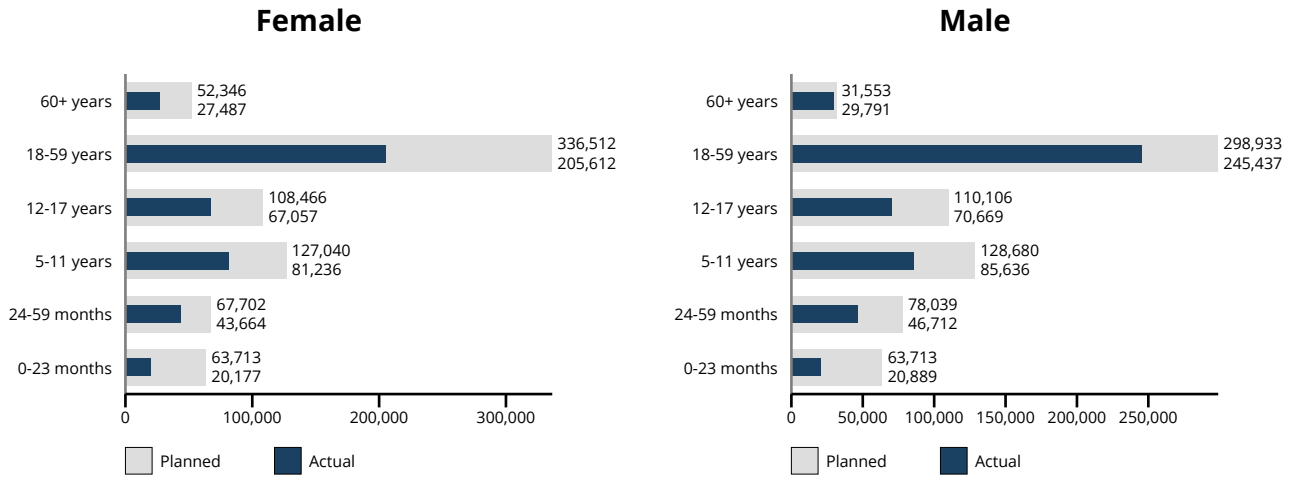
47% female



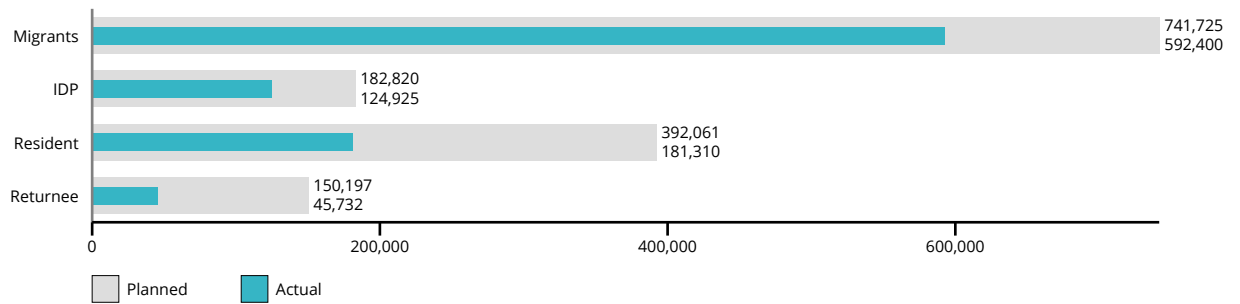
53% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 45,221 (47% Female, 53% Male)

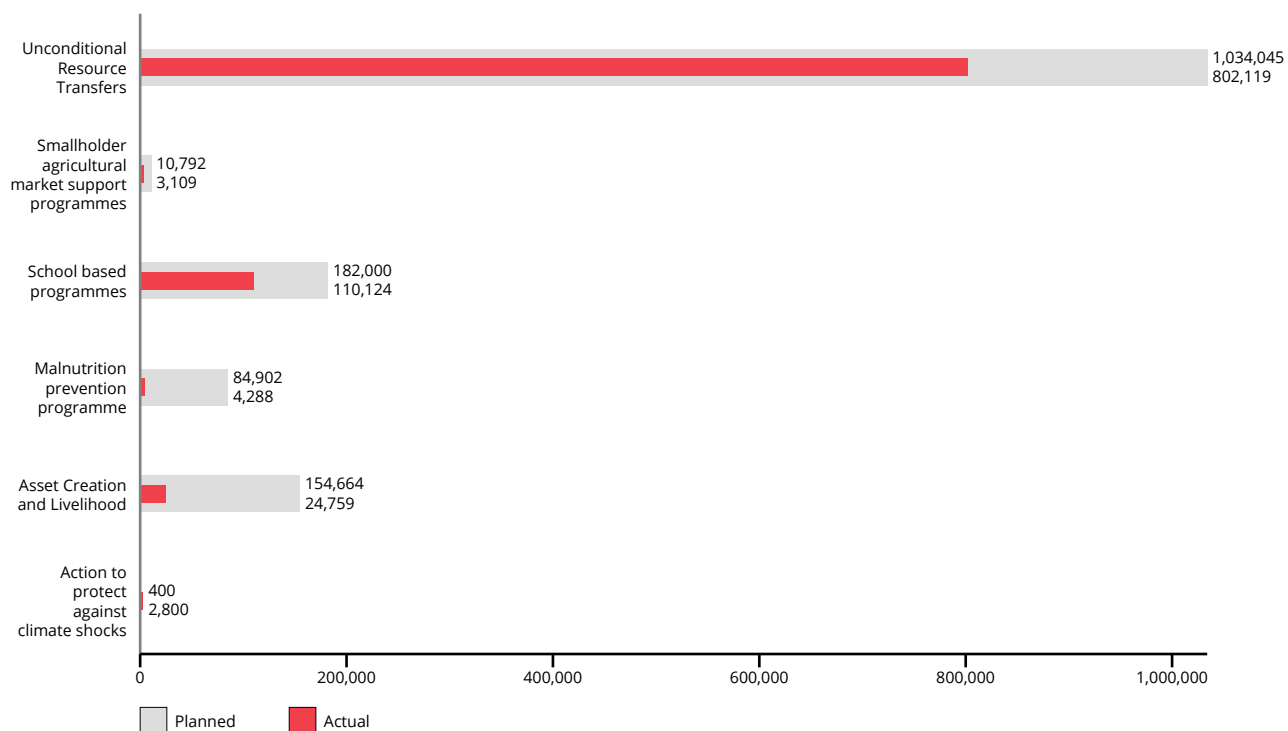
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



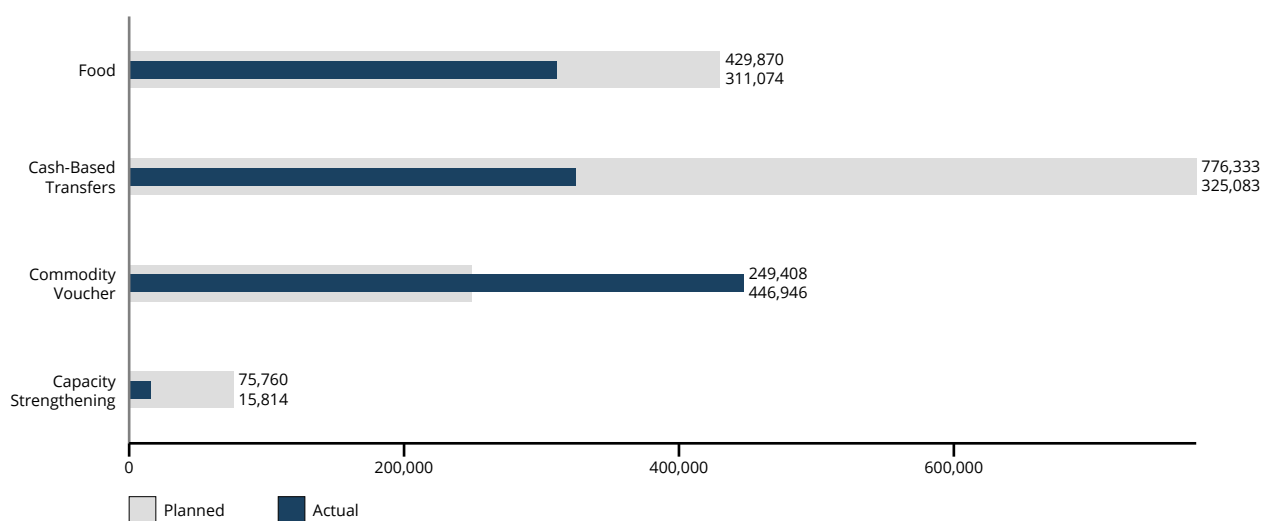
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



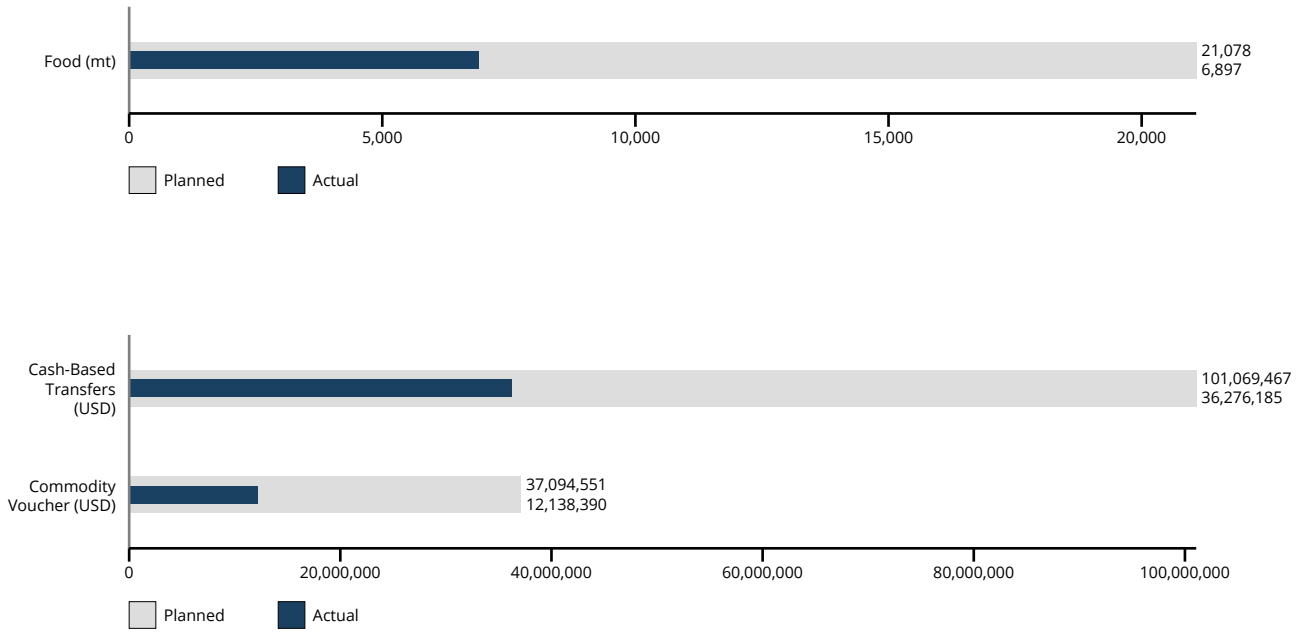
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



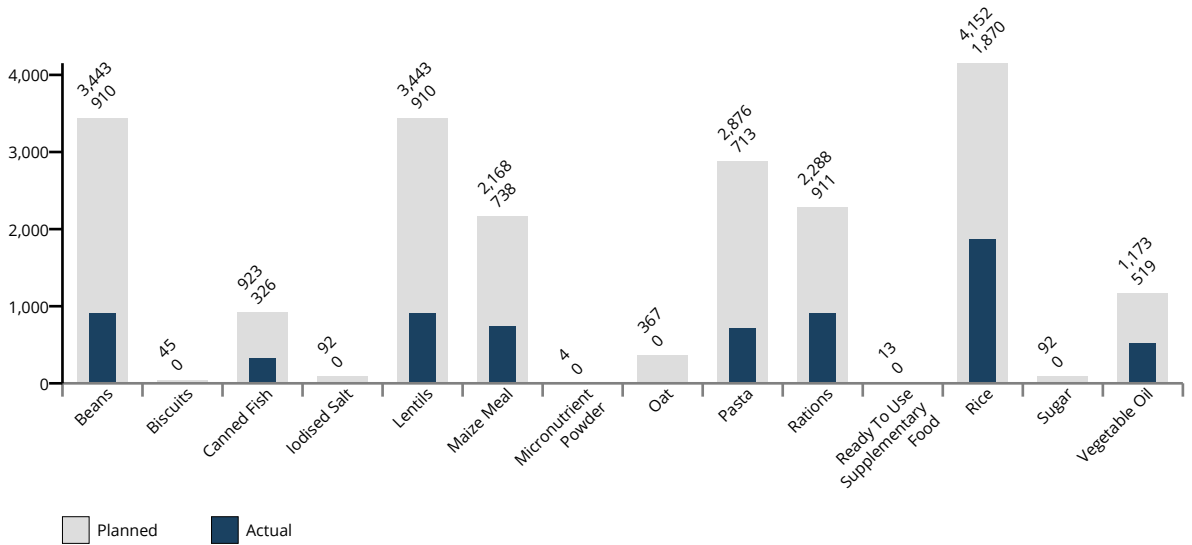
## Beneficiaries by Modality



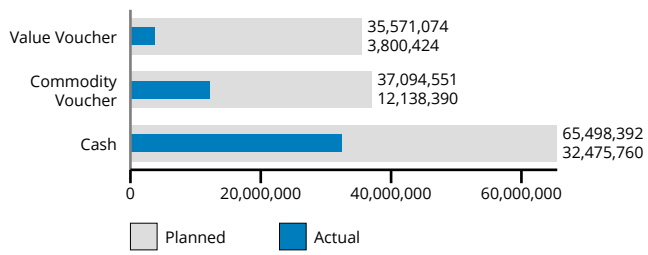
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





# Operational context



According to WFP's July analysis in early 2023, 30 percent of the Colombian population and 52 percent of the migrant populations intending to settle and 73 percent of migrants in transit were food insecure. The Government prioritized food security, climate crisis and peacebuilding in its new National Development Plan Colombia *Potencia Mundial de la*

*Vida* [1], which was approved in May. The Plan is divided into five transformational pillars (territorial order and water, human security and social justice, human right to food, productive transformation and regional convergence). WFP adapted its programming to customize its strategic contribution to this plan.

Following the 2016 Peace Agreement with Colombia's former Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), the Government initiated its total peace initiative [2] with non-state armed groups under its National Development Plan. However, violence occurred across various regions, impacting the food security of populations in vulnerable conditions. The International Committee of the Red Cross recorded at least seven internal armed conflicts in 2023. Colombia reported 193 violent events impacting over 143,000 people, of whom 45 percent were forcefully displaced and 55 percent were confined, affecting their lives and livelihoods and limiting their access to food and vital services [3]. Compared to previous elections, the October 2023 election saw a marked increase in armed violence, affecting one-third of the nation's municipalities.

Food insecurity in Colombia has been a challenge for the Government. Nearly one-third of the Colombian population was food-insecure and 2.1 million were severely food-insecure [4], including 52 percent of households affected by violence, armed conflict and weather-related events. Every second displaced household was moderately or severely food-insecure, facing obstacles to accessing food markets and economic opportunities. Violence and armed conflict disrupted food production, affecting the communities' ability to access markets and guarantee food security.

Colombia's macroeconomic scenario was characterized by annual inflation of 9.28 percent [5], impacting food security as higher food prices reduced people's ability to afford healthy diets. Compared to 2022, the cost of a nutritious diet for one person increased by 52 percent, according to preliminary data from the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis. WFP's emergency food security assessment revealed an affordability gap of 33 to 59 percent for the cost of a nutritious diet [6]. This gap made households in vulnerable conditions increasingly adopt negative coping strategies, such as reducing their overall food intake and the quality of their diet.

Colombia faced an unprecedented mixed migration crisis, amplified by the increasing number of migrants transiting through its territory towards Central and North America. According to national migration authorities, 500,000 migrants crossed the Darien Gap in 2023, including growing numbers of children under 11 years old, women and people with disabilities [7]. Migrants were exposed to many risks, such as the presence of illegal armed groups and the lack of basic services, including food.

Despite the 2016 Peace Accord with the former FARC, the dispute for territorial control and access to the drug trafficking corridors intensified the violence and armed conflict dynamics in many regions. The violence between armed groups forced thousands of people off their land, disrupting food supplies, access to essential services and income-generating opportunities. An estimated 8.4 million people across 534 municipalities were living in areas controlled by non-state armed groups [8] and were exposed to protracted violence, leading to confinement, forced displacement and other protection risks.

With the security situation in Colombia deteriorating, WFP's security monitoring registered several incidents affecting humanitarian and development interventions in the field [9]. Although these incidents did not impact WFP's employees or assets, they disrupted food distributions in those locations, temporarily limiting WFP's access to people until security conditions would allow operations to continue.

In 2023, Colombia was grappling with an unexpected crisis in coca commercialization, affecting micro and smallholder farmers who had substituted staple crops with the cultivation of coca. This crisis created a food emergency, impacting 400,000 households that had become dependent on coca production [10] as their primary source of income. This population remained characterized by significant poverty rates, high illiteracy, economic informality and dependency on illegal economies.

Colombia is prone to extreme weather and climatic events and was recently impacted for three consecutive years by the La Niña phenomenon, which exacerbated food insecurity levels in the most affected regions. In June 2023, the Colombian Meteorological Agency confirmed the presence of the El Niño phenomenon. In response, WFP developed a risk and impact model of the El Niño phenomenon on food security in Colombia [11], estimating an additional 2 to 3.5 million people to be affected in case of a moderate or severe El Niño event, respectively.

Under the Total Peace policy, the Government initiated peace talks with the National Liberation Army (ELN, for its acronym) and FARC dissident groups, and a bilateral ceasefire with the ELN was agreed upon in August for six months. Despite this achievement, violence persisted across various locations, impacting populations in vulnerable conditions and their access to food.

Despite the challenging environment, WFP operations continued regularly throughout the year, thanks to which the organization remained at the forefront of emergency response for migrants, victims of violence, climate-related disasters and socioeconomic shocks. WFP efficiently implemented diverse interventions on school feeding, socioeconomic integration, resilience building and early recovery activities, rural development, nutrition assistance and interventions supporting the peace process. Unfortunately, reduced funding compared to 2022 forced WFP to

reprioritize targeting priorities and phase out migration interventions in Atlántico and Magdalena departments. Due to the lack of funding, 33,000 migrant children did not receive school meals, nor did 24,000 migrants in transit receive hot meals. This situation reduced WFP's ability to deliver capacity-strengthening activities in several technical areas, including emergency preparedness.

WFP continued transitioning from in-kind distributions and voucher assistance to cash-based transfers (CBT) for programmes in regions with adequate market access. WFP transferred USD 36,2 million to people over half (54 percent) of whom were women and girls.

## Risk management

WFP faced challenges in 2023 marked by risks in the programme and external relations areas. Risks arose from the Government's new co-funding demands for any new cooperation agreements and the need for quick implementation of such programmes. The combination of these two demands resulted in reduced financial contributions by the Government and new challenges in implementing humanitarian and development programmes.

WFP mitigated the risks related to its relationship with the Government through advocacy, regular meetings with key ministries and field visits by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This process highlighted the humanitarian needs of the migrant population and WFP's contributions to improving food security and nutrition while supporting the Sustainable Development Goals.

WFP faced operational risks due to the deteriorating security context and delays in the delivery of food assistance. To mitigate these risks, WFP coordinated with its logistics, security and programme teams and local cooperating partners to guarantee the safety of employees and food items. Undelivered food assistance was returned to the warehouses, enabling alternative routes or transportation modes to be identified in coordination with partners.

WFP reduced its fiduciary risks, particularly those related to employee health, safety and security, non-compliance with donor agreements and rules and irregularities in partners' financial reporting. These measures included developing standard operating procedures for funds management, increasing financial oversight of partners and training and awareness sessions across all offices. WFP addressed risks of fraudulent practices during CBT distributions, such as identity theft, fraudulent partner reporting, and food safety and quality. A key element in the mitigation of CBT fraud risks was the Collaborative Cash Delivery (CCD) consortium, which developed a platform that supported the Unique Identifier initiative, a technical solution to identify duplicates among organizations and avoid the risk of duplication of CBT while limiting the sharing of personal identity information sharing.

## Lessons learned

WFP positioned itself as a reliable partner of choice for the Government when aligning its interventions with the National Development Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027. This effort enabled WFP to provide rapid assistance during large-scale crises, including the mixed migration movement, to victims of violence and weather-related events while engaging in interagency coordination platforms.

Despite limited funding for resilience, socioeconomic integration, social cohesion and early recovery, WFP remained committed to delivering nexus and development-oriented activities nationwide. WFP worked with the ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Equality, the Land Restitution Unit, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management and the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare to strengthen institutional capacities [12]. This collaboration enabled WFP to establish solid partnerships and reach more communities indirectly benefitting from its operations.

Mainstreaming gender and other cross-cutting themes into its intervention was significant and enabled WFP to adapt to the specific needs of communities. This effort resulted in a stronger sense of ownership in people and addressed structural issues based on people's contexts. For example, WFP implemented the Rural Women project and supported Indigenous communities in La Guajira with food distributions [13].

# Driving rural women's autonomy



© WFP/Mónica León  
Afro-Colombian women from the Rural Women Project

"Long live the *chillangua*, long live the *chirarán*," a group of Afro-Colombian women chants as they shake the plants they grow in their gardens. "*Chillangua* is not just for eating. *Chirarán* and *chillangua* have medicinal properties," the song continues.

*Chillangua* is a plant that has accompanied the people of the Colombian Pacific for centuries. This plant brings medicinal properties to cure digestive and respiratory problems while being a fundamental ingredient in the region's cuisine. Women earn money from growing and commercializing this valuable herb in Tumaco, a municipality in southern Colombia. Their effort is part of a commitment to a future that respects ancestral traditions and offers opportunities for women in Colombia's rural areas. The women grow other products, such as cassava, *piangüa*, plantain, pennyroyal, aniseed and *paico*.

Rural Woman is a flagship programme that provides opportunities and tools to rural women to build safe, sustainable and prosperous livelihoods that empower them to become entrepreneurs and social community leaders and drive change. With this programme, WFP created a model in the country for the Government and local institutions to replicate to boost food sovereignty and social cohesion. The programme works directly with populations in vulnerable conditions in traditionally marginalized areas of Colombia affected by violence.

Nariño is the fourth department most affected by the armed conflict, where half its population lives in rural areas (850,000 people). The municipality of Tumaco, known as the Pearl of the Pacific, remains a territory disputed by non-state armed groups and criminal groups. According to WFP's food security study from July, 34 percent of the municipality's population did not have enough to eat because of the armed conflict dynamics [1].

Over the last four years, 3,000 rural women from 60 local associations across 33 municipalities have participated in this programme, led by the Government in four departments in the Pacific region (Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño) and the La Guajira and Norte de Santander departments. These women have made more than USD 500,000 in 2023 alone by selling their produce.

In Tumaco, WFP implemented a programme led by Afro-Colombian women, who are members of the association Asochillangua, committed to producing *chillangua* and other edible plants from the area (*chirarán*, basil and spearmint), mostly sold to their communities and groceries. For the chairwoman of Asochillangua, the association's purpose is to

generate income to sustain households and give work to women-headed households who need it. Another member indicated: "We are 25 women who have been victims of the armed conflict. We came together to help our families move on from a difficult past." According to the Colombian Truth Commission [2], most of the victims of forced disappearance in this municipality were men, obliging women to provide for their families by themselves. "We are women who have been displaced. Luckily, we are better now," said the association's leader. Almost 90 percent of the women in this programme are the main providers for their families.

Currently, 60 percent of the programme's participants across the territory are Afro-Colombian and Indigenous women. In Tumaco, the members of Asochillangua have taken charge of their future, improving their production processes for vegetables and local plants while challenging deeply embedded gender norms. "In our community, there was a patriarchal and sexist culture. Now, we have understood that men and women can work equally," the chairwoman stated.

WFP's coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, local authorities and regional organizations has been fundamental in making a difference in the daily lives of rural women. With the aid of these institutions, the women from Asochillangua have had better opportunities and have built a community committed to peace and sustainable development.

# 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.**



**71 percent** of households improved assets and **diversified** their **agricultural production**



**88 percent** were better able to **manage and maintain** household and community livelihood assets.



**47 percent** of people participating in smallholder projects were **Indigenous** and **8 percent** were **Afro-Colombian**.



**81 percent** of households that implemented assets from early recovery **diversified their agricultural production** and **increased their incomes**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provides early recovery support to communities affected by armed conflict and weather-related events, implementing interventions along the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, targeting women and men equally [1]. This strategic outcome includes activities to strengthen communities' resilience to climate change, particularly Indigenous and Afro-Colombian groups disproportionately exposed to the climate crisis. WFP provided capacity-strengthening training [2] to rural smallholder farmers while working with local organizations, women's associations and Indigenous councils to ensure the transfer and preservation of ancestral knowledge. WFP merged smallholder farmers' activities with peacebuilding projects with former combatants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and victims of armed conflict.

WFP, in coordination with the Government, strengthened community resilience and the livelihoods of 30,000 people with USD 216,882 of cash-based transfers, prioritizing rural women, youth, Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, former FARC combatants and host communities in the Reincorporation Territories (AETCRs) [3].

## Early Recovery

With contributions from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, the European Union and Switzerland, WFP developed early recovery activities in 11 departments, reaching 24,750 people (12,796 women and girls and 11,954 men and boys). In December 2023, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund confirmed an interagency early recovery project for victims of armed conflict. Implementation is planned for 2024 with UNHCR, the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

WFP established 2,200 community assets, such as vegetable gardens and agricultural production units, to enhance food access and generate surpluses. Among these, 88 percent diversified agricultural production, 41 percent increased their income, and 66 percent saved on food expenses by producing for their consumption [4]. Thanks to saving income, rural communities increased the consumption of fruits, vegetables and legumes. As a result, WFP's monitoring revealed that 23 percent of surveyed households refrained from negative coping strategies, compared to 11 percent before the intervention [5].

## Climate Change Adaptation and Ecosystem Rehabilitation

WFP continued implementing the project financed by the Adaptation Fund with the ministries of Environment of Colombia and Ecuador. In Colombia, the project involved 1,288 women and 1,512 men (50 percent Indigenous Awá and 44 percent Afro-Colombians, 6 percent non-defined) and indirectly benefitted an additional 4,724 people (the latter representing a fivefold increase compared to 2022). The project reduced climate vulnerabilities of Indigenous Awa and Afro-Colombian communities and regenerated degraded ecosystems essential for their food security. This fostered resilient and diversified livelihoods for communities in vulnerable conditions, bolstering their ability to withstand natural hazards and boosting food security [6]. At the same time, the project safeguarded cultural practices by preserving traditional knowledge. Thanks to the implemented assets, 71 percent of households diversified their agricultural production, and 88 percent improved their ability to manage and maintain livelihood assets [7] [8] [9].

### Smallholder farmers

Under the Smallholder Farmers Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programme [10], WFP supported 3,109 smallholder producers and their families (15 percent Indigenous people and 16 percent Afro-Colombians) as part of 86 productive organizations [11], reaching 5,829 individuals. Financial contributions from the Republic of Korea, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) and the Howard G. Buffet Foundation (HGBF) funded these efforts [12]. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Land Restitution Unit, the Territory Renewal Agency, the Agency for Reincorporation and Standardization and local governments and authorities. WFP brokered five commercial agreements between producer organizations and public and private institutions, bolstering their production processes and capacities for improved market access and product commercialization.

Under the SAMS project, initiatives with former FARC combatants and host communities boosted productive work and income generation while promoting local integration and community cohesion activities in AETCRs in seven municipalities in four departments (Cauca, Nariño, Norte de Santander and La Guajira) in which 1,235 people participated, including 259 former combatants. Since HGBF confirmed sponsoring a Fund for Peace in December, WFP plans to establish this programme in 2024 [13].

WFP phased out the community-based and gender-focused MPTF-funded project, *Frutos de la Restitución*, [14] with the Land Restitution Unit and the United Nations Population Fund. The projects successfully encouraged women's participation, as demonstrated by the fact that 62 percent of project committee members were women, who were also respected as leaders of change. Furthermore, 60 percent of the 220 assisted households across all four departments (Córdoba, Bolívar, Nariño and Cauca) were women-led. These results demonstrated the impact and importance of a gender-focused approach in WFP's projects to empower women. This project drew the Government's interest in implementing income generation projects with a food security component for ethnic populations.

WFP implemented women's economic empowerment and rights-strengthening initiatives in armed conflict-affected areas, targeting Indigenous and Afro-Colombian groups in Chocó, Cauca, Valle del Cauca and Nariño. Under this project, WFP supported 1,600 smallholder farmers (90 percent women) from 40 smallholder organizations in upgrading their production capabilities and connecting their products with local markets. As a result, these farmers sold 354 mt from 15 different varieties of food items, valued at USD 552,876, to private buyers, reaching 71 percent of the target. WFP integrated gender and age variables across all activities under strategic outcome 1 to mainstream gender and age dimensions across its programming. WFP remained committed to transforming gender dynamics by raising awareness of gender inequality, strengthening women's capacities (in rights and social and community empowerment) and recognizing the care work conducted by women, thus contributing to SDGs 2 and 5. All activities incorporated components to prevent gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, encourage individuals' leadership capacities and provide spaces for participatory and inclusive follow-up and monitoring activities with communities.

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

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

## 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



819,442 migrants, returnees, and host communities **assisted**



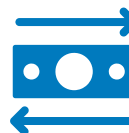
194,000 victims of **internal violence and extreme weather events** supported in **12** departments



28,000 migrant children **received school meals**, complementing the Government's programme



Over **3,000 migrants** supported through **socioeconomic integration** projects



**66 percent** of people assisted under the migration and emergency response operations **received cash-based transfers**.

Strategic outcome 2 focuses on providing humanitarian assistance to migrant populations, including migrants in transit and those intending to settle in Colombia, as well as returnees and host communities. The outcome covers the humanitarian response to victims of armed violence and weather-related events. Additionally, this outcome includes providing school meals to migrant schoolchildren to complement the Government's programme and enable socioeconomic opportunities for migrants intending to settle.

In 2023, WFP received 48 percent less funding for this strategic outcome than in 2022. This trend forced WFP to reduce the assistance for the migration response by 17 percent and for emergencies caused by armed violence and weather-related events by 24 percent. In contrast, humanitarian needs in the country continuously increased, widening the gap between the needs of the population and WFP's financial resources to respond adequately. WFP had to significantly reduce the number of school meals for migrant children, implementing these activities in two departments in 2023. WFP expanded socioeconomic opportunities for migrants compared to 2022. However, severe funding shortfalls remained a challenge.

### Internal violence and extreme weather events

In 2023, Colombia witnessed an increase in people's humanitarian needs due to the overlapping impacts of the La Niña (early in 2023) and El Niño (end of 2023) phenomena and the resurgence of the armed conflict. These impacts were evident in large parts of the country; however, they were most pronounced in the Pacific and Antioquia regions, where floods, confinement and displacements occurred. WFP was the leading humanitarian actor in Colombia, providing emergency food assistance to 194,000 confined or displaced people in 12 departments, 25 percent fewer people assisted than in 2022.

Complementing the Government's efforts, WFP operated in remote rural areas to address humanitarian needs, particularly in challenging crises. WFP's post-distribution monitoring revealed that the food security situation of assisted people had generally improved by 83 percent compared to 80 percent in 2022. In some parts of the country, access to nutritious foods such as fruits, vegetables, dairy products and meat remained limited due to people's constrained



market access, especially in rural areas. In such areas, WFP delivered food assistance through in-kind distributions. People affected by weather-related events lost their livelihoods, leading to negative coping mechanisms like reduced spending and asset selling. Meanwhile, those affected by violence resorted to crisis strategies, altering their eating habits and reducing the number of meals [1].

Six percent more people received cash-based transfers (CBT) compared to 2022, thanks to WFP expanding its network of financial service providers and transitioning from in-kind assistance to CBT. Most people who received this assistance were satisfied (96 percent), indicating that CBT was their preferred modality to cover basic needs and purchase fresh food [2].

### Migration Response

As of December 2023, Colombia hosted 3 million migrants, of which 1.3 million were food insecure. WFP assisted 819,442 migrants, Colombian returnees and host community members across 14 departments. In response to the dynamic context, WFP maintained its operational flexibility, guaranteeing a rapid and effective humanitarian response. CBT assistance accounted for 60 percent of this operation, including additional partners and piloting *Daviplata* [3] through the Better than Cash Alliance to allow migrants with legal documents access to CBT via digital wallets.

WFP provided migrants in transit with ready-to-eat food kits and hot meals along the major migration routes. In October, WFP opened a new community kitchen in Turbo (Antioquia). Under an integrated approach, WFP coordinated with local cooperating partners to offer complementary services, such as health, water and hygiene, protection and early recovery [4]. WFP's nutrition team ensured the food provided had enough nutritional value. In response to food price inflation, WFP increased the value of hot meal menus to ensure people received 2,100 kcal daily in community kitchens.

To complement food and CBT assistance, WFP developed a communication with communities (CwC) toolkit for capacity-strengthening sessions on gender, protection, financial education and nutrition, which informed communities about the assistance provided and its proper use.

Due to funding shortfalls, WFP phased out assistance for migrants with the intention to stay in the Magdalena and Atlántico departments and was forced to close 14 community kitchens across the country in September, thereby cutting assistance for 28,000 individuals.

More migrants, armed conflict- and disaster-affected populations consumed healthier foods, indicated by WFP's food consumption score (83 percent). However, accessing protein and iron-rich foods (eggs, legumes and dairy products) remained challenging for households, mainly those receiving in-kind and value voucher assistance. To provide options for purchase, WFP contracted 27 vendors across the country to implement voucher assistance for emergency response. The use of coping strategies, such as reducing expenses and selling assets, persisted. Buying cheaper food was the common strategy to cope with shortages. Despite a lower inflation trend in 2023, perishable food remained expensive due to weather conditions such as the La Niña phenomenon, which reduced local food production and increased prices. This affected people's purchasing power.

WFP launched a CwC project, where almost all people assisted (98 percent) expressed appreciation for having clear access to information about assistance. Monitoring data for the digital wallets pilot indicated that communities preferred digital wallets for their simplicity and adaptability, showing their intention to continue using this type of assistance.

### Socioeconomic Integration

In 2023, WFP started implementing nine socioeconomic integration (SEI) projects in seven departments, reaching over 3,000 (70 percent were women who were heads of households) to assist people in their transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable livelihoods and financial independence. So far, WFP reached 1,400 people to boost their employability through skills development and support in job search and application. Additionally, WFP trained 908 people and provided them seed funding to start their microbusinesses. In rural areas of the La Guajira department, WFP restored and maintained two rainwater harvesting ponds with Indigenous Wayúu communities, improving their access to water. WFP complemented SEI activities with unconditional CBT or food baskets [5], distributed jointly with local actors. Training institutions, such as the National Training Service and the private sector, were key allies in this project [6].

WFP's SEI project in Bogota and Barranquilla reduced people's barriers to accessing the local labour market. After receiving WFP's assistance, 57 percent of interviewed participants found employment, of which 35 percent found a job directly through the project's network of businesses. Further, 95 percent of participants mentioned more confidence when applying for jobs and navigating the job search thanks to the tool provided during the project [7].

### School Meals for Migrant Children

In 2023, WFP provided school meals to 28,000 migrant children out of the planned 82,000 in the La Guajira and Atlántico departments [8]. Due to budget constraints and shifting donor priorities, WFP had to reduce assistance in three previously covered departments in 2022. This activity complemented the National School Feeding Programme financed by the Government. In Maicao (La Guajira), WFP provided food baskets to 5,540 migrant children during the school breaks in July and December in collaboration with the Secretary of Education [9]. The country office organized a capacity-strengthening initiative on gender, protection and nutrition education in the two departments covered by the National School Feeding Programme, focusing on improving coordination mechanisms and training education department and municipal staff, principals and teachers.

School meals for migrant children helped increase the retention rate to 90 percent, which can be attributed to the expansion of the programme to Maicao and the provision of food baskets during the school break, encouraging families to keep children in school.

WFP implemented rapid gender analyses for all interventions to address violence against women and girls [10] and identified correlations and risks between food security and gender-based violence, making them visible within communities and designing actions that allowed the country office with women and men to change this reality. The main risks were stable access to livelihoods to guarantee economic independence and unequal volumes of care work, exacerbating the risks of financial and patrimonial violence. Correlations pointed to limited opportunities to generate income for food, withholding food amid the cycle of violence and women's inability to make decisions for their families, including choosing the types and amounts of food. The analyses informed WFP's programming and actions. For example, WFP coordinated the appropriate times for activities with women to mitigate protection risks and promoted a fair distribution of community and care tasks between women and men. The country office primarily assisted households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 24-59 months and single-headed households or households headed by transgender persons.

#### 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 - Fully integrates gender and age
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 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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



**82,000** Colombian children **received school meals** in La Guajira.



**228,388** violence-affected people and migrants **supported** by ICBF Mobile Units (24 percent increase), of which **55 percent** were children.



**889** children aged 24-59 months **received micronutrient powders**.



**10** projects **received support** from WFP's Acelera HZero programme



**2,500** migrants and Colombian households **surveyed** to enter into the official targeting register for social protection services

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP, in coordination with the Government, implements the Mobile Units programme with the National Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF, for its Spanish acronym), strengthens the social protection system, emergency preparedness and response and the National School Feeding Programme in the La Guajira department. This outcome includes nutrition-specific projects for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV/AIDS while supporting startups and entrepreneurs with innovative ideas to improve food security and nutrition through its Regional Innovation Hub HZero.

In 2023, WFP received only 54 percent of funding for activities under this outcome, which forced WFP to reduce the number of people assisted in nutrition projects and the initiatives supported by the Regional Innovation Hub HZero. Due to the funding shortfall, 20,000 people did not receive nutrition assistance.

The low level of funding primarily impacted projects focused on strengthening the Government's capacities in social protection and emergency preparedness and response (EPR).

### Mobile Units with the National Institute for Family Welfare

WFP and the ICBF implemented the Mobile Units programme to provide adequate psychosocial and nutrition support to victims of forced displacement and weather-related events, with a specific focus on children and adolescents. The Mobile Units conducted comprehensive and differential humanitarian actions in diverse emergency contexts, including displacement, early recovery and return or relocation processes. Moreover, WFP and the ICBF addressed topics of gender-based violence with displaced communities and trained ICBF professionals on gender, protection and food security topics.

Through this programme, WFP assisted 228,388 people, a 24 percent increase compared to 2022. In total, 118 mobile unit teams were mobilized to reach regions across the country to inform victims of armed conflict of their rights to

restitution and deliver reparation payments to children and adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. These mobile units primarily assisted women and children aged 24-59 months [3]; among those, 141,179 child victims or children were at risk of forced displacement, reaching 36 percent more people in 2023, primarily due to the increased violence. The units also reached 3,039 pregnant and 7,965 breastfeeding women and girls.

WFP and the ICBF jointly held four workshops on gender, protection, livelihoods, and the human right to food to equip the mobile unit teams with technical knowledge to adequately inform local communities and people. The workshops benefitted 497 professionals working with the mobile units.

### Regional Innovation Hub HZero

Through its Regional Innovation Hub HZero, WFP promoted and supported innovative solutions that contributed to eradicating hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean. For example, ancestral markets connect Indigenous and Afro-Colombian with urban communities to trade ethically produced foods or exchange recycled products for food [1]. Under the Acelera HZero 2022/23 innovation programme, WFP assisted ten such regional projects for six months with tailored technical support, funding, mentorship and access to WFP's network of partners [2].

The Innovation Hub launched two capacity-strengthening initiatives, leveraging approaches to generate a broader impact with fewer resources within WFP. The country office delivered a virtual programme to 28 WFP employees in Colombia and the region, ranging from problem identification to solution generation [3]. The Innovation Hub collaborated with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to set up a space to pilot solutions at the local level.

### Emergency, Preparedness and Response

WFP strengthened EPR activities, considering the complexity of Colombia's food security situation. To this end, WFP generated evidence and analysed data to support decision makers, offering government entities a portfolio of technical, programmatic, analytical and operational knowledge.

WFP established cooperation channels and developed standard operating procedures with national EPR entities, particularly the National Risk and Disaster Management Unit (UNGRD, for its Spanish acronym) and the Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims. WFP's model to analyse the risks and impacts of the El Niño phenomenon on food security in the country was well received by the Government and donors, demonstrating the complexity of possible scenarios and current and future needs [4]. In collaboration with the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster and the HCT, WFP supported UNGRD and the Ministry of Environment in developing the El Niño Southern Oscillation Management Plan for Colombia.

Thanks to the Emergency Logistics Preparedness project, WFP consolidated its role as the country's lead agency for humanitarian logistics. WFP led binational forums to discuss customs mechanisms with neighbouring countries and the private sector. The Logistics Cluster facilitated a Logistics Response Team training for logistics experts from 12 countries in the Latin American region. The event was attended by 18 partners, including the Colombian Red Cross, UNGRD and Bogotá Civil Defence. WFP trained partners on logistics and supply chain preparedness, fulfilling its mandate to lead logistics initiatives for the cluster. Finally, WFP organized various training sessions for government entities and cooperating partners on anticipatory action, humanitarian negotiation and community engagement to ensure access to humanitarian spaces [5]. These included two in-person workshops for 54 participants from 18 organizations and 20 WFP employees and two online workshops with the same number of participants.

### Social Protection

WFP supported the Government in advancing information systems and designing cash-based transfer (CBT) programmes in collaboration with the National Planning Department, the Department of Social Prosperity (DSP), and the Mayor's Office of Bogotá.

Moreover, WFP assisted the Government in rolling out a household social registry, which reached universal coverage of more than 55 million records [6], of which at least 8 million recorded people live in extreme poverty and high levels of food insecurity. WFP prioritized this population group for any kind of social assistance and assisted them to be visible in the system. The country office helped develop the software of the Single Window Service for Social Protection, which the Government will pilot in La Guajira department in 2024.

WFP accompanied migrants in vulnerable conditions and Colombians in learning how to access the official social services (SISBEN) targeting system by conducting more than 2,500 eligibility surveys of households in Cali and Cartagena with local authorities and USAID/Chemonics International. This resulted in 6,136 people being included in SISBEN with WFP support. Out of these, 77 percent (1,925 people) were registered in the subsidized health system, closing the access gap to social services and allowing the Government to use resources more efficiently. This achievement helped close the social services access gap and allowed the Government to use resources more efficiently.

WFP supported the Mayor's Office of Bogotá in piloting a tool to identify and target people in *pagadarios*, a lodging solution for people who cannot afford a permanent roof. Due to their lack of permanent residence, most of them remained at high risk of homelessness and food insecurity and lacked access to social services.

Providing technical support to DSP, WFP assisted in designing the CBT programme Renta Ciudadana and co-implemented the nutrition-sensitive intervention Una Colombia sin Hambre. According to the 2023 Fill the Nutrient Gap study results, the CBT component of the Renta Ciudadana is expected to cover a percentage of a nutritious diet of 1.7 million households in 2024.

To advocate for this approach, WFP organized activities with the World Bank on the links between climate change, poverty and social protection and co-established an official coordination mechanism between social protection and risk management entities, an adaptive social protection roundtable, where WFP has a technical secretariat role.

### School Feeding

WFP implemented the school feeding programme in La Guajira to support the Ministry of Education, reaching over 82,000 boys and girls in 295 educational institutions across 13 municipalities with school meals. Compared to 2022, WFP reached 18 percent fewer Colombia schoolchildren due to a reduced geographic scope of implementation. This hindered WFP from expanding the programme to other regions. However, all targeted schoolchildren in La Guajira received meals as agreed upon and financed by local governments. The activity, funded by national and local government resources and directly implemented by WFP, ensured that all children enrolled in public schools in La Guajira received school meals.

As requested by the municipality of Maicao, WFP and its local supplier implemented the department's Zero Hunger strategy, distributing food baskets during the school breaks in July to 25,055 schoolchildren (one basket per child) targeted by the local secretariat of education [7]. Thanks to the impactful results, the local Government of Maicao requested WFP in October to increase the coverage of the school feeding programme to provide school meals to all schoolchildren enrolled in Maicao's public schools. This enabled WFP to reach an additional 10,000 Colombian children with school meals from October onwards.

Households of those children who received food baskets during school breaks emphasised the critical role of these meals in supplementing their children's diets by providing at least one meal per day. Parents and caregivers, as well as the children, perceived the food quality positively and expressed a desire to continue receiving these meals during future school breaks. In addition, WFP's data showed that attendance and retention rates increased to 98 and 96 percent of attendance and retention, respectively. This data suggested that the school feeding programme encouraged children's school attendance. Training for actors in the schools' communities expanded beyond food-handling personnel.

### Nutrition Projects

WFP implemented projects with nutrition-specific activities in three departments (Valle del Cauca, La Guajira and Atlántico), reaching 450 food-insecure households with nutrition information on preventing micronutrient deficiency. WFP complemented this effort with food assistance to improve these households' food security and nutrition.

Supporting the Government's strategy to prevent micronutrient deficiencies, WFP reached 889 children aged 24-59 months with deficiencies in Valle del Cauca and La Guajira. Monitoring results concluded that 86 percent of these households reported positive changes. For example, 94 percent of households received all planned and complementary CBT and in-kind distributions while household members increased their weight appetite.

The food and nutrition education sessions, organized by WFP, allowed these groups to discuss their topics of interest, from promoting breastfeeding to preventing micronutrient deficiency. WFP complemented these sessions with cooking workshops on food preparation with products available through WFP's voucher assistance. These combined efforts increased access to nutritious foods and improved people's nutrition status.

After WFP's interventions, all participating households consumed vitamin A-rich foods every week and 97 percent of these households consumed protein daily, a significant increase compared to 80 percent before the interventions. Adequate intake of these essential nutrients was crucial to improving the health and well-being of individuals, especially for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Furthermore, six out of ten women of reproductive age diversified their diets (61 percent) and consumed at least five food groups.

For four months, WFP provided food assistance to 27 people living with HIV/AIDS and their 109 family members in Barranquilla [8]. WFP also provided information about nutrition practices for a better quality of life and trained them on soft and hard skills to help generate income, as well as delivered CBT while supporting them in their job search.

WFP applied a gender-sensitive and intersectional approach to assist people in vulnerable conditions. Also, WFP conducted gender analyses and strategically implemented activities to reduce gender gaps. All activities had a gender and age perspective to advance towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 5

(Gender Equality).

## 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 - Fully integrates gender and age
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 - Fully integrates gender and age
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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



**14** humanitarian actors interviewed to identify potential **logistics requirements**.



**Eight** transport suppliers assessed to **provide storage and transportation services**.

The strategic outcome of on-demand service provision focuses on providing logistical solutions to the Government, humanitarian and development actors and partners. This provision includes leveraging data management processes, expertise and alliances with suppliers and cooperating partners to offer a competitive and comparative advantage for customers.

In 2023, WFP received funding from the European Union to provide on-demand logistics services to humanitarian organizations. WFP assessed the potential logistics requirements of humanitarian actors operating in municipalities on Colombia's Pacific Coast riverbanks in Chocó and Valle del Cauca departments [1]. To diagnose logistical needs, WFP interviewed 14 humanitarian actors (four United Nations agencies, two governmental institutions and eight non-governmental organizations) and eight river transport and warehousing service suppliers to evaluate their operational capacity and map transportation routes and available storage spaces. WFP analysed partners' operational presence, access to zones to reach remote populations, transport modalities, logistical services and cargo. This diagnosis will inform programming in 2024 if requested.

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In Colombia, women and girls are disproportionately affected by food insecurity due to pre-existing inequalities and structural factors such as age, ethnicity and disability. Persistent inequalities that drove women's food insecurity included employability, care work and lack of access to productive resources and economic dependence. Implementing sexual and reproductive rights helps increase women's knowledge of teenage pregnancies, maternal mortality and lack of access to health services. Women have limited access to resources such as land, loans and education, which has impacted their capacity to participate in agricultural production and access well-paid employment. Therefore, women, girls and the LGBTIQ+ community are usually employed in poorly paid and unstable sectors and face more significant difficulties in accessing food and other essential items during emergencies like forced migration, armed conflict and natural hazards. Food insecurity has been significantly higher in women-headed households and among Indigenous women [1].

Recognizing that women's empowerment is essential to improving food security and promoting sustainable development, WFP included actions to reduce gender gaps, conducted rapid gender analyses and applied an intersectional approach. Additionally, WFP worked with ethnic populations, fostering intercultural dialogue and institutionalizing gender equality-focused programming. WFP enhanced access to information, awareness-raising sessions and technical support for women and girls, tackling topics such as social division of work, the care economy, personal, family and economic empowerment and gender-based violence. Moreover, WFP created safe environments when distributing food assistance and implementing livelihood projects to guarantee that women, girls and the diverse population were protected from violence and exploitation.

In 2023, due to funding shortfalls, WFP prioritized assisting pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, transgender people, households with children aged 24-59 months and those with a single provider [3]. Additionally, WFP implemented a gender transformation approach across all livelihoods, social protection and school feeding programmes. Moreover, WFP collaborated with United Nations agencies, local governments and women's organizations to ensure a comprehensive response to the needs of women and girls.

WFP piloted a monitoring tool to work with its cooperating partners to enhance the gender component of its programmes across all field offices. This was useful when defining gender-related activities to be added to the new country strategic plan (CSP) 2024-2027, involving partners in designing monitoring and reporting processes for gender-related issues at the community level [2].

WFP completed the Gender Equality Certification Programme, demonstrating its commitment to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment, a central goal of its operations. WFP developed tools to incorporate a gender and diversity perspective into its work with communities.

WFP developed a model for rural women's empowerment and economic independence in four departments. This model identified strategies to overcome barriers that previously limited the equal participation of women, such as access to land and credit. Under WFP's peacebuilding, food security, nutrition and social cohesion interventions, five mobile care spaces were established, providing a safe environment for children while their mothers worked on agricultural activities. These spaces trained women on how to recover and preserve ancestral knowledge and promoted community participation. One of these spaces in the Cauca department was led by Nasa Indigenous women.

WFP monitoring data demonstrated equal participation (56 percent) in decision making by women and men in allocating household resources, four percentage points less compared to 2022. Decision making was reported at 11 percent for men and 33 percent for women. The composition of community supervisory groups continues to be non-parity, where 68 percent are made up of men and 32 percent of women. As a result, the communication with communities' strategy included a session solely dedicated to gender topics, such as paid and unpaid work, gender-based violence and diversity.



Finally, WFP and UN Women cooperated in La Guajira, jointly developing training and promoting access to referral routes for women and girls [3].

# 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 2023, populations continued to be affected by the armed conflict, which led to numerous protection issues. Victims' unit and OHCHR recorded multiple cases of human rights violations, mainly forced displacements and recruitment of minors by illegal armed groups, as well as murders of social leaders, journalists, environmental activists and human rights defenders, threats and attacks on Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities and instances of sexual violence. Migrant populations faced protection risks primarily of human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence (GBV), labour exploitation and intimidation or bribery due to the lack of documentation.

The victims' unit registered over 9.5 million cases in its single victims' registry [1], of which 50 percent were women, 49 percent were men, and 1 percent were part of the LGBTIQ+ community. Of all cases, 89 percent were victims of forced displacement, of which over 7.5 million were entitled to access services and reparations according to Colombia's national law.

To better understand the correlation between food security and protection, WFP analysed protection risks in rural communities where it had previously implemented mitigation measures with the support of cooperating partners and local entities [2]. These measures included security and protection protocols at food distribution sites and referring potential cases of protection issues to protection actors [3]. WFP conducted protection risk analyses customized to each territory, considering their specific dynamics. The risk analyses identified potential threats related to armed conflict, human rights violations, disaster impacts, insecurity or forced displacement and assessed the potential impacts of these risks on the communities and WFP operations. This analysis was crucial to understanding the correlations between food security and protection and allowed WFP and partners to define actions with the communities, coordinate priority cases and tackle protection risks.

Protection actors requested WFP to include food-insecure victims in regular food assistance programmes. Therefore, the country office included 114 persons in its programme, mainly women survivors of GBV.

WFP collaborated with the Government and community-level organizations to take measures to prevent and respond to GBV in food security and nutrition programmes, ensuring that interventions were gender-transformative and protected and empowered survivors.

WFP supported communities to participate in planning and implementing its programmes to make interventions relevant to their needs while strengthening local governance and community engagement. Thus, WFP helped establish community committees to monitor all phases of its programmes. WFP developed a community participation plan and a communication with communities (CwC) strategy, which will be implemented in 2024. By strengthening awareness about healthy diets, gender inclusion, accountability to affected populations and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), WFP ensured as part of CwC strategy to benefit migrant, internally displaced persons, Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities [4].

Regarding PSEA, WFP implemented a robust action framework adapted to the Colombian context, centred on prevention, awareness-raising and risk response. In 2023, more than 170 WFP employees and cooperating partners' staff were trained to promote a safe and respectful work environment.

WFP enhanced the protocols on access and its community feedback mechanism (CFM) while advancing in standardizing its digitalized customer relationship management (Sugar CRM) [5]. The country office developed a CFM chatbot to circulate general information to the communities served. The CFM received 52,260 calls in 2023, an 18 percent increase compared to 2022. WFP consulted 31 focus groups across five departments to assess the suitability of available communication channels and identified new ones to better engage with these communities via the CFM, especially populations living in remote areas. Informed by the findings, WFP installed suggestion boxes in frequented shops in remote areas in the Amazonas while taking boxes to food distributions in Choco and La Guajira departments for people to provide feedback. The country office expanded the CFM's coverage to new geographic areas, designed information materials in Braille and produced a video in sign language. These innovative ideas allowed WFP to identify concerns and develop inclusive strategies better adapted to communities' needs. WFP adapted the content of the food baskets to the

specific needs and culinary preferences of different communities, including Indigenous peoples from La Guajira, Arauca and Nariño departments.

Regarding data protection and privacy risks, WFP upgraded its information systems and databases to protect personal information against unauthorized access and cyber risks.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Colombia is characterized by rich biodiversity and a diverse climate that is impacted by several environmental issues. According to the Colombian Ministry of Environment, the country lost 123,517 ha of forests, a 29 percent drop compared to 2022 [1]. Colombia remained the country in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the fourth largest deforested areas. The country witnessed increasing environmental impacts from illegal mining activities by non-state armed groups, including the pollution of water sources and the spread of chemicals into farmlands and protected areas. Those impacts occurred predominantly in Choco, Antioquia and Bolivar departments, which witnessed 85 percent of the illegal mining activities in the country [3]. Additionally, Colombia was severely impacted by La Niña and El Niño phenomena, particularly in the Caribbean and Pacific coasts [2].

In this context, WFP implemented several activities that contributed to solutions to these environmental challenges. Through the Adaptation Fund Project, WFP provided adaptation plans and innovative solutions such as community seed banks based on an inventory of native plant species and the protection of water sources and riverbanks. The project expanded the gardens of Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities through agro-ecological practices, helped communities reforest 17 ha of forests and mangroves, and another 10 ha of land benefitted from irrigation infrastructure.

The country office implemented the Ecological Exchange for the Amazon strategy in the Caquetá department to address the needs of communities it served, with local governments and cooperating partners at the local level to strengthen capacities, improve food security and nutrition, establish resilient livelihoods and build community assets. In exchange, communities implemented environmental conservation practices, including reforestation, the rescue of ancestral knowledge and the recovery and conservation of native seeds. WFP repurposed recycling jars to design home gardens, installed basic irrigation systems and coordinated reforestation activities with local government and community leaders.

Additionally, community kitchens for migrants in transit in Norte de Santander collected 150 litres of cooking oil to manufacture 50 soaps, fuel 15 lamps and provide fuel to small local businesses. WFP donated these items to third-party organizations that commercialized the products, benefitting 500 people in three municipalities.

WFP standardized the processing of environmental and social safeguards when designing projects to identify, manage and mitigate potential unintended environmental and social harm caused by its interventions. WFP's field offices and local cooperating partners monitored projects in medium- and high-risk categories, including mitigation actions, supported by WFP's regional bureau.

Thanks to training WFP employees and cooperating partners' staff, WFP significantly improved the screening of its field-level agreements (FLAs) for environmental and social risks. As a result, the country office screened 95 percent of these FLAs and memorandums of understanding for these risks, compared to 24 percent in 2022. The remaining 5 percent corresponded to five agreements signed in 2022, reaching February 2023, and were not included in the 2023 indicator.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP started implementing the environmental management system in June 2023, integrating national and local initiatives to improve its operations' sustainability. In the Bogotá central office, WFP installed bins to ensure waste segregation and recycling, extending this initiative to its field offices, warehouses and food distribution points. WFP contracted a specialized vendor to handle recycling materials from paper and printing supplies. Located in an LEED-certified building, the central office reduced its environmental footprint. As a result, reductions in environmental footprint have been noted in the past year.

At the field level, WFP implemented initiatives to reduce the environmental impact of its operations. As part of the school feeding activities for migrant and Colombian children, WFP implemented a solid and organic waste programme in its warehouses in the Riohacha and Maicao regions. The initiative turned 170 kg of organic waste into compost for local farmers. Furthermore, WFP advised students and personnel of the school feeding programme on the proper segregation and disposal of organic materials and recycling items.

Under WFP's Multi-Partner Trust Fund project, the plantain processing plant in Belén de Bajirá in Chocó department was designed with a circular model to generate minimal waste. Any waste produced by the plant (banana peel) was converted into fodder for livestock and organic fertiliser for local farmers. Since the plant opened in April, nearly 77 mt of fertiliser was produced monthly, saving USD 39,000 and benefitting people and the community. This plant empowered local communities to improve their livelihoods while utilizing the produced organic material, thereby reducing the environmental footprint.

WFP implemented additional sustainable procurement practices, including tenders with environmental considerations regarding printing toners, vehicle consumables and spare parts. Vendors who processed waste were contractually required to follow the national environment regulations. WFP initiated awareness and training campaigns directed at its employees and cooperating partners about good energy, waste and water practices. Since that happened, WFP has reduced the volume of water consumed across its field offices. The Colombia operation saved 730 USD in energy costs compared to 2022, showing the importance of awareness and training to reduce the environmental footprint.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

WFP capacitated people, households, and their communities to protect and improve their diets and nutritional status by promoting nutrition-sensitive actions across its interventions [1].

## Food assistance to populations

The country office guaranteed sufficient and quality diets for migrant populations, recognizing their nutritional needs and dietary habits. WFP adjusted the dietary focus of the items in its food baskets in each territory based on lessons learned and a solid understanding of the local food scene while respecting quality and safety.

WFP implemented actions to better assist communities by including native foods in food baskets, which are part of the local culinary tradition, tailoring food assistance culturally and respecting communities' local dietary habits. For example, WFP added local protein sources in the food baskets for the Indigenous Wayúu population in La Guajira to encourage consumption. As a result, WFP built the basis for a future pilot that will change canned fish or non-local pulses for fish and local beans as components of the food baskets.

WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive actions to benefit the migrant population and victims of armed conflict and disasters. Across WFP operations, 767,000 people benefitted from nutrition-sensitive initiatives, such as information, support or commodities.

## Participation in coordination spaces

WFP participated in interinstitutional coordination spaces, such as collaboration with the National Dietary Guides Technical Committee. This committee will finalize its work plan by 2026. This work is expected to bring field-based, academic and institutional experiences to implement the food-based dietary guidelines.

On interagency levels, WFP led the Food Security and Nutrition cluster and participated in the Health Cluster and the interagency sub-group on a strategy to prevent maternal and perinatal mortality with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund and UNICEF. This interagency coordination implemented joint interventions in communities with needs that were common to the mandates of all United Nations agencies.

According to Colombia's Department of Statistics, 39 percent of Colombian households could not afford a nutritious diet, and 13 percent could not afford an energy-only diet in December 2022 [2]. Every second migrant household could not access a nutritious diet, while two out of ten households did not consume food with sufficient caloric value. Inspired by this, WFP spearheaded the FNG study in the first quarter of 2023 with the ministries of Agriculture and Health, academia and international organizations [3]. This provided significant findings for the Government, such as the cost of an energy-only diet and a nutritious diet and knowing the percentage of Colombia's population that had or did not have access to these two diets. Further, WFP assisted the Department of Social Prosperity design more nutrition-sensitive social assistance programmes. For example, the FNG data analysis informed the design of the Renta Ciudadana CBT programme, which will cover a percentage of the nutritious diet of more than 1.7 million households.

## Food Security and Nutrition Education

WFP complemented its interventions with food and nutrition education (FNE) activities, such as communication with communities (CwC) to provide information to individuals, households and communities needed to make better decisions when purchasing food items and how to cook best the food items delivered by WFP. WFP streamlined cross-cutting FNE activities across its new 2024-2027 country strategic plan and interventions. WFP plans to carry this tool into 2024 by applying the CwC toolkit, Food Security on Hand, across all new strategic outcomes.

## Food Security and Nutrition

WFP implemented food security and nutrition activities in all eight field offices, promoting an advocacy process that covered more than 90 municipalities in areas where WFP worked.

In 2023, WFP's eight food security advisors encouraged discussion and political dialogue as well as concrete actions to guarantee the human right to food. These efforts resulted in over 25 informal mechanisms to coordinate with

departmental and municipal governmental institutions. Finally, WFP trained 300 government staff at the departmental level and over 400 actors from civil society organizations, students and other local actors in drafting public policies to advocate for a new national policy. WFP hopes these efforts will elevate the human right to food to become a constitutional right in Colombia.

# Partnerships

WFP consolidated alliances with partners and strengthened its relationship with the Government as a key partner in policy development and project implementation to address the needs of people in vulnerable situations, including Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.

Strategic partnerships with donors, such as Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Switzerland and the United States of America, were crucial to respond to escalating needs. Interventions addressed the migration crisis, violence and climate-related emergencies and included emergency response, resilience building and capacity strengthening. WFP intensified its engagement with embassies and agencies, leading to successful cooperation with donors such as France and Switzerland. Focusing on local-level negotiations allowed WFP to tailor its interventions and improve the targeting process.

WFP positioned itself in the development arena by partnering with the United States of America and Switzerland to implement immediate to mid-term interventions focusing on the socioeconomic integration of migrants and the rapid restoration of livelihoods for populations in need. Through strategic alliances with local and international partners, WFP strengthened the agricultural production of Indigenous communities and the innovative Biotiendas model in La Guajira [1]. WFP directed efforts towards longer-term interventions to promote climate change adaptation measures and enhance food security. The new partnership with Canada in the Amazonas region demonstrated the success of these advocacy efforts, which are planned for implementation in 2024.

WFP was a key player in generating evidence for food security, such as emergency food security assessments and the food security impact analysis of the El Niño phenomenon. By providing such data, WFP supported the decision making of humanitarian agencies and the Government while raising awareness of the country's needs, mainly by drawing attention to the challenges of victims of armed conflict, internally displaced persons and people affected by climate-related emergencies [2]. To strengthen informed decision making, WFP developed conflict-sensitive analyses and collaborated with Colombian peacebuilding entities and local communities to foster armed conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

WFP positioned itself as a strategic partner in social protection [3], strengthening the country's social protection system to consider people's situation on food security and nutrition, improve access for marginalized populations and make the system more reactive to sudden shocks. WFP supported the Government in designing a cash-based transfer (CBT) programme that incorporated nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive approaches. This effort involved mainstreaming nutrition-sensitive interventions across all operations based on FNG results, running workshops on climate change, poverty and social protection and establishing the adaptive social protection roundtable as an official coordination mechanism [4]. WFP collaborated with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to enhance social protection mechanisms by improving information systems, implementing CBT and strengthening emergency response measures.

Despite fundraising efforts, less than 1 percent of WFP's funds received in 2023 were flexible. This challenged WFP's capacity to address the country's evolving needs and limited its ability to adapt to shifting government priorities. Due to this shortfall, WFP had to reduce the geographic scope of activities on innovative food security and nutrition, social and behaviour change communication, school feeding in emergencies and capacity-strengthening efforts for emergency preparedness and social protection.

Despite the increasing humanitarian needs in the face of decreasing donor contributions compared to previous years, WFP expanded the scope of its partnerships with the Government on peacebuilding, the human right to food, food sovereignty, comprehensive rural development and the school feeding programme.

WFP strengthened alliances with government entities through various collaborations. The country office played a crucial role in implementing social programmes, including the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme in La Guajira [5]. WFP's partnership with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) expanded to include activities combating malnutrition and hunger. In addition to running the Mobile Units programme, WFP distributed 8,346 emergency food baskets to 2,782 households in communities in vulnerable conditions of La Guajira department (Uribia, Maicao, Riohacha and Manaure), funded by the ICBF. WFP worked with the National Disasters Risk Management Unit to respond to emergencies, disasters and the impacts of climate change. WFP established key relationships with government entities, such as the Land Restitution Unit, the Department for Social Prosperity, the Territorial Renewal Agency, the Rural Development Agency and the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, the Vice-Presidency, the National Planning Department and Bogotá's Planning Secretary.

WFP leveraged its private sector relationships to secure a four-year project with the Howard G. Buffet Foundation, another milestone for WFP in Colombia. In December, WFP received funding from The Peacebuilding Fund to finance



initiatives in 2024 by former combatants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, victims of armed conflict and host communities to boost their socioeconomic resilience and contribute to social cohesion and peacebuilding. This illustrated how the private sector was vital in addressing hunger and humanitarian challenges through transformative approaches. In this sense, many opportunities lie ahead in engaging individual supporters and corporate partners through fundraising [7].

## Focus on localization

WFP collaborated with ten international and 66 national non-governmental organizations, including 14 community-based associations, two academic institutions and three private sector companies. WFP streamlined calls for proposals through the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) and increased the number of cooperating partners in the database. With the support of more partners, WFP expanded operations to new locations, like Antioquia and Amazonas departments. WFP trained Afro-Colombian and Indigenous community-level cooperating partners to enhance their technical capabilities to address climate change. Other examples were training on food security, nutrition and gender for women's organizations under the Rural Women Project.

These efforts were crucial in communicating technical expertise and providing office equipment and administrative support while ensuring community proximity and receiving local acceptance. WFP leveraged its Partner Connect tool to support CP digital management for in-kind food assistance, improving information flow and data control. WFP integrated environmental and social safeguards across its programmes to avoid unintended environmental and social risks.

Supported by the innovative capacity of the Regional Innovation Hub HZero, WFP collaborated with start-ups and actors of the innovation ecosystem in Latin America and the Caribbean. This Hub worked with private sector partners and civil society organizations, who contributed expertise and provided mentorship.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP participated in the interagency country capacity analysis (CCA) exercise to design the 2024-2027 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and other key initiatives such as the Flagship Initiative and the pilot of Durable Solutions for internally displaced persons promoted by the United Nations Secretary-General [8]. During the first half of 2023, WFP phased out two Multi-Partner Trust Fund projects to support Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in livelihoods and early recovery activities in five departments, working alongside the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, the Land Restitution Unit, the Land Restitution Unit, the private sector, local authorities, non-governmental organizations and foundations and local committees.

WFP co-led the national Cash Working Group and the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster (FSNC) while leading four out of nine local CBT sub-working groups. These efforts allowed WFP to ensure a coordinated response at the field level, avoiding duplication of people assisted and exchanging experiences with the local governments. WFP co-led six local humanitarian teams, coordinating humanitarian and development activities with other United Nations agencies.

In 2023, WFP received funds through the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund to provide life-saving food assistance to and restore food security of communities facing multiple crises across the Pacific region [9], starting in 2024. The interagency approach highlighted the shared commitment to addressing intricate challenges and ensuring a comprehensive response.

Through the FSNC, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) enhanced anticipatory measures and bolstered disaster risk management, social protection and climate change adaptation efforts by working with the Government and donors. WFP co-developed a joint plan of anticipatory actions to collaborate with FAO, the Colombian Red Cross and the Government in 2024.

# Financial Overview

Colombia's country strategic plan (CSP) 2021-2024 completed its third year. The resources mobilized for this CSP until the end of 2023 reached 51 percent against requirements, meaning USD 365 million.

In 2023, available funds amounted to USD 145.9 million, including unspent balances from 2022. This constituted 56 percent of the year's requirements (USD 259.4 million). WFP had an overall expenditure level of 94 percent compared to its original implementation plan. Of all available funds, USD 83 million were carried over into 2024, including USD 16.8 million received in December 2023 for 2024 execution.

With a global trend of decreasing donor funding, WFP experienced a reduction in contributions. Funding available for 2023 operations decreased by 30 percent, largely due to reduced support to the migrant crisis programme. Almost 70 percent of the raised funds were earmarked for crisis response, addressing humanitarian needs related to migration, violence and climate-related emergencies. WFP benefitted from sustained support by several donors, with The United States of America standing out as WFP's largest contributor, playing a pivotal role in sustaining crisis response efforts. As the second-largest contributor, the Government supported various initiatives that spanned from fighting hunger and supporting victims of armed conflict to critical areas such as school feeding and social protection. Other key contributors included Canada, Switzerland, Germany, France, the European Union and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund.

In 2023, WFP achieved an overall execution of 85 percent compared to its Implementation Plan, which was mainly driven by strategic outcome 2 (crisis response), followed by strategic outcomes 3 (capacity strengthening) and 1 (livelihoods and resilience) [1].

Within strategic outcome 1 (activity 1), the resilience and livelihoods project had USD 25 million allocated resources, of which USD 11.5 million were dedicated to 2023 operations, representing 85 percent of the needs. The remaining USD 13.5 million was received in December 2023 for 2024. Activity 1 carried over USD 17.5 million into 2024, including the funds received in December 2023 and resources for multi-year projects, such as the Adaptation Fund and the Republic of Korea that will phase out their projects in 2024.

Strategic outcome 2 (crisis response encompassing two activities) received 53 percent of the total available funds (USD 77.3 million), reaching a 45 percent funding level of needs. Activity 2 achieved 51 percent funding level against the needs. Yet, this figure does not capture disparities among the outcome's activities, such as the underfunded school meals programme. This shortfall was mitigated by sourcing unearmarked funding and multilateral allocations, enabling WFP to support the school meals programme for migrant children and adolescents. However, within the same strategic outcome 2, activities around the socioeconomic integration of migrants (activity 3) only met 11 percent of its needs.

Internal funding mechanisms within WFP were crucial to sustain operations under the crisis response focus area. Multilateral Allocations and funds from the Immediate Response Account were vital, totalling USD 1.8 million and USD 1.5million, respectively. These funds were predominantly used for assisting victims of armed violence and people affected by rainy season disasters.

Strategic outcome 3 secured 54 percent of funding, primarily driven by the Government's funding for the Mobile Units programme (activity 4) and the National School Feeding Programme (activity 5). Activity 6 (Nutrition) only reached a 10 percent funding level with contributions from France and UNAIDS. Other activities under this strategic outcome, such as emergency preparedness, social protection, and the Regional Innovation Hub HZero, were underfunded. Unearmarked funding were key to sustaining these activities.

Strategic outcome 4 (on-demand service provision, activity 7) received its first contribution from the European Union in October 2023. This funding was dedicated to managing a logistics hub in Choco department on the Pacific Coast region and to providing transport services free of charge, supporting humanitarian and governmental actors. WFP plans to run this project until the end of 2024.





















Interagency funding enabled WFP to assist victims of armed violence, internal displacement and climate-related events. The prevailing trend of earmarking funds remained a considerable challenge for WFP this year. Only 3 percent of funds received in 2023 were flexible at CSP level, with the remaining 97 percent earmarked at the activity level. This limited flexibility and adaptability hindered WFP's ability to respond to emerging needs not aligned with specific donor interests. Moreover, most earmarked funds were directed towards crisis response, resulting in funding gaps for strategic outcomes focused on resilience building.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 220,306,807	 98,721,685	 102,796,137	 85,582,777
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	 173,120,382	 74,161,090	 77,272,860	 66,138,057
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	 145,644,123	 71,945,313	 74,292,841	 64,901,206
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.	 27,476,259	 2,215,777	 2,980,018	 1,236,850

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	47,186,424	24,560,595	25,523,277	19,444,719
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	16,339,258	12,782,164	12,310,357	8,766,736
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	21,712,646	11,219,797	12,253,437	9,775,349
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	9,134,519	558,633	959,482	902,633
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	13,531,817	7,855,188	25,118,452	7,580,884

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.	13,531,817	7,855,188	25,118,452	7,580,884
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.	13,531,817	7,855,188	25,118,452	7,580,884
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	823,790	0	343,716	0
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round	823,790	0	343,716	0
Activity 07: Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners	823,790	0	343,716	0
Non-SDG Target	0	0	3,764,822	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 234,662,414	 106,576,874	 132,023,128	 93,163,661
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 9,002,120	 8,838,627	 11,108,073	 8,321,165
Total Direct Costs	 243,664,535	 115,415,502	 143,131,201	 101,484,827
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 15,782,594	 7,502,007	 2,859,266	 2,859,266
Grand Total	 259,447,129	 122,917,510	 145,990,468	 104,344,094

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Colombia Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2023

[2] Colombia Migration, 2023

[3] WFP food security and nutrition assessment for migrant populations and host communities, February 2023

[4] UNGRD emergency report, 2023

[5] WFP worked with other humanitarian agencies to assist populations in vulnerable conditions and those with protection risks.

[6] The use of voucher assistance contributed to the local economies and reduced associated protection risks

[7] The National Development Plan, Colombia | <https://www.dnp.gov.co/plan-nacional-desarrollo/pnd-2022-2026>

[8] There are 16 territories covered by the development programmes with a territorial approach in Colombia (PDET), managed by the Territory Renewal Agency. These territories cover 36 percent of the national territory with 6.6 million people.

[9] WFP operations in Colombia also supported SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

WFP did not reach the planned number of people receiving assistance due to severe funding cuts across all strategic outcomes. However, WFP reached more people under the commodity voucher modality than planned as it transitioned the school feeding programme and hot meals for migrants under this transfer modality.

## Operational context

[1] The National Development Plan, Colombia

[2] The Total Peace initiative of the Government of Colombia is a component of the National Development Plan. Signed in November 2022, Law 418 on Total Peace will establish peace regions for dialogue with illegal armed actors who wish to comply with the law.

[3] Victims Unit, Government of Colombia | <https://www.unidadvictimas.gov.co/en/>

[4] WFP Food Security Assessment of Colombian Population, 2023

[5] DANE Colombia | Consumer Index Price, 2023

[6] Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis | Colombia, 2023

[7] National Migration Service, Government of Panama

[8] Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSA) of migrant populations, July 2023

[9] Colombia Refugee and Migrant Needs Analysis - RMNA

[10] UNODC – Report on monitoring coca fields, September 2023 | [https://www.unodc.org/documents/crop-monitoring/Colombia/Colombia\\_Monitoreo\\_2022.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/crop-monitoring/Colombia/Colombia_Monitoreo_2022.pdf)

[11] WFP impact analysis the of El Niño phenomenon on food security, WFP Colombia

[12] WFP implemented early recovery activities for displaced populations and people who voluntarily returned to their communities.

[13] Activities for the Rural Women Project included integrating modules on women's participation in decision making, leadership and economic and personal empowerment. WFP considered the cultural identity of Indigenous communities in La Guajira by consulting with community leaders about the inclusion of accepting food items into the humanitarian assistance.

## Driving rural women's autonomy

[1] Food security assessment of the Colombian population, WFP Colombia, February 2023

<https://es.wfp.org/publicaciones/evaluacion-de-seguridad-alimentaria-de-la-poblacion-colombiana>

[2] Truth Commission, Women in cultural resistance

<https://web.comisiondelaverdad.co/mujeres-en-resistencia/tumaco.html>

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] See the Gender and Age Marker score.

[2] Subtopics were conflict resolution, teamwork, leadership, tools to commercialize production, marketing strategies, recognition of local and regional markets, production costs and break-even points, management of commercial agreements and economic and personal empowerment.

[3] The Territorial Training and Reincorporation Spaces (AETCR, for its Spanish acronym) are focus regions in Colombia, where the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization conducts early reintegration activities to help former FARC combatants reintegrate into civilian life within communities.

<https://www.reincorporacion.gov.co/es/reincorporacion/Paginas/Los-ETCR.aspx>

[4] WFP collected data in November after phasing out the project. As per the methodology sheet, if the baseline is taken once activities start, it should be calculated as a follow-up indicator.

[5] see COHORT 2022 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for assets.

[6] Strengthening capacities and climate change knowledge was done by initiating an early warning system in the community and improving agricultural techniques.

[7] see COHORT 2023 – CAR Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: (CAR) Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities.

[8] Productive yards and assets to transform agricultural practises, restoring and reforesting areas. The results corresponded to the 2022 Cohort. For the 2023 commodity voucher cohort, no follow-up information was collected during 2023. The intervention will end in 2024.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Activities such as workshops, delivery of equipment/production infrastructure and development of activities to facilitate access to markets are developed.

[11] Contributions such as the Peacebuilding Fund are the framework for 2024 food security, nutrition and rural development activities.

[12] During 2023, WFP did not carry out activities related to the percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods and the number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity-strengthening support. Therefore, results are not available for those two outcome indicators.

[13] This Fund shall promote food security, nutrition and rural development through resilient livelihood initiatives established among former combatants and communities affected by the armed conflict who are committed to the peace and reconciliation process. It will be a new project funded by HGBF and is expected to support 3,000 people.

[14] WFP completed the plantain plant in the municipality of Riosucio, Chocó, with the United Nations Development Programme and the Land Restitution Unit. WFP will monitor this project to ensure its sustainability and operation. The plant has benefitted more than 2,900 people directly and 44,000 people indirectly.

Outcome Table / Act. 1: Commodity voucher and capacity-strengthening implementation activities did not end in 2023. Those activities and funds were extended; their estimated finish date is April 2024. Therefore, the Outcomes tables do not show data for 2023.



## Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP participated in the spaces defined for addressing care, following the agenda for internal displacement. In addition, it has advanced the conversation and coordination with the Government of Colombia, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and partners, working at policy and programme levels to address the needs of IDPs. This collaboration aligns with the United Nations Secretary-General's commitment to finding durable solutions to internal displacement, demonstrating how WFP actively contributes to capacity strengthening and implementing strategies that support immediate response and long-term development.

[2] WFP post-distributing monitoring data, 2023

[3] Daviplata is an easy, fast and safe way to transfer money from cell phone to cell phone.

<https://www.daviplata.com/wps/portal/daviplata/Home>

[3] WFP internal monitoring for emergency assistance to victims of armed violence and weather-related events

[4] Cooperating partners were chosen based on experience, costs and added value before, during and after the implementation. WFP established contracts with these partners as the emergency progressed and if a response was required.

[5] The voucher value of food baskets was set under the government's maximum values and agreed upon with other humanitarian agencies from the Cash Working Group. Due to short funding, transfer values for food assistance for training and food assistance for assets to socioeconomic integration projects for migrants were lower. Interventions will continue into 2024.

[6] The National Learning Centre (SENA, for its Spanish acronym) is a public entity of the Government of Colombia.

[7] Monitoring findings stated that SEI projects were highly relevant to most beneficiary needs. According to interviews, barriers to getting a job were xenophobia, limited knowledge of companies in the sector and lack of relevant experience and qualifications. Results for SEI projects in Antioquia, La Guajira, Valle del Cauca and Norte de Santander will be available in 2024.

[8] Considering the number of schools under the school feeding programme, WFP expects that at least one activity will be conducted in each school. WFP worked with family compensation funds to identify potential entrepreneurial projects and employment opportunities for project participants.

[9] Items in the food baskets include rice, powdered milk, corn flour, lentils, beans, eggs, sunflower oil, panela, onions and oranges

[10] Risks of physical, sexual and psychological violence were severe for the migrant population, causing nutritional deficiencies and psychological stress, even anaemia in women and children. Differences in roles, needs and priorities regarding access to food limit the equal participation of women in the household and the community, driving discriminatory practices in food distribution.

The number of people assisted was lower than planned due to reduced funding. WFP closed community kitchens. The operation transitioned from voucher assistance to CBT, which reduced voucher and commodity voucher assistance. As migrants in transit often received hot meals in these kitchens and food rations, WFP calculated a 31 percent overlap between these two activities.

Output 06/Activity 02, Indicator 1.4: No planned figures were established by educational level. Priority was given to primary schoolchildren, and during the implementation, WFP was able to assist migrant students at the secondary level. Disaggregated data by educational level was only available after implementation. Furthermore, WFP did not plan interventions based on alternative take-home rations. During 2023, the municipality of Maicao in La Guajira asked WFP to distribute food baskets for children during the school break period. In turn, WFP used the take-home ration modality to report this intervention.

Output 05/Activity 02, Indicator 1.7: The activity was initially planned; however, WFP did not implement or have an approach for the population group of children in these age groups.

CSP Output table 07: For the A.3.3 indicator, the actual numbers versus planned were due to lower than anticipated funding, which made it difficult to achieve the objectives. In addition, A.3.4 cash activities were funded by CSP Activity 2 funds.

Indicator A.4.1 under Socioeconomic Integration is empty because voucher activities were not implemented.

Outcome indicator Table /Activity 3 - Target Group: COHORT 2023 - 2024: The activities for food assistance for assets and food assistance for training under the socioeconomic integration for migrants project are planned to be finalised in 2024. Therefore, no data is available for 2023.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Other Regional Hub solutions to reduce food insecurity can be found here:

<https://innovation.wfp.org/latin-america-and-caribbean>

[2] The projects included blockchain power and financial inclusion solutions for smallholder farmers, digital platforms of Indigenous women drone pilots for climate action and urban agricultural systems leveraging ancestral knowledge. A Demo Day event in July 2023 allowed innovators to demonstrate the impact and meet investors, private sector organizations, the Government and academia.

[2] Through these interventions, HZero reaffirmed the strong interest of WFP employees in incorporating approaches and tools in their work and the need for spaces to exchange experiences from other programmes, units, and offices, learn and replicate.

[3] WFP estimated the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon on people's food security in Colombia.

[4] Through this Logistics project, WFP continued implementing digital solutions to address gaps in stock propositioning.

[5] This strategy should ensure the interoperability of 47 national administrative registers of different sectors (including health, migration, education, social registry, among others) and more than 1,000 local administrative registers.

[6] WFP developed a tool to assess the vulnerabilities and needs of this population group excluded from safety social nets and on the brink of homelessness, thus addressing a critical public policy gap.

[7] Monitoring the delivery of food baskets was done through direct observation in the targeted schools. Monitoring teams were deployed to schools to ensure the conditions were met for the delivery of food baskets.

[8] The targeting of assisted people was coordinated with local partners. The activity will end in 2024, so monitoring findings will be available once the project ends.

The CSP- end targets will be measured in June 2024 due to the anticipated reduction of the current CSP. In addition, these school feeding outcome indicators are compared annually, and the volume of students varies each year. Therefore, increasing the end target value for the period and population group to be reported in June 2024 is not considered feasible.

Output indicator Table 10/Activity 1.3: No planned figures were established by educational level. Priority was given to primary schoolchildren, and during the implementation, WFP was able to assist migrant students at the secondary level. Disaggregated data by educational level was only available after implementation. Furthermore, WFP did not plan interventions based on alternative take-home rations. During 2023, the municipality of Maicao in La Guajira asked WFP to distribute food baskets for children during the school break period. In turn, WFP used the take-home ration modality to report this intervention.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] In 2023, no monitoring activities were carried out because the activities for river services were scheduled for 2024. Therefore, during 2023, WFP collected information to inform the project. The results of the project diagnosis will inform any adjustments.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Persistent inequalities that have an impact on women's food insecurity include employability, care work, lack of access to productive resources and economic dependence. Also, ensuring the full realization of sexual and reproductive rights continues to increase women's exposure to teenage pregnancies, maternal mortality and lack of access to health services.

[2] Correlations between GBV and food insecurity pointed to limited livelihoods to generate income for food. As a result of this inequality, Colombian women faced a triple burden of malnutrition, with the highest indicators of malnutrition, excess weight and chronic non-communicable diseases.

[3] These people represented organizations or communities WFP has worked with through focus groups, dialogues in rural areas and participant observation.

[4] The referral routes refer to institutional or governmental mechanisms through which women victims of GBV and citizens can find out where to go in situations of GBV, how and where to request guidance, health care, protection measures, restoration of rights or how to access justice effectively.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] The Single Victims Unit has a victim registry to document the number of cases of victims of the armed conflict in Colombia. <https://www.unidadvictimas.gov.co/en/>

[2] Gender in relation to food security and nutrition, FAO Colombia Report |

<https://www.fao.org/gender/learning-center/thematic-areas/gender-and-food-security-and-nutrition/es>

[3] Protection routes refer to procedures to assist and safeguard the rights of at-risk individuals, such as victims of armed conflict, forced displacement, gender violence and sexual abuse. These routes required coordination among entities and organizations to ensure protection, access to justice, psychosocial support and assistance in restoring the rights and social reintegration of those affected.

[4] These plans inform, educate and empower communities by promoting healthy eating practices and nutrition knowledge, helping them improve food security and adopt healthy habits. By addressing protection risks related to food insecurity, these plans facilitate building safer and more resilient environments that ensure access to adequate nutrition as a right.

[5] To advance the customer relationship management (CRM) tool(s), WFP needs to have an information management system in place. The country office adopted the corporate tool called SUGAR CRM, which is CRM software used to manage customer relationships.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Examples of the La Niña phenomenon included the floods in the departments of La Guajira and Chocó and landslides in Antioquia, Cauca and Nariño. Those events caused severe impacts in the environment and livelihoods of people.

[2] Colombian Ministry of Environment 2023

[3] UNODC Colombia – Alluvial Gold Mining Report

## Nutrition integration

[1] The indicator measured the number of people benefitting from nutrition-sensitive components (men and women) / total number of people receiving direct food or cash-based transfer or capacity strengthening from WFP (men and women).

[2] The National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), published in December 2022

<https://www.dane.gov.co/>

[3] Partners of this FTN study in Colombia were the ministries and local governments of Health, Agriculture, Education, Social Protection, Industry and Commerce, Infrastructure and Gender Equality, Save the Children and UNICEF. Global partners were the University of California Davis, Harvard University, Mahidol University Bangkok and the International Food Policy Research Institute. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/fill-nutrient-gap>

## Partnerships

[1] The model increased individual consumption and commercialization through agro-ecological techniques to better protect the environment. The Biotiendas improved thanks to New Zealand funds, thanks to solar energy systems, materials and equipment for an irrigation system and apícola productive unit.

[2] WFP established partnerships on market intelligence and supply chain data, conducted price monitoring exercises and participated in market monitoring initiatives as part of the Cash Working Group, known as the Jimmy Joint Market Monitoring Initiative. These initiatives allowed WFP to share its evidence to support market analysis and facilitated informed decision making regarding its operations.

[3] Notably, Colombia contributed to social protection by leveraging the mechanisms of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, showcasing its commitment to advancing social protection initiatives through collaborative efforts.

[4] Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis, December 2022 to March 2023

[5] WFP leveraged the National School Feeding Programme to facilitate South-South and Triangular Cooperation exchanges. Also, WFP enabled Colombia to share the programme's delivery models with El Salvador and collaborated on hot meal deliveries with Mexico.

[6] Individual fundraising or marketing campaigns to resource school feeding programmes for migrants as well as early recovery actions for populations affected by emergencies

[7] Such partnerships illustrate how the private sector significantly addressed hunger and humanitarian challenges in the country through transformative approaches. For example, WFP can take advantage of many opportunities to engage individual supporters and corporate partners through fundraising strategies already used.

[8] Durable Solutions For Internally Displaced Persons Framework, IASC, April 2010

<https://interagencystandingcommittee.org>

and The Flagship Initiative, OCHA | <https://www.unocha.org/flagship-initiative>

[9] The CERF project will be implemented in the Cauca, Chocó, Nariño and Valle del Cauca departments.

## Financial Overview

[1] For strategic outcome 4, WFP received funding from the European Union to conduct logistics assessments, but no services were requested by humanitarian partners in 2023.

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	711,024	499,134	70%
	female	755,779	445,233	59%
	total	1,466,803	944,367	64%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	63,713	20,889	33%
	female	63,713	20,177	32%
	total	127,426	41,066	32%
24-59 months	male	78,039	46,712	60%
	female	67,702	43,664	64%
	total	145,741	90,376	62%
5-11 years	male	128,680	85,636	67%
	female	127,040	81,236	64%
	total	255,720	166,872	65%
12-17 years	male	110,106	70,669	64%
	female	108,466	67,057	62%
	total	218,572	137,726	63%
18-59 years	male	298,933	245,437	82%
	female	336,512	205,612	61%
	total	635,445	451,049	71%
60+ years	male	31,553	29,791	94%
	female	52,346	27,487	53%
	total	83,899	57,278	68%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	150,197	45,732	30%
Resident	392,061	181,310	46%
IDP	182,820	124,925	68%
Migrants	741,725	592,400	80%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	400	2,800	700%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	154,664	24,759	16%
Malnutrition prevention programme	84,902	4,288	5%
School based programmes	182,000	110,124	60%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	10,792	3,109	28%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,034,045	802,119	77%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	2,492	899	36%
Biscuits	8	0	0%
Canned Fish	676	321	48%
Iodised Salt	25	0	0%
Lentils	2,492	899	36%
Maize Meal	1,534	727	47%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Oat	98	0	0%
Pasta	2,060	707	34%
Rations	2,288	911	40%
Rice	3,018	1,837	61%
Sugar	25	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	881	511	58%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	807	0	0%
Biscuits	38	0	0%
Canned Fish	206	0	0%
Iodised Salt	67	0	0%
Lentils	807	0	0%
Maize Meal	538	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	2	0	3%
Oat	269	0	0%
Pasta	673	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	13	0	0%
Rice	942	0	0%
Sugar	67	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	248	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	144	11	8%
Canned Fish	41	5	12%
Lentils	144	11	8%
Maize Meal	96	11	12%
Pasta	144	6	4%
Rice	192	33	17%
Vegetable Oil	44	9	19%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	63,527,277	32,258,878	51%
Commodity Voucher	18,973,371	4,359,674	23%
Value Voucher	34,096,874	2,826,730	8%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	0	585,447	-
Commodity Voucher	18,121,181	7,714,073	43%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	1,971,115	216,882	11%
Commodity Voucher	0	64,643	-
Value Voucher	1,474,200	388,248	26%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p><b>Resilience Building</b></p>
<p><b>Output Results</b></p>	
<p><b>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.</b></p>	
<p>Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors</p>	

CSP Output 01: 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.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities; Food assistance for asset	Female	37,306	11,870
			Male	35,758	11,867
			<b>Total</b>	<b>73,064</b>	<b>23,737</b>
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	37,058	10,582
			Male	35,606	10,355
			<b>Total</b>	<b>72,664</b>	<b>20,937</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	248	1,288
			Male	152	1,512
			<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2,800</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	805	85.61
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	805	85.61
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,971,115	216,882
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,474,200	452,889
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,474,200	452,889
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	6,519,840	1,406,660

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 02: 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.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	6,691	1,842
			Male	4,101	1,267
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,792</b>	<b>3,109</b>

## Other Output



**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.**

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 01: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance	US\$	410,525	877,457.19
		for asset	US\$	1,135,568	2,042,729.39
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,472	2,008
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	455	457
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	0	452
			Number	1,168	1,838
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	936	1,157
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	10	43
			Ha	12	6
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	30	17
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	6	10
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	6
			Number	8	10

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	631	1,807
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 (overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	6,660	7,524
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 02: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	774,867	949,285
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	129	129
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	525	520
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	190	211
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Ha	26.58	33
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	15
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,030	2,030

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,770	3,770
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	25	70
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	1
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	14	15
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	47	81
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	3
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	2

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2022 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.6	≤10	≤10	6.2	WFP survey
	Male	14.2	≤10	≤10	4.7	WFP survey
	Overall	13.1	≤10	≤10	5.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70	≥80	≥80	81	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥80	≥80	85	WFP survey
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	82	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20	≤15	≤15	15	WFP survey
	Male	18	≤15	≤15	15	WFP survey
	Overall	19	≤15	≤15	15	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤5	≤5	4	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤5	≤5	3	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≥161	≥16	8	WFP survey
	Male	19	≥19	≥19	24	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥17	≥17	13	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68	≥68	≥68	78	WFP survey
	Male	59	≥59	≥59	73	WFP survey
	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	76	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≤16	≤16	14	WFP survey
	Male	22	≤22	≤22	3	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≤17	≤17	11	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	79	≥79	≥79	82	WFP survey
	Male	72	≥72	≥72	93	WFP survey
	Overall	77	≥77	≥77	86	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18	≥18	≥18	18	WFP survey
	Male	27	≥27	≥27	7	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	14	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1	≤1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	53	≥53	≥53	61	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥60	≥60	77	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≥56	≥56	66	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	≥35	≥35	34	WFP survey
	Male	33	≥33	≥33	21	WFP survey
	Overall	34	≥34	≥34	30	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤12	≤12	5	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤7	≤7	2	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	40	≤30	≤30	19	WFP survey
	Male	28	≤28	≤28	10	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤30	≤30	16	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7	≤7	≤7	10	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤10	≤10	2	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	44	≤45	≤45	41	WFP survey
	Male	41	≤45	≤45	51	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≤45	≤45	44	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	≥18	≥18	30	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥17	≥17	37	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≥15	≥15	32	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥80	76	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	93	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	81	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	15	≤15			WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	3	≥3			WFP survey

Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	82	≥82			WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	51	≤51			WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	49	≥49			WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	≥0			WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13	≤13	≤13	19.1	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤13	≤13	15.2	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤13	≤13	16.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	≥74	≥74	70	WFP survey
	Male	61	≥61	≥61	61	WFP survey
	Overall	70	≥70	≥70	65	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16	≤16	≤16	16	WFP survey
	Male	20	≤20	≤20	18	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≤17	≤17	18	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤10	≤10	14	WFP survey
	Male	19	≤19	≤19	21	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤13	≤13	17	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥75	≥75	71	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥75	≥75	71	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	70	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥170,000	≥170,000	552,876	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥170,000	≥170,000	552,876	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥180	≥180	354	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥180	≥180	354	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7.5	≤7	≤7	3.7	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤7	≤7	1.5	WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	≤7	≤7	3.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	90	≥90	≥90	96	WFP survey
	Male	78	≥90	≥90	75	WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥90	≥90	93	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤7	≤7	4	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤7	≤7	25	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤7	≤7	7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15	≥15	≥15	32	WFP survey
	Male	25	≥25	≥25	67	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥18	≥18	35	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76	≥76	≥76	67	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥67	≥67	33	WFP survey
	Overall	74	≥74	≥74	65	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≤9	≤9	0	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤8	≤8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤8	≤8	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	≥83	≥83	87	WFP survey
	Male	78	≥78	≥78	100	WFP survey
	Overall	81	≥81	≥81	88	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17	≥17	≥17	13	WFP survey
	Male	22	≥22	≥22	0	WFP survey
	Overall	19	≥19	≥19	12	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	≥64	≥64	87	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥67	≥67	100	WFP survey
	Overall	65	≥65	≥65	88	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	≥35	≥35	13	WFP survey
	Male	25	≥25	≥25	0	WFP survey
	Overall	32	≥32	≥32	12	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1	≤1	0	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤8	≤8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	38	≤36	≤36	41	WFP survey
	Male	39	≤36	≤36	25	WFP survey
	Overall	38	≤36	≤36	39	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12	≤12	≤12	4	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤12	≤12	0	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤12	≤12	3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	38	≤33	≤33	22	WFP survey
	Male	33	≤33	≤33	12	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤33	≤33	21	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12	≥19	≥19	33	WFP survey
	Male	11	≥19	≥19	63	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥19	≥19	37	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥80	86	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	94	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	87	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.7	≤5			WFP survey
	Male	5.8	≤5			WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤5			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26	≥70			WFP survey
	Male	24	≥70			WFP survey
	Overall	25	≥70			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤7			WFP survey
	Male	21	≤10			WFP survey
	Overall	18	≤10			WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	67	≤23			WFP survey
	Male	54	≤20			WFP survey
	Overall	57	≤20			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≥6			WFP survey
	Male	21	≥21			WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥18			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	87	≥87			WFP survey
	Male	67	≥67			WFP survey
	Overall	71	≥71			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≤7			WFP survey
	Male	11	≤11			WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤11			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	≥33			WFP survey
	Male	43	≥43			WFP survey
	Overall	41	≥41			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	≥67			WFP survey
	Male	52	≥52			WFP survey
	Overall	55	≥55			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5			WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤4			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≥13			WFP survey
	Male	16	≥16			WFP survey
	Overall	16	≥16			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	87	≥87			WFP survey
	Male	82	≥82			WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥83			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	2	≤2			WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33	≤28			WFP survey
	Male	52	≤50			WFP survey
	Overall	48	≤43			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	≤10			WFP survey
	Male	23	≤20			WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤20			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	7	≤7			WFP survey
	Male	7	≤7			WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤7			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47	≥55			WFP survey
	Male	18	≥23			WFP survey
	Overall	24	≥30			WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.7	≤12	≤12	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	5.5	≤5	≤5	3.8	WFP survey
	Overall	10.2	≤9	≤9	2.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83	≥85	≥85	90	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥90	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Overall	85	≥88	≥88	94	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≤13	≤13	10	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤11	≤11	6	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤2	≤2	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≥5	≥5	15	WFP survey
	Male	10	≥10	≥10	27	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	≥83	≥83	80	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥86	≥86	73	WFP survey
	Overall	84	≥84	≥84	77	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤12	≤12	5	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤4	≤4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤9	≤9	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	88	≥88	≥88	95	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥88	≥88	100	WFP survey
	Overall	88	≥88	≥88	97	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≥12	≥12	5	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥12	≥12	0	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥12	≥12	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	68	≥68	≥68	65	WFP survey
	Male	56	≥56	≥56	80	WFP survey
	Overall	63	≥63	≥63	71	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30	≥30	≥30	35	WFP survey
	Male	44	≥44	≥44	20	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≥36	≥36	29	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≤2	≤2	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	45	≤42	≤42	20	WFP survey
	Male	32	≤30	≤30	7	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≤36	≤36	14	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23	≤20	≤20	0	WFP survey
	Male	18	≤20	≤20	7	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤19	≤19	3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29	≤25	≤25	25	WFP survey
	Male	42	≤40	≤40	26	WFP survey
	Overall	34	≤32	≤32	26	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	3	≥13	≥13	55	WFP survey
	Male	8	≥10	≥10	60	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥13	≥13	57	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥80	78	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	90	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.6	≤8	≤8	4.3	WFP survey
	Male	9.7	≤8	≤8	5.7	WFP survey
	Overall	10.1	≤8	≤8	5.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	77	≥90	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥90	≥90	92	WFP survey
	Overall	84	≥90	≥90	95	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤7	≤7	0	WFP survey
	Male	10	≤8	≤7	5	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤7	≤7	4	WFP survey



Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤2	≤3	3	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤3	≤3	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	≥26	≥26	11	WFP survey
	Male	30	≥30	≥30	13	WFP survey
	Overall	28	≥28	≥28	13	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	≥67	≥67	78	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥66	≥66	84	WFP survey
	Overall	67	≥67	≥67	82	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≤7	≤7	11	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤4	≤4	3	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤5	≤5	5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	79	≥79	≥79	100	WFP survey
	Male	89	≥89	≥89	86	WFP survey
	Overall	85	≥85	≥85	91	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≥19	≥19	0	WFP survey
	Male	11	≥11	≥11	11	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≥14	≥14	7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≤2	≤2	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	3	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	63	≥63	≥63	95	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥69	≥69	65	WFP survey
	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	75	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≥25	≥25	5	WFP survey
	Male	27	≥27	≥27	27	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≥27	≥27	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤12	≤12	0	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤4	≤4	8	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤7	≤7	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37	≤33	≤33	5	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤33	≤33	8	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤33	≤33	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37	≤34	≤34	11	WFP survey
	Male	34	≤34	≤34	24	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤34	≤34	20	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	23	≥30	≥30	84	WFP survey
	Male	23	≥30	≥30	68	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥30	≥30	73	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	98	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	99	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> MPTF2022 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32	≤25	≤25	21	WFP survey
	Male	35	≤25	≤25	23	WFP survey
	Overall	34	≤25	≤25	22	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤10	≤10	9	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤10	≤10	9	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	45	≤45	≤45	50	WFP survey
	Male	38	≤45	≤45	38	WFP survey
	Overall	41	≤45	≤45	44	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	17	≥20	≥20	21	WFP survey
	Male	22	≥20	≥20	30	WFP survey
	Overall	19	≥20	≥20	25	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> PEACE2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support						
Activities						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.4	≤10	≤10	8.7	WFP survey
	Male	11.2	≤10	≤10	8.3	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤10	≤10	8.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	80	≥85	≥85	97	WFP survey
	Male	87	≥85	≥85	96	WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥85	≥85	97	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18	≤10	≤10	2	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤10	≤10	4	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤10	≤10	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤5	≤5	1	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32	≤25	≤25	26	WFP survey
	Male	35	≤25	≤25	22	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤25	≤25	25	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14	≤10	≤10	13	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤10	≤10	10	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤10	≤10	12	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	43	≤45	≤45	43	WFP survey
	Male	46	≤45	≤45	48	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≤45	≤45	45	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11	≥20	≥20	19	WFP survey
	Male	11	≥20	≥20	20	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥20	≥20	19	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	12	≥25	≥25	24	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> RURALW - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support						
Activities						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	90	≥90	≥90	98	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	98	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤10	≤10	2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey

<b>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</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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### 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

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: 2.1 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive quality humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	537,704	373,513
			Male	496,341	428,606
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,034,045</b>	<b>802,119</b>
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female	7,478	
			Male	7,478	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>14,956</b>	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	15,596	6,811.66
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	53,620,077	32,107,093
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	27,675,341	4,752,026
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	106,959,900	67,272,392

CSP Output 06: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	39,360	8,381
			Male	42,640	8,485
			<b>Total</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>16,866</b>
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female		1,553
			Male		1,660
			<b>Total</b>		<b>3,213</b>

A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		4,516 4,173 <b>8,689</b>
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		1,210 1,117 <b>2,327</b>
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	15,940,800	2,434,378

**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.**

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 07: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	21,420 20,580 <b>42,000</b>	2,449 878 <b>3,327</b>
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	20,400 19,600 <b>40,000</b>	249 246 <b>495</b>
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	5,767,200	151,787
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	4,140,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	9,454,104	

## Other Output

### 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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: 2.1 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive quality humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	General Distribution	US\$	37,335	37,335
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	5,931	6,385

CSP Output 06: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	202	172
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	2
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	50	39

### 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.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 07: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for asset	US\$ US\$	200,000 1,159,876	114,869 396,149.9
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number Number	500 1,990	495 3,042

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Food assistance for training	Individual	300	491
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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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.4	≤12	≤12	10.69	WFP survey
	Male	17.3	≤12	≤12	10.01	WFP survey
	Overall	17.3	≤12	≤12	10.56	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.9	>6	>6	6.05	WFP survey
	Male	6	>6	>6	6.04	WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	>6	>6	6.04	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	82	≥85	≥85	89	WFP survey
	Male	83	≥85	≥85	88	WFP survey
	Overall	82	≥85	≥85	89	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≥10	≥10	8	WFP survey
	Male	13	≥10	≥10	8	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≥10	≥10	8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	≤5	≤5	3	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤5	≤5	4	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤5	≤5	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≥10	≥10	16	WFP survey
	Male	6	≥10	≥10	17	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≥10	≥10	16	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	81	≥85	≥85	59	WFP survey
	Male	81	≥85	≥85	60	WFP survey
	Overall	81	≥85	≥85	60	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≤5	≤5	25	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤5	≤5	23	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	24	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	84	≥84	≥84	75	WFP survey
	Male	87.2	≥84	≥84	77	WFP survey
	Overall	84.8	≥84	≥84	75	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≥15	≥15	5	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥15	≥15	6	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≥15	≥15	5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤1	≤1	20	WFP survey
	Male	0.8	≤1	≤1	17	WFP survey
	Overall	0.2	≤1	≤1	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	76	≥78	≥78	66	WFP survey
	Male	73	≥78	≥78	69	WFP survey
	Overall	75	≥78	≥78	67	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	≥20	≥20	13	WFP survey
	Male	24	≥20	≥20	12	WFP survey
	Overall	22	≥20	≥20	13	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≤2	≤2	21	WFP survey
	Male	3	≤2	≤2	19	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤2	≤2	20	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	39	≤35	≤35	43	WFP survey
	Male	48	≤35	≤35	49	WFP survey
	Overall	42	≤35	≤35	44	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25	≤15	≤15	16	WFP survey
	Male	29	≤15	≤15	13	WFP survey
	Overall	26	≤15	≤15	15	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28	≤25	≤25	28	WFP survey
	Male	19	≤25	≤25	30	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≤25	≤25	29	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8	≥25	≥25	13	WFP survey
	Male	4	≥25	≥25	7	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥25	≥25	12	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	3	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0.1	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	77	≥80	≥80	90	Secondary data
	Male	77	≥80	≥80	89	Secondary data
	Overall	77	≥80	≥80	90	Secondary data
<b>Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18.3	≤10	≤10	10.22	WFP survey
	Male	15.9	≤10	≤10	9.98	WFP survey
	Overall	17.5	≤10	≤10	10.15	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.3	>6	>6	5.31	WFP survey
	Male	5.6	>6	>6	5.8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.4	>6	>6	5.45	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71	≥80	≥80	79	WFP survey
	Male	72	≥80	≥80	82	WFP survey
	Overall	71	≥80	≥80	80	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17	≥13	≥13	16	WFP survey
	Male	21	≥13	≥13	13	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥13	≥13	15	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	≤7	≤7	5	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤7	≤7	5	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤7	≤7	5	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≥10	≥10	15	WFP survey
	Male	5	≥10	≥10	14	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≥10	≥10	14	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	≥80	≥80	77	WFP survey
	Male	84	≥80	≥80	83	WFP survey
	Overall	78	≥80	≥80	79	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤10	≤10	3	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤10	≤10	7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	71	≥75	≥75	76	WFP survey
	Male	75	≥75	≥75	82	WFP survey
	Overall	73	≥75	≥75	78	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	≥24	≥24	22	WFP survey
	Male	25	≥24	≥24	18	WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥24	≥24	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≤1	≤1	2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤1	≤1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	≥48	≥48	66	WFP survey
	Male	50	≥48	≥48	53	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≥48	≥48	39	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52	≥45	≥45	23	WFP survey
	Male	39	≥45	≥45	34	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥45	≥45	43	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≤7	≤7	21	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤7	≤7	13	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤7	≤7	18	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	62	≤40	≤40	47	WFP survey
	Male	53	≤40	≤40	62	WFP survey
	Overall	59	≤40	≤40	51	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19	≤10	≤10	6	WFP survey
	Male	24	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤10	≤10	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16	≤30	≤30	28	WFP survey
	Male	18	≤30	≤30	19	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤30	≤30	25	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	3	≥20	≥20	19	WFP survey
	Male	5	≥20	≥20	11	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≥20	≥20	17	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.9	≤10	≤10	10.65	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤10	≤10	11.66	WFP survey
	Overall	17.5	≤10	≤10	10.85	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.5	>6	>6	5.49	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	>6	>6	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	5.4	>6	>6	5.49	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	76	≥80	≥80	80	WFP survey
	Male	72	≥80	≥80	75	WFP survey
	Overall	75	≥80	≥80	79	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20	≥13	≥13	17	WFP survey
	Male	23	≥13	≥13	20	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≥13	≥13	18	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤7	≤7	3	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤7	≤7	5	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤7	≤7	3	WFP survey



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≥10	≥10	6	WFP survey
	Male	6	≥10	≥10	12	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≥10	≥10	7.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	72	≥70	≥70	62	WFP survey
	Male	78	≥70	≥70	63	WFP survey
	Overall	74	≥70	≥70	62.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	≤20	≤20	32	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤20	≤20	25	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	30.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74	≥65	≥65	67	WFP survey
	Male	74	≥65	≥65	66	WFP survey
	Overall	74	≥65	≥65	66.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24	≥25	≥25	10	WFP survey
	Male	25	≥25	≥25	11	WFP survey
	Overall	24	≥25	≥25	10.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≤10	≤10	23	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤10	≤10	22	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤10	≤10	23.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	≥40	≥40	52	WFP survey
	Male	39	≥40	≥40	39	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≥40	≥40	50	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49	≥50	≥50	19	WFP survey
	Male	55	≥50	≥50	29	WFP survey
	Overall	51	≥50	≥50	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≤10	≤10	29	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤10	≤10	32	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤10	≤10	29	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	54	≤40	≤40	27	WFP survey
	Male	42	≤40	≤40	22	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≤40	≤40	26	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	26	≤20	≤20	16	WFP survey
	Male	27	≤20	≤20	19	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤20	≤20	18	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15	≤20	≤20	40	WFP survey
	Male	24	≤20	≤20	47	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≤20	≤20	41	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	≥20	≥20	17	WFP survey
	Male	8	≥20	≥20	12	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≥20	≥20	15	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2022 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	22	≤12	≤12	8	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤12	≤12	16	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤12	≤12	14	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	79	≥85	≥85	87	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥85	≥85	100	WFP survey
	Overall	81	≥85	≥85	91	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17	≤10	≤10	11	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	≤5	≤5	2	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤5	≤5	1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	60	≤35	≤35	80	WFP survey
	Male	45	≤35	≤35	65	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≤35	≤35	76	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	29	≤15	≤15	5	WFP survey
	Male	39	≤15	≤15	6	WFP survey
	Overall	32	≤15	≤15	6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	9	≤20	≤20	13	WFP survey
	Male	15	≤20	≤20	24	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤20	≤20	15	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥30	≥30	2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	6	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≥30	≥30	3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - 2024 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12	≤12			WFP survey
	Male	10	≤10			WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤12			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37	≤35			WFP survey
	Male	31	≤30			WFP survey
	Overall	35	≤35			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	≤15			WFP survey
	Male	10	≤10			WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤15			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33	≤30			WFP survey
	Male	36	≤35			WFP survey
	Overall	34	≤30			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15	≥20			WFP survey
	Male	23	≥24			WFP survey
	Overall	16	≥20			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - 2024 - <b>Location:</b> La Guajira - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21	≤21			WFP survey
	Male	22	≤22			WFP survey
	Overall	22	≤12			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	29	≤29			WFP survey
	Male	56	≤56			WFP survey
	Overall	37	≤37			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	11	≤11			WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	57	≤57			WFP survey
	Male	22	≤22			WFP survey
	Overall	47	≤47			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	14	≥14			WFP survey
	Male	11	≥11			WFP survey
	Overall	13	≥13			WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥75			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥75			WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥75			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 -2024 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	87	≥87			WFP survey
	Male	93	≥93			WFP survey
	Overall	88	≥88			WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤9		WFP survey
	Male	7	≤7		WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤9		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤4		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0		WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 -2024 - <b>Location:</b> La Guajira - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset					
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	95	≥95		WFP survey
	Male	89	≥89		WFP survey
	Overall	94	≥94		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤5		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0		WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0		WFP survey
	Male	11	≤11		WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3		WFP survey

<b>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</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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**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**

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 10: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	50,000 50,000 <b>100,000</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		18,514 19,721 <b>38,235</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		7,027 7,505 <b>14,532</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		16,823 15,748 <b>32,571</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		5,471 5,052 <b>10,523</b>
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	14,598,993	7,714,073

**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**

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 11: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	11,433 10,988 <b>22,421</b>	1,175 999 <b>2,174</b>

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male <b>Total</b>	11,433 10,988 <b>22,421</b>	1,090 873 <b>1,963</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	11,062 11,060 <b>22,122</b>	44 41 <b>85</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male <b>Total</b>	8,970 8,968 <b>17,938</b>	335 348 <b>683</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	4,677	0.44
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,522,188	585,447
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	5,377,050	382,080
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Number	6,188,340	212,790
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	16	0.44

## Other Output

### 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

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 09: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number	15 134	10 142
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	10	10
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number	50 535	24 539
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number	50 100	54 112
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	35	33
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	14	15
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number	1 1	1 2

**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**

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 10: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	7
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	428	769
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	90	97

CSP Output 10: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	220	235

**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**

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 11: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Prevention of acute malnutrition	US\$ US\$	19,962 53,931	101,202 53,931
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual Individual	480 450	532 450

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	6	≥1	≥3	3	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	214,158	≥100,000	≥210,000	228,388	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	70	≥70	≥70	84	Secondary data
	Male	70	≥70	≥70	82	Secondary data
	Overall	70	≥70	≥70	83	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> La Guajira - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	76	≥82	≥82	96	Secondary data
	Male	81	≥82	≥82	96	Secondary data
	Overall	78	≥82	≥82	96	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2022 - <b>Location:</b> Valle Del Cauca - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	94	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥66	≥66	94	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	94	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2022 - <b>Location:</b> Valle Del Cauca - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18.1	≤10	≤10	8.1	WFP survey
	Male	6.9	≤10	≤10	6.1	WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	≤10	≤10	7.9	WFP survey



Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	≥85	≥85	98	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	76	≥85	≥85	98	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≥12	≥12	2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≥12	≥12	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> La Guajira - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	23	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70	≥80	≥80	98	WFP survey
	Male	64	≥80	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	98	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25	≥15	≥15	2	WFP survey
	Male	27	≥15	≥15	0	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≥15	≥15	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Male	9	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	74	≤60	≤60	14	WFP survey
	Male	59	≤50	≤50	40	WFP survey
	Overall	72	≤60	≤60	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19	≤15	≤15	6	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤25	≤25	10	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤15	≤15	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	7	≤5	≤5	33	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	20	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤5	≤5	31	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥20	≥20	47	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥20	≥20	30	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	44	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	30	≥60	≥60	61	WFP survey

### Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	≥80	≥70	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥80	≥70	100	
	Overall	100	≥80	≥70	100	
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	50	≥80	≥70	50.35	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥80	≥70	50.4	
	Overall	50	≥80	≥70	50.37	
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	65	≥80	≥70	69.57	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥80	≥70	71.03	
	Overall	70	≥80	≥70	70.33	
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	15	≥80	≥70	16.29	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≥80	≥70	16.29	
	Overall	15	≥80	≥70	16.29	

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** COHORT 2023 - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	27	≥80	≥70	27.85	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≥80	≥70	27.81	
	Overall	27	≥80	≥70	27.83	

**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**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** COHORT 2023 - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	4	≥80	≥70	4.85	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≥80	≥70	4.85	
	Overall	4	≥80	≥70	4.85	

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** COHORT 2023 - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	66	≥70	≥60	66.73	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65	≥70	≥60	65.09	
	Overall	65	≥70	≥60	65.94	

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>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.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	95.24	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	94.44	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	48	≥65	≥65	31.9	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	54	≥78	≥78	51	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	19	≥3	≥3	3	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	27	≥19	≥19	46	WFP survey

<b>Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	87	≥78	≥78	59	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	7	≥3	≥3	9	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	6	≥19	≥19	31	WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	57	≥55	≥55	38	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	22	≥12	≥12	10	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	21	≥33	≥33	52	WFP survey

**Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution**

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	57	≥55	≥55	37	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	22	≥12	≥12	21	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	21	≥33	≥33	43	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	57	≥55	≥55	41	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	22	≥12	≥12	10	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	21	≥33	≥33	49	WFP survey
<b>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.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	46	≥55	≥55	31	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	19	≥12	≥12	21	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	34	≥33	≥33	48	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	46	≥55	≥55	33	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	19	≥12	≥12	7	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	34	≥33	≥33	60	WFP survey

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	45	≥55	≥55	45	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	9	≥12	≥12	18	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	47	≥33	≥33	36	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	37	≥55	≥55	35	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	14	≥12	≥12	8	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	49	≥33	≥33	57	WFP survey



## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	36,002	≥16000	≥36,000	21,254	WFP survey
	Male	40,599	≥14000	≥34,000	23,967	WFP survey
	Overall	76,601	≥20000	≥70,000	45,221	WFP survey

## Protection indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	84	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
	Male	76	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	82	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	80	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	82	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	81	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	99.8	WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	98.62	WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.45	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96	=100	=100	97.36	WFP survey
	Male	97	=100	=100	97.93	WFP survey
	Overall	96	=100	=100	97.49	WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	95.11	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.51	WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	95.24	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98	=100	=100	97.28	WFP survey
	Male	98	=100	=100	96.63	WFP survey
	Overall	98	=100	=100	97.07	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	98	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.75	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	98.36	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98.75	WFP survey

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	81	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	86	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	82	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.4	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.49	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96	=100	=100	87.43	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	90.32	WFP survey
	Overall	97	=100	=100	87.88	WFP survey

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	80	≥80	≥80	515,996	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	635,847	
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	1,151,843	

## Accountability indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2022 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	49	≥80	≥80	77.72	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≥80	≥80	78.65	
	Overall	47	≥80	≥80	78.02	

<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	49	≥80	≥80	77.72	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	46	≥80	≥80	78.65	
	Overall	47	≥80	≥80	78.02	

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	46	≥80	≥80	56.65	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	53	≥80	≥80	52.76	
	Overall	48	≥80	≥80	55.72	

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT 2021 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	33	≥80	≥80	77.72	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	78.65	
	Overall	48	≥80	≥80	78.02	

<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	75	≥80	≥80	49.18	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	58	≥80	≥80	57.89	
	Overall	71	≥80	≥80	51.25	

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> COHORT2023 - <b>Location:</b> Colombia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	1	≥80	≥80	57.45	WFP survey
	Male	5	≥80	≥80	51.61	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≥80	≥80	31.03	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Mónica León

Rural Woman in a WFP capacity-strengthening project in Cauca

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Rossella Bottone

Rossella.Bottone@wfp.org



April 11, 2024

## **CORRIGENDUM TO THE COLOMBIA COUNTRY OFFICE – FINANCIAL FIGURES REPORTED WITHIN THE 2023 ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT**

The figures in the Financial Overview section of the 2023 ACR are amended as follows:

Page 34

- a. Paragraph 1, sentence 2 should read: “The resources mobilized for this CSP until the end of 2023 reached **45** percent against requirements, meaning USD **383.5** million.”
- b. Paragraph 2, sentence 3 should read: “WFP had an overall expenditure level of **85** percent compared to its original implementation plan. Of all available funds, USD **41.6** million were carried over into 2024, including USD 16.8 million received in December 2023 for 2024 execution.”
- c. Paragraph 7, sentence 2 should read: “Multilateral allocations and funds from the Immediate Response Account were vital, totalling USD **4.5** million and USD **1.8** million, respectively.”

These narratives align with the figures in the Table “Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)” on pages 35 to 38.

**NB: all other information and data remain unchanged.**

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Rossella Bottone  
Country Director / OIC, WFP Colombia



# Financial Section

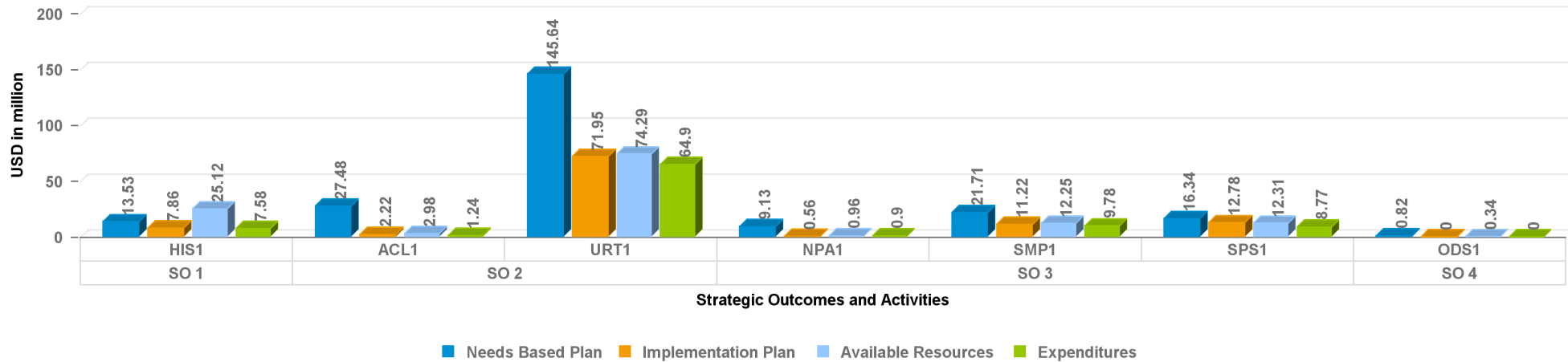
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	HIS1	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.
SO 2	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.
SO 2	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
SO 3	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
SO 3	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
SO 3	SPS1	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
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners

# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	145,644,123	71,945,313	74,292,841	64,901,206
		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.	27,476,259	2,215,777	2,980,019	1,236,851

# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	16,339,258	12,782,165	12,310,357	8,766,737
		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	21,712,647	11,219,798	12,253,437	9,775,349

# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	9,134,520	558,633	959,482	902,634
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>220,306,807</b>	<b>98,721,686</b>	<b>102,796,137</b>	<b>85,582,777</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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.	13,531,817	7,855,189	25,118,452	7,580,884
		Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal 2.4)</b>	<b>SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>13,531,817</b>	<b>7,855,189</b>	<b>25,118,452</b>	<b>7,580,884</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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	823,790	0	343,716	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>823,790</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>343,716</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,764,823	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,764,823</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>234,662,415</b>	<b>106,576,875</b>	<b>132,023,128</b>	<b>93,163,662</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>9,002,120</b>	<b>8,838,628</b>	<b>11,108,073</b>	<b>8,321,166</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>243,664,535</b>	<b>115,415,503</b>	<b>143,131,202</b>	<b>101,484,827</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>15,782,594</b>	<b>7,502,008</b>	<b>2,859,267</b>	<b>2,859,267</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>259,447,130</b>	<b>122,917,510</b>	<b>145,990,468</b>	<b>104,344,094</b>



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief  
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

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

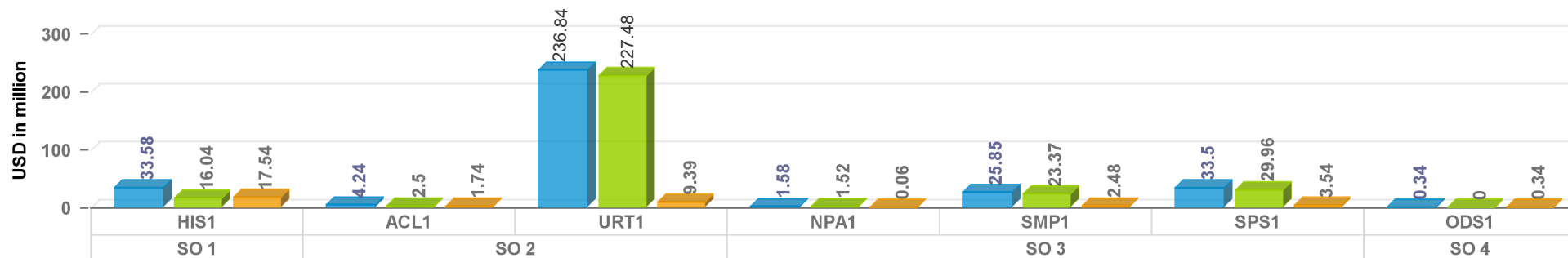


# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	HIS1	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.
SO 2	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.
SO 2	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
SO 3	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
SO 3	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
SO 3	SPS1	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
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners

# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources	
2.1	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		344,946,978	234,488,168	2,386,524	236,874,692	227,483,057	9,391,635

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 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	55,902,736	4,241,063	0	4,241,063	2,497,895	1,743,168

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	46,765,572	33,504,834	0	33,504,834	29,961,213	3,543,620

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	60,715,893	25,845,700	0	25,845,700	23,367,612	2,478,088

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	25,939,164	1,578,334	0	1,578,334	1,521,485	56,849
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>534,270,343</b>	<b>299,658,098</b>	<b>2,386,524</b>	<b>302,044,621</b>	<b>284,831,261</b>	<b>17,213,360</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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.	30,322,951	33,580,476	0	33,580,476	16,042,908	17,537,568

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>30,322,951</b>	<b>33,580,476</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,580,476</b>	<b>16,042,908</b>	<b>17,537,568</b>
17.16	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	1,224,259	343,716	0	343,716	0	343,716
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,224,259</b>	<b>343,716</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>343,716</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>343,716</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,764,823	0	3,764,823	0	3,764,823
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,764,823</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,764,823</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,764,823</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	565,817,553	337,347,112	2,386,524	339,733,636	300,874,169	38,859,467
		<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>	24,581,205	22,440,556	171,690	22,612,246	19,825,338	2,786,908
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	590,398,758	359,787,669	2,558,213	362,345,882	320,699,508	41,646,374
		<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>	38,292,990	21,177,073		21,177,073	21,177,073	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	628,691,748	380,964,742	2,558,213	383,522,956	341,876,581	41,646,374

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures